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OCTOBER 24, 1898







Yorkshire County Magazine.





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Yorkshire County Magazine,

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Yorkshire Notes & Queries, Yorkshire Folk-lore Journal,
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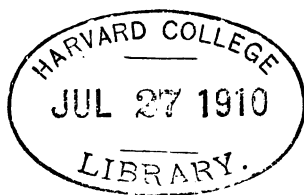
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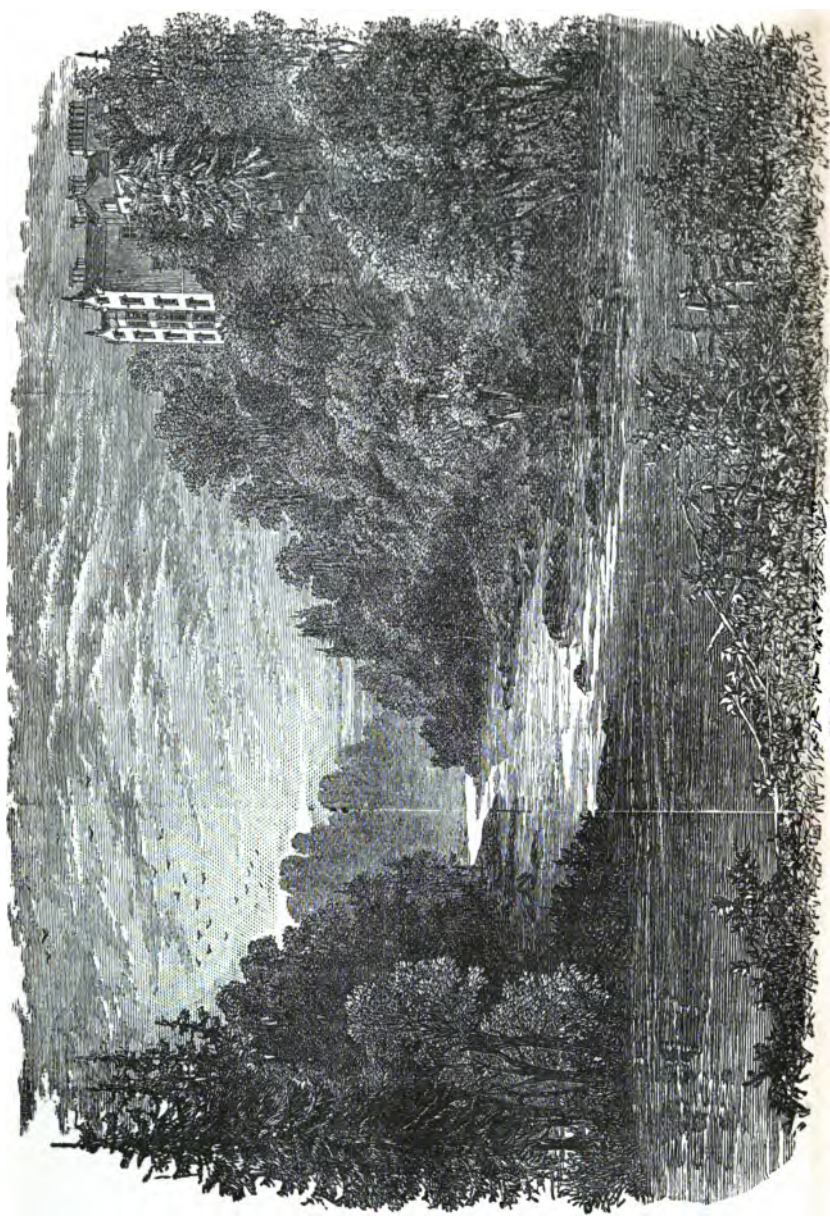
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Netherside Glen, Linton.

Yorkshire County Magazine.

The Roman Stations in the County of York.

We learn from the *Notitia Imperii*, a record probably as late as the time of the Romans quitting Britain, that the Roman Empire in Britain consisted of five provinces, *Britannia Prima*, *Britannia Secunda*, *Flavia Cæsariensis*, *Maxima Cæsariensis* and *Valentia* or *Valentiana*. According to Richard of Cirencester, *Maxima C.* was the country from the Mersey and the Humber to the Wall of Severus. The principal Roman Stations were at *Eboracum*, *Catarracton* or *Cataractonium*, *Cambodunum*, *Isurium*, *Legeolium*, *Danum*, *Olicana*, *Calcaria*, *Derventio*, and *Delgovitia*. A few other stations are marked on the map of Ancient Britain, published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. One of the municipia or towns whose inhabitants enjoyed most of the privileges of Roman citizens was *Eboracum*, now York, the quarters of the 6th legion, and apparently the residence of the Roman emperors when in Britain. The other was *Verulamium* near St. Albans.

Phillips says *Eboracum* is the Latinized *Ebor-ach* (confluence by the bank or mount), or *Evr-ach*, the mound by the Eur. The name is rather the Latinized form *Euer-vic*, the dwelling on the (river) Eur or Eure. It may be said there is no evidence that the Ouse at York was ever called the Eure. The reply is that Eure and Ouse are etymologically the same word, being derived from a Greek word for "water."

Isurium stood on the site of the modern Aldbrough, near Borough-bridge, and was the capital of the Brigantes. Lambarde says "the Latins call it *Isurium*, because it standeth neare the confluence of *Isis* and *Urus*." The original British name was *Iseur*, which the Romans Latinized to *Isurium*. Baxter* gives no derivation. It stood on the southern bank of the Ure or Eure; hence, with a prefixed sibilant, *Iseur*. Compare the European river names *Isar*, *Styr*, *Ster*, *Stour*, all derived indirectly from the same Greek word for water.

The station *Cambodunum* has been confounded with *Camulodunum*. According to Baxter, *Camulodunum* (in *Ravenna*, *Camulodonum* or *Camoludunum*) was near the river *Derventio*, in the confines of the Brigantes, and is now Old Walton. Allen quoting Watson (*Halifax*) says "Cambodunum was within the parish of Huddersfield, on the confines of Staniland, and in the township of Longwood." The late Dr. Whitaker tells us, that the whole of what Camden says respecting Almondbury is so hypothetical as scarcely to merit a confutation; 1st, Almondbury is not *Cambodunum*, which has been directly fixed at Slack, near Stainland. 2nd, it is not Roman at all, wanting every symptom which belongs either to the site or the structure of a Roman encampment. 3rd, It is unquestionably Saxon, &c. In Bede, the name of *Cambodunum* is corruptly written *Campodunum*; Baxter derives *Cambodunum* from British *cam iioy dun*, a city at the bend of the wave; say, the ford on the winding water. Gibson says, "it is in

* Gloss. Antiq. Brit. Lond. 1719. 8.

King Alfred's Paraphrase rendered Donafelda." A manuscript copy of Bede has "*Attumen in campo dono* ; and so it is in the Louvain edition ; whence probably came that mistake of Stapleton in translating it Champain, called Down."

The station Cataractonium (whence the modern name Catterick) is called by Antoninus Catarracton ; by Bede, Catarracta ; and in one place "the village near Catarracta." Dr. Salmon places it in the neighbourhood of Moreton Tower, and thinks it was named from the cataract in the Tees. Camden also considers it was named from a cataract, "seeing here is a great fall of water hard by, though nearer Richmond, where the Swale rather rushes than runs, its waters being dashed and broken by the rocks in its way." Baxter says "*Cataractonium Ptolemœi, Bedæ dicitui Vicus ad Catarractam. Nam juxta Catarractam est fluminis Vahalîs sive Sual vii., quod Britannis Humilem undam sonat. Atque hujus situs est in illâ Deirorum parte quæ Ogmundi Dynastia (sive Richmond) appellatur. Nam, prodente eruditissimo Britannîe Enarratore Gibsone, juxta viculum de memoratâ Catarractâ dictum hodie Cateric, villa quædam est nomine Thornburgh, sive Diospolis, ubi ingentia sunt veteris Catarractonii rudera. Ptolomæus Parallelum xxiv per Catarractonium describit. Antoninus Catarractonem appellat, atque etiam Saxo Beda ; Ptolomæus autem diminutiva formâ Katarractonion Prodigiose scribitur in Vaticano scripto Codice Cactabactonion.*" Phillips derives the name Catterick from the Keltic *cathair rigd*, fortified city.

Camden (Gibson) thinks it probable that Calcaria stood on the site of Tadcaster "both from the distance, the name, and the nature of the soil ; and the limestone which is hardly to be found all about, but plentifully here ; from whence it is conveyed to York, and all the country round, for building. This limestone was called by the Britons, the Saxons, and the Northern English, after the manner of the Latins, *calc* ; and Calcarienses in the Theodosian Code, is used to denote those who burnt this limestone ; whence it is probable that the place had the name of Calcaria from limestone ; like Chalcis from Chalkos, brass ; Ammon from ammo, sand ; Pteleon from the Greek elms ; and perhaps the city Calcaria in Clive, especially as Bede calls it Calca-ceaster." And he further says "there is near the town a hill called Kelcha (Gough, Kelc-bar), which still retains something of the old name." Others place Calcaria at Newton Kyme, in the *water-fields*, near St. Helen's ford ; because many Roman coins, particularly of Constantine, have been ploughed up there.

Camden says "Delgovitia formerly stood not far from the banks of the little river Foulness (where Wighton now stands), as is probable from the likeness and the signification of the name." He says further "the British *delgwe* (or rather *ddelw*) signifies the statues or images of the heathen gods ; and in a little village not far off there stood an idol temple, which was in very great honour even in Saxon times, and from the heathen gods in it it was then called Godmund-ingham, and now in the same sense Godmanham." He thinks also

there may have been a celebrated oracle here even in the British times. Gibson adds, a late learned author thinks it was a temple of the Druids, such as Weightelberg in Germany; and that in the wood Deirwald, which he derives from *derwen* an oak, were their groves. Antoninus writes the name *Delgovicia*; and Baxter says "the British may have used *uic* or *uych* for "sacred," like the Goths, Saxons, and Franks; whence in British *Delgue* or *Deliie iiicon*, simulacra sacra, from *delgi* or *delit*, image"; and he renders Godmundham "*Divinis oris villa*! The modern Welsh has still *delw* for a statue, image, idol. Another derivation of the name might be from *dol-grydd*, the woody, overgrown, wild, or uncultivated dale. The Derventio of Antoninus, where, according to the Notitia, the *Praefectus Numeri Derventienis* under the *Dux Britanniarum* was stationed, was, according to some at Stamford Bridge. According to others, it is now represented by Aldby, near York. In Saxon times it seems to have been a royal vil, which Bede makes to be situate near the Doroventio, &c., &c., from which river it had its name, like Derventio in Devon and Kent, from a river Darent, from Anc. Brit. *dur gwent*, the fair or white river. Camden says "at Auldby (in Saxon, old dwelling,) there are still several evidences of antiquity, and the ruins of a castle on higher ground by the river, so that it must indisputably be Derventio." Gibson adds 'Gale makes it also the Petuaria of Ptolemy, which he supposes to have been added by him and by the Notitia (when speaking of *Peturiense Derventione*), to distinguish it from the other Derventios"; "and," says Gibson, "as it appears that neither Ptolemy nor Ravennas, who mention Petuaria, say anything of Derventio, it is certain that in Ravennas this Petuaria stands in the very place that Derventio does in Antoninus, i.e. between Eboracum and Delgovitia, and that as the termination *varia* always implies a ford or pass, there is no doubt that there was anciently a ford near Auldby"; but this attempt to account for the last part of the name Petuaria would seem to be unnecessary, if it be true that Petuaria is a corruption of Prætorium.

Camden, speaking of Holderness, says, "Somewhat further on the same promontory stands an ancient town called Prætorium by Antoninus, but by us Patrington; as the Italians call Petrovina from the town Prætorium." He says further "that I am not mistaken, the distance from Delgovitia and the name still remaining do both shew; which also seems to imply that this is the Petuaria (*Auldby*) that is corruptly so called in the copies of Ptolemy, for Prætorium. But whether it took the name from the Prætorium which was their court of justice, or from some large and stately edifice (for such also the Romans called Prætoria), does not appear."

Gale (Itin. p. 26) "still believes it most probable that it was a place where justice was done between merchant and merchant." Gibson says "besides these two acceptations of Prætorium, there is a third which seems to give the most probable reason why Antoninus did call our Patrington, Prætorium; I mean the generals' tent in their

ordinary encampments, in which sense Lipsius *De Milit. Rom.* lib. v., p. 40, 41), has shewn it to be used. And this may seem to some more agreeable to the Roman affairs in Britain than either of the two other significations." There would appear however to be some error here, inasmuch as Patrington stands on a creek of the Humber, whereas Derventio was on the Derwent; and the error may have arisen from the fact that there was perhaps formerly a place called Aldby, near Patrington.*

Leland and Drake are inclined to place Legeolium at Pontefract, and Camden (Gibson) says "the older name of Castleford is that in Antoninus, where it is called Legeolium and Lagetium; which among other plain and remarkable remains of antiquity is confirmed by the great number of coins (called by the common people Saracens heads) dug up here in Beanfield, a place near the church; and so called from the beans growing there"; and Camden (Gough) remarks "Legeolium in Antoninus's 5th Iter, called Logecium in the 8th Iter, suits the distance of 12 computed miles from Doncaster to Castleford, which therefore no doubt was Legeolium; and perhaps part of the ancient name is retained in Allerton, just on the north side of the river." Forbiger writes the name *Legeolium* and *Lagecium*. Baxter says in Ravenna it is written *Lagentium*, and that both the spellings in Antoninus, viz. *Lagecium* and *Legeolium*, are incorrect. He further says "this station was at the confluence of the Are (Aire) and Calder, and is the modern Castleford; in Marianus, Casterford; or *Castra vel Urbs ad Trajectum*." The name is derived from the British *laü gant* (or *gent*) *uion*, signifying at the hand of the curve of the waters, from its situation at a confluence; and he says in the Vatican MS. it is incorrectly written *Laguentium* for *Langentium*; and he thinks the old town of Lewis (Lewes?) may have been called *Lauisca* as though at the hand of the Isca or river. But in deriving the last part of the name from *uion*, too much is accounted for; as it is evident that *Laugentium* is simply the Latinized form of the original Keltic name. Assuming that the proper spelling is *Laugentium*, I would derive the name from British *the gen(t) uii*, the place at the mouth or opening of the water.

Olicana or Alicana is said to be represented by the modern Ilkley. Baxter says "the Olicana of Ptolemy was on the Verbeia, now Wharf, which fact, and that it was the *Præpositum* of the 2nd Cohort of the Lingones, appears by an old inscription in Camden. *Verbeiae Sacrvn Clodios Fronto Præf. Coh. 11 Lingonum*."

The *Præf.* in Camden is probably a mistake for *Præp.*, as it is found in the *Notitia*; and indeed Gibson shows that it must have been the 1st Cohort of the Lingones, the last line not being "II Lingones," but "P. Lingones." Baxter derives the name Olicana from British *ol i cand av*, which he renders, "behind the principal

*In Camden's map of Yorkshire I find *Peturaria* placed a little north of Beverley, and *Prætoritum* now Patrington, in Holderness.

river," which in Welsh would be answered by *al-y-cwm-gwy*. Camden says "that the 2nd Cohort of the Lingones was quartered there is likewise attested by an old altar which I have seen there, now put under a pair of stairs, and inscribed by the captain of the second Cohort of the Lingones to Verbeia,"

Danum would seem to have stood on the site of the modern Doncaster. Camden, after speaking of Conisborough, says "from hence the Don, separating into two channels, runs to an ancient town commonly called at this day, Doncaster; by the Scots, Doncastle; by the Saxons, Donaceaster; by Ninnius, Caer-Daun; by Antoninus, Danum; and so likewise by the Notitia, which relates that the præfect of the Crispinian horse, under the *Dux Britannia*, garrisoned there."

The name Danum is simply the Latin form of the Scytho-Keltic, *dan*, *don*; water, whence the Don, name of rivers in England, Scotland, Belgium, France, and Russia, Danus (now the Ain) in the Jura, and the Donau or Danube.

R. S. CHARNOCK, Ph. Dr., F.S.A.

30, Millman Street, W.C.. London.

Honley Church.

MONUMENTAL TABLETS PLACED WITHIN THE CHURCH.

In the Chancel on the north side—"I have longed for Thy salvation, O Lord, and Thy law is my delight."—Psal. 119, v. 174.

I.—Sacred to the memory of William Brooke, late of Northgate Mount, who departed this life on the 21st day of April, 1846, aged 82 years. Also Hannah his wife, who died the 26th day of March, 1840, aged 78 years.

In the Chancel on the south side—"Thy will be done."

II.—In memory of the Rev. Charles Drawbridge, who for thirty-eight years laboured zealously in this Chapelry as the Minister of Christ. He died on the 1st day of Feby. 1862, in the 71st year of his age.

This tablet is erected by an affectionate and sorrowing flock, under a deep sense of their obligation to his earnest, faithful, and devoted ministry among them.

"For I determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucified."—1 Cor. ii., v. 2.

(The monument outside the Church, erected to the memory of Mr. Drawbridge, will be described under its proper heading).

On the east wall—

III.—Sacred to the memory of Anne, and Elizabeth, the beloved daughters of Thomas and Anne Brooke, of Northgate House, who fell asleep in Jesus; the former on the 11th of December, 1847, the latter on the 26th day of March, 1849, in the 16th year of their age.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."—Psal. xvi., v. 15.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."—Rev. xiv., 13 v.

“For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.”—Phil. c. 1st, v. 21st.

On the south wall—

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM AN OLD PARISH BOOK.

	£	s.	d.
1791.			

July 31.	To a treat, when Marsden Organist and Singers came to Honley	...	...	...	0	5	0
Aug. 7.	My expenses going to Crossland and Blackmoor-foot	...	...	...	0	10	0
"	To Mr. Armitage for his journey to York	...	...	...	1	11	6
Dec. 25. 1792.	Our Singer's Christmas-box	...	...	...	0	5	0
Mar. 2.	To Clerk, half-year's wages	...	...	...	0	7	6
"	To Sexton, " "	...	...	...	0	4	6
	(Duties or else payment must have been very light).						
April 4.	Our share of a new Surplice	...	...	...	0	15	8
June 17.	To Mr. Alexander for his journey to York	...	...	...	2	12	6
Sep. 23.	Treating a fresh Minister, Mr. Amerton	...	...	...	0	1	0
" 30.	Treating a fresh Minister, Mr. Armistead	...	...	...	0	1	0
Nov. 17.	Treating Mr. Bellas, Minister	...	...	...	0	1	0

Nov. 20.	Joshua Moorhouse and self, journey to York to give instructions for having answers to Dyson's allegations. Leeds for horses, turn-pike and Hostler	0	2	3
„ 20.	For one dinner and liquor	0	8	2
	Coach hire from Leeds to York... ..	0	14	0
	Spent at the top of Bramham Moor	0	0	9
„	Spent at Tadcaster	0	1	0
	Gave Coachman	0	1	6
„	Paid our expenses at York	2	11	0
	Gave Chambermaid	0	2	6
„	Coach hire from York to Leeds... ..	0	14	0
„	Spent at Tadcaster and Bramham Moor	0	1	0
	Gave Coachman at Leeds	0	2	10
	Chambermaid	0	1	0
„	Paid at Robert-Town for dinners	0	2	0
	A quart of ale at Huddersfield	0	0	4
	(Shall not give any more extracts of journeys to York, as they are numerous and similar to the foregoing).			
1798.				
Mar. 24.	Treat for Mr. Pattison	0	1	0
„ 31.	Washing Surplice for one year	0	1	0
„	My expenses at Almondbury on Easter-Day	0	2	0
April 1.	Chusing new Chapel-warden	0	1	0
„ 8.	Letting Abraham Shaw spouts-making for Chapel. Gave him in earnest	0	1	2
June 17.	To Christopher Sanderson docking [rooting out docks] in the Chapel-yard	0	4	0
„	Paid for new Bible	1	4	10
July 22.	Wine fetching and bread from Almondbury	0	4	6
Sep. 1.	My journey to Netherthong with other Chapel-wardens	0	1	0
1794.				
April 25.	Paid as per bill belonging to pulpit shifting	0	16	7
„	Expenses on Easter Sunday at Aldmondbury	0	2	0
„	On Monday chusing Chapel-warden	0	4	0
May 18.	Paid at my footing	0	1	0
Oct. 12.	A treat for Mr. Sedgwick	0	1	0
Nov. 12.	Paid at a meeting of the Chapelry about two pews	0	7	6
1795.				
April 1.	Sexton for one year bell-ringing	0	9	0
„	Snow shooling [shoveling]	0	1	8½
Oct. 5.	Treating Mr. Bellas twice	0	2	0
„	Treating different parsons	0	6	4
1793.				
Aug. 11.	Treating a strange Minister (Mr. Mason)	0	1	0
„	Paid at my footing	0	4	6

Sep. 1.	My journey to Netherthong with other Chapel-wardens	0	1	0
May 12.	Postage for letters from York ever since troubles began	1	17	7½
Aug. 10.	A treat to Mr. Mason	0	1	0
„ 17.	A treat to Deanhead parson	0	1	0
„ 23.	A treat to Mr. Sunderland	0	1	0
1798.				
Jan. 13.	Singer's treat	0	10	0
June 17.	To three days taking account of Corn	0	9	0
Sep. 6.	A journey to Mytham Bridge to notice a woman out of the town	0	1	0
1801.				
Aug. 20.	To Wm. France, teaching singers	0	10	6
Nov. 2.	To Almondbury with a Town-apprentice	0	8	0
„ 26.	Singer's treat	0	10	6
1803.				
July 18.	One day hiring Militia	0	5	0
1804.				
Sep. 3.	Expenses of bell-man for crying "Act of Parliament for army defence"	0	2	6
1805.				
April 10.	Myself and Sexton dining at the "George"	0	5	0
May 10.	To bell-woman crying against profaning Chapel yard	0	0	4
Aug. 10.	J. Donaldson of York, bill for repairing Organ (There are other items too numerous to copy relating to the Organ, amounting to upwards of)	132	16	6
Aug. 10.	A summons for Lockwood & Sons, before George Armitage, Esq., to compel them to amend their work on the Organ	50	0	0
Sep. 24.	A pewter-basin for Christening	0	1	0
1806.		0	8	0
Nov. 8.	Messenger to Armitage Bridge for a Certificate to sign for Recruits	0	1	0
„ 7.	Spent when re-chosen Chapel-warden	0	1	0
Aug. 23.	My attendance at Armitage Bridge to put out J. Bailey apprentice	0	2	0
1807.				
April 2.	Spent at Will Theakers' by Townspeople, at attendance at Vestry, to make me a Chapel-warden; being a large party, would have double allowance to oppose Crossland and Thong people... ..	0	5	0
1809.				
May 15.	Journey to Linfit to consult Jonathan Sanderson as a witness in these suits	0	8	0

Oct. 23.	Sent to J. Eastwood and Thomas Hobson of Batley Carr part expenses to York as evidence	2	2	0
Oct. 27.	Journey to Huddersfield to engage Nathaniel Berry as evidence	0	8	0
„ 30.	To give Nathaniel Berry backward that he was not to go to York	0	1	0
1810.				
Nov. 12.	Paid Honley's share for Robert Ludge making J. Haulkyard's cloaths and trimmings ...	0	14	0
1811.				
April 10.	Paid Mr. Wrigley, Honley's share of Sexton's coat cloth	0	15	0
Aug. 8.	Post carrying a petition to Archbishop, and booking at Coach office	0	0	8
„	Posting of letter describing J. Sanderson, a deserter	0	1	0
1814.				
April 23.	Remitted to Lister and Lawton the cost of Suits against Crossland and Netherthong ...	214	7	7

INTERESTING EXTRACTS COPIED FROM AN OLD PARISH BOOK
AT ALMONDBURY RELATING TO HONLEY.

1782.

Jany. 8. "At a Meeting held in the Vestry of Almondbury, it was resolved that 9 gallons of wine, and no more, should be allowed to the Parish of Honley."

1788.

July 28.	Expenses at Honley for Mr. Alexander and Richard Littlewood and myself when searching for the papers belonging to Free School	0	3	1
„	Expenses a second time going to Honley to Richard Littlewood in search of the Seal of the School	0	0	6

1792. "William Haigh's imprudence and misconduct hath caused some disputes in the parish; the Minister and Chapelwardens of Honley desired the Churchwardens to meet them at the house of Mrs. Mellor in Almondbury on the 26th of Decr. last, which request they complied with; at which meeting the said Chapelwardens of Honley declared their resolution of paying their several assessments made upon them for repairs, &c. towards the Parish Church, into the Ecclesiastical Court at York; unless the officers then met, would appoint some other persons to receive assessments, and lay out the necessary sums for repairs about the Church to better advantage and they agreed to do so."

1805.

April 11.	To bread at Honley	£	s.	d.
„	Carriage of wine to Honley	0	0	4
„	Expenses of self to Honley	0	0	2
„	Expenses of self to Honley	0	2	0

1825.

Mar. 8. To wine to Honley Chapel ... 8 2 0

1828.

Oct. 11. "A notice of meeting to be held in the vestry of the Church on Thursday the 28rd at two in the afternoon to take into consideration the propriety of allowing or disallowing the Chapelwardens of Honley their expenses for going to York to oppose the intended improvements in the said church."

MRS. JAGGER.

Bolling and Thorner.

Some time ago, Mrs. Arthur Tempest contributed to "The Yorkshire Genealogist" a paper on the Bollings of Wadlans, etc., and asked for further information. I have recently come across two items which are as follows—

1434. De Banco, Mic. 18 Hen. VI., No. 49, m. 299. Elizabeth Thornour versus Margaret Bollyng of Calverley, widow; a plea that Margaret should return a certain pix [or coffer], with the charters, writings and other muniments contained therein, which she unjustly detains.

Elizabeth Thorner was the daughter and heir of Robert Thorner, who died in 1430, [see my note in "The Yorkshire Genealogist," 1890, pa. 278.] Margaret Bolling was Elizabeth's aunt, the daughter of her grandfather, Thomas Thorner. Note that Margaret Bolling is described as a widow, her husband, Robert Bolling, was therefore dead in 1434.

1437. Coram Rege, East. 15 Hen. VI., No. 59, m. 94. The jury presented on the Wednesday after the feast of S. Martin in the Winter, 11 Hen. VI. [1432], that Margaret Bollyng of Calverley, 'wedowe,' and others unknown, on the Wednesday in Easter week 9 Henry VI. [1431], with force and arms, to wit, with breast-plates, 'dowblettes,' iron caps, swords, clubs and bows and arrows, did enter into certain lands of William Skargyll, Thomas Haryngton, John Haryngton, Robert Passelewe, John Frankys and Henry Skalwra, to wit, the manors of Wadelandys and Eccleshill with appurtenances, and four messuages, three crofts, one bovat and 140 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow and 17^s. 5^d. rent, with appurtenances, in Calverley, Eccleshill, Farsley and Pudsey in the West Riding, and do forceably keep possession of the same, and do disseise the said William Skargyll and the others to their no small damage. Margaret comes in her proper person and pleads a pardon granted in the last parliament, and produces letters patent dated the 1st May, a^o. 15. Therefore she goes without day.

The plaintiffs in this case, William Scargill and the others, were the trustees or feoffees of Robert Thorner, Margaret Bolling's brother, as we learn from his Inquisition, [Yorks. Gen., 1890, *ubi sup.*] There was one other trustee, Sir Thomas Tunstall, knight, but as he is not mentioned he was probably dead at the time when these proceedings were taken.

Lincoln's Inn.

W. PALEY BAILDON.

Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records

IN THE CUSTODY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.
PURSUANT TO THE ACTS OF THE 3RD AND 4TH VICTORIA, CAP. 92. AND 21ST VICTORIA, CAP. 25. LONDON, 1859, VOL.

Yorkshire.

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Aberford	Catholic	1786	John Robinson	1. Births & Bap. 1806-1888
Addingham	Independent	1829		1. Births 1829-1886
Allerton, near Bradford	Independent	1814	Thomas Hutton	1. Births & Bap. 1815-1887
Allerton, near Bradford, Prospect Chapel	Wesleyan	.....	James Wood, junr., Trustee	1. Births 1855-1857
Allerton Park, St. Mary's	Catholic	1807	Thomas Weston	1. Births & Bap. 1816-1840
Almondbury, Broadlands Chapel	Baptist	1816	Thomas Thomas	1. Births 1809-1887
Almondbury, Westgate Chapel	Wesleyan	1817		1. Births & Bap. 1812-1887
Almondbury, Berry Brow, near Huddersfield, Salem Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1826	George Goodall	1. Births & Bap. 1826-1887
Ambler Thorn (North-owram)	Meth. New Con.	1805	J. Ramsden	1. Births & Bap. 1806-1887
Ampleforth College, Ampleforth, &c.	Catholic	1802	Thomas Cockshute	1. Baptisms 1802-1818
Angram, or Osmotherley	Catholic	.....	Joseph Dugdale	1. Births & Bap. 1771-1889
Armley, Parish of Leeds	Wesleyan	1800		1. Births & Bap. 1809-1824
				1. Births & Bap. 1809-1887
				1. Births & Bap. 1798-1887
Attercliff, Zion Chapel, Parish of Sheffield	Independent	1798		
Attercliffe	Wesleyan	1835		1. Births & Bap. 1835-1887
Baldon, Parish of Otley, Westgate Chapel	Wesleyan	1807		1. Births & Bap. 1807-1887
Baldon, Lane End Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1824		1. Births & Bap. 1824-1887
Baldon	Moravian	1815	John Pearse Libbey	1. Births & Bap. 1815-1827
				Burials 1816-1827

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Baildon (continued)	Moravian	1815		1. Births } 1828-1897 Bap. & Burials }
Barnsley, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1776		1. Births & Bap. } 1785-1890 Burials } 1785-1897
Barnsley, Salem Chapel, Blucher Street, Pease Hills	Independent	1818	Joshua Arnitage	1. Births & Bap. } 1818-1887 Burials } 1884-1897
Barnsley, Parish of Silkstone, Westgate Chapel	Wesleyan	<i>before</i> 1797		1. Births & Bap. } 1797-1886
Barnsley, New Street Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1797	Francis Newberry	1. Births & Bap. } 1797-1897
Barnsley, Willson Place Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1820 or 21		1. Births & Bap. } 1822-1837
Barnoldswick, Bridge Chapel	Baptist	1650	John Spooner	1. Births } 1785-1897 Burials } 1786-1894
Bedale, Ebenezer Chapel	Baptist	1793	J. W. Atty	1. Births } 1785-1827 1. Births } 1808-1827
Bedale	Wesleyan	1821		1. Births & Bap. } 1827-1887
Bedale, Aiskew Chapel	Catholic	<i>unknown</i>	Joseph Sheerwood	1. Bap. } 1812-1840
Beverley, Walker Gate Chapel	Baptist	1791	James Everson	1. Births } 1787-1896
Beverley, Lawgate Chapel	Independent	1701	John Mather	1. Baptisms } 1701-1780 1. Births & Bap. } 1780-1816
Beverley, Walker Gate Chapel	Wesleyan			1. Births & Bap. } 1808-1897
Beverley, Greenhowhill Chapel	Wesleyan	1814		1. Births & Bap. } 1827-1897
Bingley	Independent	1694	Abraham Clarkson	1. Births & Bap. } 1813-1897 1. Births & Bap. } 1754-1897 Burials } 1818-1897
Bingley	Wesleyan	1763		1. Births & Bap. } 1816-1897
Birstall	Wesleyan	1792		1. Births & Bap. } 1821-1897 1. Burials } 1822-1897
Bishop Burton	Baptist	1770	Abraham Berry	1. Births } 1755-1896
Blackmires, Halifax	Wesleyan	1819		1. Births & Bap. } 1820-1897

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Blackmires, Halifax (continued)	Wesleyan	1819		Burials 1820-1886
Bolton Brow, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax	Wesleyan	1808		1. Births & Bap. 1804-1887
Bowling, Ebenezer Chapel, Dudley Hill	Prim. Methodist	1824		Burials 1804-1887
Bradford, Horton Lane Chapel	Independent	1782	Jonathan Glyde	1. Births & Bap. 1825-1887
Bradford, Sion Chapel, Bridge Street	Baptist	1824	Thomas Steadman	1. Bap. & Bur. 1788-1882
Bradford, formerly Toad Lane Chapel	Presbyterian	1700	N. T. Heineken	1. Baptisms 1832-1886
Bradford, Westgate Chapel	Baptist	1753	Wm. Steadman, D.D.	Burials 1888-1886
Bradford, Kirk Gate Chapel	Wesleyan	1812		1. Births 1814-1887
Bradford Moor, Parish of Bradford	Wesleyan	1824		1. Baptisms 1780-1756
Bradford	Prim. Methodist	1824		1. Baptisms 1758-1767
Bradford, Mount St. Marie	Catholic	1834	P. M. Kaye	1. Bap. & Bur. 1768-1887
Bramley, the Lane Chapel	Baptist	1779	William Colcroft	1. Births 1784-1837
Bramley, Parish of Leeds	Wesleyan	1811		1. Births & Bap. 1820-1888
Bransby, Bransby Hall	Catholic	1746		1. Births & Bap. 1824-1887
Bridlington	Baptist	1698	Robert Harness	1. Burials 1828-1887
				1. Births & Bap. 1811-1887
				1. Burials 1816-1887
				1. Bap. & Mar. 1820-1840
				1. Births 1698-1783
				Burials 1700-1747

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDER.	MINISTER.	
Bridlington (continued)	Baptist	1698	Robert Harness	Marriages 1. Births Burials 1. Births & Bap. 1. Births & Bap. Burials 1. Births & Bap. 1. Births & Bap. Burials 1. Births & Bap. 1. Bap. & Marr. Marriages 1. Bap. & Marr. 1. Baptisms Burials Marriages 1. Baptisms Burials 1. Baptisms Burials 1. Births & Bap. Marriages 1. Births & Bap. Marriages 1. Baptisms 1. Baptisms Deaths 1. Births & Bap. 1. Births & Bap.
Bridlington	Wesleyan			1700-1743
Brighouse, Bridge End Chapel	Independent	1781	Joseph Henneis Crisp	1743-1836
Brighouse, Bethel Chapel	Meth. New Con.		J. Ramsden	1783-1837
Brighouse, (Halifax)	Wesleyan	1796		1802-1837
Brotherton	Independent		David Senior	1783-1837
Broughton Hall, the private Chapel of Charles Robert Tempest, Esq.	Catholic	1757	John Middlehurst	1783-1837
Burlington, Zion Chapel	Independent	1698	Ebenezer Halliday	1785-1837
Burgh Wallis, and at Sheephouse	Catholic, about the year of the Reformation		L. Leroux	1832-1886
Catterick, the Brough Hall Chapel	Catholic	unknown	Robert Johnson	1698-1720
Cawthorne	Wesleyan	1811		1698-1716

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Chappel	Chapel			1885-1887
Allerton	Chapel			1825-1887
Cherry Clough,	the Methodist Wesleyan	1825		
Preaching Room (Saddleworth)				
Churwell (Batley)	Wesleyan	1820		1823-1887
Clackheaton, in the Parish of	Independent	1724	James Scott	1724-1785
Birstall				1789
				1785-1887
				1803-1887
Clayton, in the Parish of Bradford	Baptist	1880	Jeremiah Dewhurst	1827-1887
Clayton, Queen's Head Chapel,	Baptist	1778	Thomas Hall Hudson	1748-1829
Parish of Bradford				1881-1887
				1829-1887
				1. Births
				1. Births
				4. Births
Clayton, West	Baptist	1821	J. Higson, late Minist.	1818-1887
Clayton, West, Parish of High	Independent	1794	John Holker	1797-1887
Hoyland				1797-1885
Cleveland, Ayton Chapel	Independent	1787	William Hinners	1768-1886
Cotherstone	Independent	1746	J. Harrison	1748-1886
Cottingham Hall Gate, Zion Chapel	Independent	1714	Thomas Hicks	1690-1720
		or		1784-1798
		1690		1792-1887
Cowick, Ebenezer Chapel, Parish	Independent	1823		1890-1888
of Snaith				
Crathorne, St. Mary's	Catholic			1777-1889
Crigglestone, near Wakefield	Baptist	1822	William Hattersby	1822-1887
Cullingworth (Bingley)	Wesleyan	1806		1822-1884
Cumberworth, Denby Dale Chapel,	Wesleyan	1799		1795-1887
formerly called Denby Dyke Side,				
Silkstone				

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Dalton, Cross Field, or Grove Place Chapel, near Huddersfield	New Jerusalem	1826	Edward Margetson	1. Births & Bap. 1892-1897
Danby-upon-Yure, (Parish of Thornton Steward) West Witton and Leyburn, St. Bartholomew, and St. Peter's Chapels	Catholic	1771		1. Chris. M. & D. 1742-1787 1. Bap. M. & D. 1758-1771 1. Births & Bap. 1790-1885 1. Births & Bap. 1798-1897 and 2 leaves
				1. Bap. & Bur. 1798-1805 Bap. & Deaths 1663-1754
Deadmanstone, Almondbury	Wesleyan	1884		1. Births & Bap. 1885-1897
Delph, Saddleworth	Wesleyan	1821		1. Births & Bap. 1786-1821 1. Births & Bap. 1821-1897
Denholme	Wesleyan	1768		1. Births & Bap. 1797-1887 Burials 1797-1897
Dent, Zion Chapel, Parish of Sedburgh	Independent	1808	James Battey	1. Births & Bap. 1808-1886
Dent, Parish of Sedburgh	Wesleyan	1800		1. Births & Bap. 1806-1897
Dewsbury, Ebenezzer Chapel	Independent	1814	George Waterhouse	1. Births & Bap. 1816-1897
Dewsbury, High Chapel, Townend	Wesleyan	1787		1. Births & Bap. 1798-1897 1. Burials 1824-1897
Dewsbury, Salem Chapel, King Street	Meth. New Con.	1821	Christopher Atkinson	1. Births & Bap. 1809-1897
Dishforth and Boroughbridge, Dishforth and Langforth Chapels	Baptist	1816	Francis Johnstone	1. Births 1819-1897
Doncaster, Providence Chapel, Spring Gardens	Independent	1818	William King	1. Baptisms 1814-1894
Doncaster, Ebenezzer Chapel, Aldgate	Independent	1798	Samuel M'All	1. Births & Bap. 1798-1897

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
c Doncaster, formerly Spring Gardens but now Priory Place Chapel	Wesleyan	1798		1. Births & Bap. 1797-1813 1. Births & Bap. 1813-1836 1. Births & Bap. 1837 1. Births 1836-1836 Baptisms 1834-1840 Deaths 1835-1840 1. Births & Bap. 1801-1837 Births & Bap. 1828-1837 1. Burials 1824-1837 1. Burials 1831-1837 1. Births 1802-1837 1. Births & Bap. 1815-1835 1. Births & Bap. 1819-1840 Burials 1835-1840 1. Births & Bap. 1771-1827 Burials 1779-1837 1. Births & Bap. 1815-1837 1. Births & Bap. 1826-1837 1. Burials 1826-1837 1. Births & Bap. 1823-1832 Burials 1823-1837 1. Births, Bap. & Burials 1824-1834 1. Births & Bap. 1835-1840 Marriages 1837-1840 1. Baptisms 1741-1816
Doncaster, St. Peter's Chapel	Catholic	1838 or 1835	John Ball	
Driffeld, Providence Chapel	Independent	1801	Robinson Pool	
Earby, Earby Baptist Chapel	Baptist	1819	William Wilkinson	
Easingwold, Long Lane Chapel	Wesleyan	1815		
Easingwold, St. Austin's Chapel	Catholic	1830		
Eastwood, Stansfield, Myrtle Grove Chapel, or Eastwood Chapel, Parish of Halifax	Independent	1699	Amos Blackburn	
East Brook, Bradford	Wesleyan	1826		
Eccleshill, Bradford	Independent	1823	Thomas Barker	
Eccleshill	Wesleyan	1775		
Egton Bridge, St. Edda's Chapel	Catholic	1790	Henry Greenhalf	
Elland, Southgate Chapel or South- end Chapel	Presbyterian	1740	Thomas Stewart	
Elland, Parish of Halifax	Wesleyan	1808		1. Births & Bap. 1807-1826 1. Burials 1832-1837

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Ellenthorne and Aldborough, near Boroughbridge	Independent	1658	William Norris	1. Baptisms 1802-1837
Elloughton	Independent	1814	William Scott	1. Births & Bap. 1809-1829
Embsay, Parish of Skipton	New Jerusalemite	1838	John Mason	1. Births & Bap. 1838-1837
Everingham, St. Mary's Chapel, near Pocklington	Catholic; a do- mestic chapel from the reign of Edward VI. A public church opened in 1839		M. Newsham	1. Baptisms 1771-1840 Mar. & Deaths 1771-1816
Farnley, Parish of Leeds	Wesleyan	1790		1. Births & Bap. 1816-1837
Farsley, Rehoboth Chapel	Baptist	1777	Jonas Foster	1. Births 1779-1837 Burials 1785-1837
Farsley, Parish of Calverley	Wesleyan	1830		1. Births & Bap. 1832-1834
Flockton, Zion Chapel	Independent	1802	John Sowerby	1. Births & Bap. 1795-1836
Fulneck, Parish of Calverley	Moravian	1728	John Holmes and John Smith	1. Births & Bap. 1742-1788 Burials 1749-1783 1. Births & Bap. 1789-1837 Burials 1788
Garforth	Wesleyan			1. Births & Bap. 1838-1837
Gildersome, Parish of Batley	Baptist	1717	William Scarlett or rather earlier	1. Births & Index 1799-1819
Gisburn, Sandy-Syke Chapel	Independent	1812	Daniel Calvert	1. Baptisms 1814-1837 Burials 1814-1837
Golear	Baptist	1836	William Colcroft	1. Births & Namings 1835-1838 Burials 1835-1837
Gomersal, Grove Chapel	Independent	1827	John Hall Coake	1. Births & Bap. 1827-1837
Gomersal, West Lane, Parish of Birstall	Wesleyan	1827		1. Burials 1830-1837

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Gomersal	Moravian	1755	Henry Lanten	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1788-1837 1790-1897
Goole, Zion Chapel	Independent	1831	Henry Earl	1. Births & Bap. 1829-1837
Grassington	Independent	1811		1. Births & Bap. 1811-1837
Grassington	Wesleyan	1810		1. Births & Bap. 1814-1837
Great Driffield	Baptist	1788	James Normanton	1. Births 1796-1835
Great Driffield	Wesleyan	1813		1. Births & Bap. 1813-1837
Great Driffield	Prim. Methodist	1820	Jonathan Sharpe	1. Births & Bap. 1829-1837
Great Horton	Wesleyan	1813		1. Births & Bap. 1816-1837
Great Horton, Bethel Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1825		1. Births & Bap. 1825-1837
Green Hammerton	Independent	1797	James Jackson	Burials 1825-1837
Greetland, Halifax	Wesleyan	1778		1. Births & Bap. 1798-1836 Burials 1801-1836
Guisbrough, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1811	William Hague	1. Births & Bap. 1788-1828
Guisbrough & Stokesley, Ebenezer and Bethel	Independent	1798	George Swann	Burials 1788-1837
Gunnerside	Wesleyan	1791		1. Births & Bap. 1824-1836
Halifax, Pellon Lane Chapel	Baptist	1763	Samuel Whitewood	1. Births & Bap. 1799-1834
Halifax, North Gate End Chapel	Presbyterian	1709	William Turner	1. Baptisms 1802-1837 1. Deaths 1812-1837 1. Births 1779-1837
Halifax, Wade Street, Sion Chapel	Independent	1817	James Pridie	1. Deaths & Bur. 1785-1837
Halifax, Bramley Lane Chapel	Independent	1823	No Minister at present	1. Births & Bap. 1747-1817
Halifax, Square Chapel	Independent	1763	Alex. Ewing, M.A.	1. Baptisms 1812-1837 Burials 1812-1837
				1. Births & Bap. 1818-1837
				1. Births & Bap. 1831-1837
				1. Births & Bap. 1763-1812
				Burials 1771-1812

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Halifax, Square Chapel (continued)	Independent	1768	Alex. Ewing, M.A.	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1812-1887
Halifax, Booth Chapel	Independent	1761	Joseph Massey	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1785-1886
Halifax, South Parade Chapel	Wesleyan	1776		1. Births & Bap. Burials 1772-1817
Halifax, Salem Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1806	John Bakewell	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1778-1887
Halifax, Ebenezer Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1828		1. Births & Bap. Burials 1814-1887
Halifax, St. Mary's	Catholic	1827		1. Births & Bap. Burials 1806-1819
Handsworth, Woodhouse Chapel	Independent	1886	John Hattersley	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1819-1887
Harden, Parish of Bingley	Wesleyan	1795		1. Births & Bap. Burials 1828-1887
Harrogate, Prospect Place Chapel	Independent	1818		1. Births & Bap. Burials 1827-1840
Haworth, Lower Town, Bradford	Wesleyan	1805		Marriages 1886-1840
Hazlewood, St. Leonard's	Catholic	1290	Joseph C. Fisher	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1828-1897
Healaugh, Parish of Grinton	Wesleyan	1821		1. Births & Bap. Burials 1814-1887
Heaton, Bethel or Swaine Royd Lane Bottom Chapel, Par. of Bradfd.	Baptist	1824	Jonathn Ingham	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1817-1885
Heptonstall, Ebenezer Chapel	Baptist	1777	John Crook	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1824
Heptonstall Slack, Mount Zion Chapel	Baptist	1807	Wm. Butler	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1806-1888
Heptonstall	Wesleyan	1769		1. Births & Bap. Burials 1892-1889
				1. Births & Bap. Burials 1820-1887
				1. Births & Bap. Burials 1818-1886
				1. Births & Bap. Burials 1745-1887
				1. Births & Bap. Burials 1789-1887
				1. Births & Bap. Burials 1808-1887
				1. Births & Bap. Burials 1804-1817
				1. Births & Bap. Burials 1798-1887

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Heckmondwike, Old Chapel, Parish of Birstall	Independent	1674	Henry Bean	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1826 1787-1790 1822-1897 1814-1886 1772-1828 1786-1828 1828-1897 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897
Hellfield and Long Preston Highfield, near Huddersfield	Baptist Independent	1770	Samuel Hardacre John Glendenning	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1828 1828-1897 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897
High Wrisall, Friarage Yarn, Yarn Chapel Holbeck	Catholic Wesleyan	unknown 1786	John Bradley	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1828 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897
Holderness, Patrington Chapel Holderness, Martin Chapel	Wesleyan Catholic	1811 out of mind	Robert Hogarth, M.A.	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1828 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897
Holmfirth, the Lane Chapel, near Huddersfield Holmfirth	Independent Wesleyan	1777 1787	John Cockin	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1828 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897
Holme, Holme Hall Chapel	Catholic		John Turner	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1828 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897
Honley, Honley Moor, Cotton Chapel Honley	Independent Wesleyan	1795 1819	James Potter	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1828 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897
Hornsea, Bethesda Chapel	Independent		James Sykes	1. Births & Bap. Burials 1786-1828 1828-1897 1796-1811 1811-1840 1786-1817 1817-1897 1817-1897 1817-1896 1774-1816 1782-1818 1817-1840 1779-1897

Monumental Inscriptions on Yorkshiremen.

LUTTERWORTH CHURCHYARD, LEICESTERSHIRE.

(*Transcription of Epitaph on John Wicliff.*)

"Sacred to the memory of John Wicliff, the earliest champion of ecclesiastical reform in England. He was born in Yorkshire in the year 1324. In the year 1375 he was presented to the Rectory of Lutterworth, where he died on the 31st of December, 1384. At Oxford he acquired not only the renown of a consummate schoolman, but the far more glorious title of the Evangelic Doctor. His whole life was one perpetual struggle against the corruption and encroachments of the Papal Court, and the impostures of its devoted auxiliaries, the mendicant fraternities. His labours in the cause of spiritual truth were crowned by one immortal achievement, his translation of the Bible into the English tongue. This mighty work drew on him, indeed, the bitter hatred of all who were making merchandise of the popular credulity and ignorance. But he found an abundant reward in the blessings of his countrymen of every rank and age, to whom he unfolded the words of eternal life. His mortal remains were interred near this spot, but were not allowed to rest in peace; after the lapse of many years (forty-one) his bones were dragged from the grave and consigned to the flames, and his ashes were cast into the waters of the adjoining stream."

ST. MARY-THE-VIRGIN, OXFORD. On a Tablet in the floor of the nave, near the Organ screen: John Radcliffe, M.D., died Nov^r the 1st 1714. In the 65th year of his age.

This celebrated physician was buried with great pomp in the above church on December 3rd, 1714. In 1819, Dr. Radcliffe's coffin was accidentally discovered whilst alterations were being made, deposited under the pavement, no stone or tablet marking the spot where this munificent benefactor to the University was buried. The above inscription has subsequently been placed over the grave.

T. SEYMOUR, Grandpont, Oxford.

LAMBERT. This family is of very remote origin, and appears in Yorkshire at a very early period. Mr. Lodge shews a migration into Yorkshire from the Lincolnshire family, but most of the printed pedigrees are more or less incorrect, as I have proved from the Records, after years of research.

All the Lamberts of Yorkshire do not spring directly from the same common ancestor. Even the Visitations vary from one another in minor details, especially in cases where father, son, and grandson bore the same christian name.

General Plantagenet Harrison's pedigree of the family is so full of errors, that it resolves itself into pure imagination, for the Maidenbradley Lamberts, as shewn in my "*Minster in Kent*," sprang from entirely different ancestors than those shewn by the General.

The William he shews as of Maidenbradley died *sine male prole*, and the Manor of Maidenbradley called Lambert's Manor, afterwards (25 H. VIII.) called Lambert's Court, passed to William's brother Thomas, and not son as stated by the General, as proved by William's Inq, P.M.

The Maidenbradley Lamberts bore the same Arms as the Lamberts of Tickhill in Yorkshire. The latter sprang from the Lamberts of London and Herts, as proved from the following evidence:—

i. *The de Banco Roll*, 15 Edw. IV. has John Lambert late of Tickhill, Yorkshire, gentleman, alias the said John Lambert, late of London, gentleman. He appears to have been son and heir of William Lambert, of Tickhill, who held lands there.

ii. John Lamberd, (father of next testator), of St. Olave, in Silver Street, London, citizen and mercer there, by his will of 24 Sept., 1487, mentions John Lamberd, of Tickhill, Yorkshire. This testator had estates in London, Herts., and Kent.

iii. John Lamberd, (son of above), of Hensworth, Herts., who held lands in Kent and Herts., by his will dated 20 April, 1508, mentions his cousin John Lamberd, senior, of Tickhill, Yorkshire.

John Lamberd, of Tickhill, and Alice his wife, however, appear in the Poll Tax Collection for 1379, besides many others of the surname in the immediate neighbourhood.

The origin of the surname has been defined, and it is said that Lambert is locally pronounced at the present day in Yorkshire, as Lambherd, the old form of spelling. Being derived from a herd or minder of lambs, distinguishable from Herd a general minder of cattle, shepherd or cowherd (coward) minder or herd of sheep or cows.

Lanbert, spelled with an "n," was a tenant of Fleming, and a vassal of Drogo de Beurere, and held a Manor at Sutton in Holderness, at the time of the Domesday Survey.

Almost any branch of the family can be followed from recorded documents noted.

HENRY W. ALDRED.

181, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, S.E.

—o—

Enterber Cottage.

Amidst the grand mountain scenery of Swaledale, with its famous moors and grouse attracting the notice of Earl Fitzwilliam and other noblemen;—amidst stupendous hills, with Nature, in all her wildest and rocky majesty, where a thousand storms and floods of water have rolled and rushed down its glens and vales, amidst scenes the most wild and picturesque, the childhood of poet Close was spent.

At the age of ten, Mr. Close's father came to dwell at a solitary house called "Enterber Cottage," about a mile north of Kirkby-Stephen; in this same cottage, under the poet's bedroom, was a small room used as a pantry. This he had converted into a study and cut

out a trap-door into it, and at midnight went down to compose his first books, (unknown to his parents,) called "The Satirist, or Every Man in His Humor." We need but note how Capt. Bellew, from India, kindly drew him a picture of the Cottage as a frontispiece for the book—how the lad walked all the way to Kendal, when only fourteen, to get some one to engrave it; how the printer was filled with surprise at the "oddly lad" who had written a book, and he also like Lord Wensleydale praised his "honest face" when the lad asked him for credit till the book came out, if the printer got him the wood cut engraved—which he did of O. Jewitt of Derbyshire, at a cost of £2 2s., and which Mr. Close duly paid.



Where Poet Close's first book was written at fourteen, and published in his 16th year.

In the poet's "Grand Sensation Volume" viz: "The Wise Man of Stainmore," at page 77, is a curious story of a secret closet in a bedroom of the above cottage, and how the "Wise Man" discovered some lost deeds. This Enterber Cottage was said to be haunted—the poet's family once heard at mid-night a ghostly footstep walk down the old stairs—step by step creaked until the bottom was reached, when all was still. His father was aroused—got up, but no one was there.

F. C. G.

—o—
TH' BRIG O' DREAD NO LARGER THAN A THREAD. Any reference to it, in any part of Yorkshire or elsewhere will gratify. F. MAX MÜLLER.

THE LIVERPOOL BURIAL REGISTER referred to in 1891 volume, p. 298, is found to be a copy of a leaf of the Register of St. Nicholas parish. How it ever got so far as Badsworth in this country is a mystery.

J. S.

A Voice from Rydale.

When winter comes, an' neets are lang,
 An' labour's ended for the day—
 Except to clean an' supper up—
 When that is dean ah trudge away
 Te yam, te Mary. Bliss her heart;
 She's worth her weight e gold te mee,
 An' seams te kno' what ah like best—
 A rasher an' a cup of teah,
 Ah's sere a' that when ah get yam.
 As yit ah niver was mista'en.
 She knows ah like a cup ov teah,
 An' that ahs varry fond of bacon.
 Wor banes, she hes 'em at a wod—
 We hev but twea; the eldest, Johnney;
 An' Mary, tho' ah say't mesen,
 She's really sumat mair than bonny—
 Her muther's pride and daddy's darling.
 An' Johnney's getting a fine lad;
 He'll sean be fit te hod a pleaf,
 An' langs te lend a hand te dad.
 What datal man cud wish for mair;
 A clean hoose an' a tardy wife;
 A sympathetic leak and smarl,
 An' niver onnything like strife;
 Then, if ah's wet, she'll dry me cleaths;
 Or mucky, it will disappear;
 Just like a pleasant summer's day,
 Is ivery day throoghoot the year.
 Twea bacon sards we hev hung up,
 An' twea fine pigs we hev i't styte;
 An' hoaf a-yacker o' good land,
 That's nut a marl off, but hard-by.
 She works it nearly all hersen;
 She's varry handy wiv a spade;
 An' varry careful wiv her eggs,
 That four-and-twenty hens have laid.
 She's seaving brass, I hev nea doot,
 She often taulks o't' promiced land—
 Three yackers an' a good milk coo,
 An' ses for that she's bras e' hand.
 An' if at a fare price we get
 Three yackers, if its ought like near
 Wi' honest toil wes mack it pay;
 Ov that we hev ne cause te fear;

For ivery inch ov land 'al pay
 Me landlord, if he'd only let it.
 Ah's honest, an' can dea good wark,
 An' deant kno why ah cannot get it.
 Malton. GEORGE DINSDALE.

— o —

Kendall Family.

Extracts from the Wills at York, vol. 15, part 2, p. 236.

February 23, 1557.

I, William Kendall, of Askwith, Yorks. To be buried at Weston. I leave 8s. 4d. to the light before the Blessed Sacrament. To my son James two whye Stirks to be kept of my farmehold. The rest of my goods and chattels I leave to my three sons Nicholas, Richard and James, on condition that they shall honestlie keepe me in sickness and in healthe fynde meate and drink during my life. My said three sons shall have my goodwill of my farmehold by the lysence of my right worshipful master Sir Wm. Fairfax. As for my son Robert, he hath had of me one whye with calfe, one ambre, one silver ring and ——— in money, with as much plowing as was worth to the full value of eleven nobles, and also three quarters of a year's bord to him and to his wyffe to the value of five marks.

Witnesses, RICHARD BRAITHWAITE, THOMAS CAVE.

The said sons, Richard, Nicholas and James are executors.

— — —

Vol. 15, pt. 2, p. 59.

August 21, 1558.

Robert Kendall, of Askwith, in parish of Weston, husbandman — My soul to God — our blessed ladie and all the celestial — to pray for me. My body to be humated and buried at Weston.

My goods to be divided into three parts, first for self, second for wife and third for children. My farmehold to be divided between my wife and William my son, at disposition of Robert Whitehead, William Sykes and Geo. Ward, yeomen, my faithful friends.

I give Costan Kendall one branded cowe and a stirke. To William Kendall my son, twenty shillings. The rest of my part I give to Margaret Kendall my wife, Jenet Kendall, Isabel Kendall and Costan Kendall. My wife and William Kendall my son, executors. My private friends Robert Whitehead, Wm. Sykes and Geo. Ward to be supervisors.

Witnesses: MARTIN WARDMAN, (my curate), ROBERT WHITEHEAD,
 WILLIAM SYKES, RICHARD WARD.

This Robert Kendall is probably the one who appears on the Knaresbro' Court Rolls from 1519-20 to 1550, sometimes as Constable of Clifton and in other ways.

Another Robert Kendall was buried at Fewston in 1595, probably the son of William who died 1557.

Vol. 21, p. 307.

April 25, 1578.

Richard Kendall of Weston, sick of bodie but of perfect remembrance, did make his last will and testament nuncupative in manner and form following—

His bodie to be buried in parish church yard of Weston. His goodes unto his wardes, John Mawson and Robert Mawson, and William Piccarde, and did make them his executors.

Witnesses: JOHN HOLME, JOHN TOUNENDE, OR TOUNESIDE, GEORGE ROECLIFFE, and others.

Vol. 22, p. 86.

March 11th, 1580.

Nicholas Kendall, of Bramhope, Yorks. To be buried in Otley church yard.

To John Ouldred two of my best oxen, one red cowe, my best cowpe two chestes one arke, one coverlet.

To George Mawson two oxen and twenty shillings. To William Piccarde one red cowe that is in the forest. To Richard Ouldred one cowe. To Jenet ——— a cupboard and pewter. To John and Richard Ouldred pewter. To my brother James Kendall a jacket and dublitt. To my god-daughter Margerie Ouldred two yowes. To my maid servant two yowes. To John Ouldred and George Mawson sixteen shillings between them that Robert Lupton oweth me.

The rest to George Mawson and Jenet Mawson my daughter, whom I make executors.

Thomas Dunwell of Farnley, and John Lindley of Otley, to be supervisors. Either of them to have twenty shillings.

Witnesses: JOHN LINDLEY, THOMAS DUNWELL, ROBERT OULDRED, JAMES KENDALL.

Vol. 28, page 810.

Memorandum that upon the last day of October, 1602.

James Kendall of Gresgaries ? Grassgarths, of parish of Weston, being visited with sickness, did in the presence of us witnesses whose names are hereunder set down, make his last will and testament in the words here following.

And being demanded by Robert Gill who should have his goods if God should call him at that time, he answered "who as had done most for him?" And being demanded again who they were, he answered again "Yourself, and therefore your children shall have my goodes"; and being demanded again "who shall be your executor?" he said "Yourself," and gave him his hand upon the same, and said he would never alter that will, charging the said Robert Gill that when God did call him that he should look to him.

Witnesses: JOHN MARSHALL, WILLIAM SYKES.

Vol. 34, p. 464.

In Name, &c. November 17, 1616.

Richard Kendall, yeoman, of Askwith, Yorks.

My body to be buried in the church yard of Weston. The funeral expenses, &c., to be discharged out of my whole goods.

To Isabel my youngest daughter, twenty-three pounds six shillings and eight-pence, in consideration of her whole childe's portion, to be paid to her when she is fourteen years old. To Ann Kendall my eldest daughter, five pounds, to be paid out of my tenements at Askwith, within six weeks after her marriage. To Richard Kendall my son, forty shillings at the age of fourteen years. To John Kendall and Ann Kendall my children, my said tenement and farmehold wherein I now dwell, wholly for them six years next coming, and if the said Ann shall be married in the said six yeares the tenement to remain wholly to John; and the seventh year in my said tenement I give unto William Kendall my second son, together with all my tenant right, the license and lease of the land.

The rest of my goods to be divided amongst Ann Kendall, William Kendall, Thomas Kendall, Jane Kendall and Richard Kendall, my children, in consideration of their children's portions.

I make John Kendall and Ann Kendall, my said children, executors of this will.

Leonard Waddington, Richard Waddington, my brethren-in-law, Marmaduke Foster and William Richardson the younger, supervisors.

Witnesses: WM. RICHARDSON, elder, MARMADUKE FOSTER, RICHARD WADDINGTON, LEONARD WADDINGTON, WM. RICHARDSON younger.

From the Act Books.

April 12, 1681.

Timothy Cookson, Dean. Administration of goods of Catherine Kendall formerly of Weston, to John Kendall her son.

September 4, 1701.

Administration of goods of Richard Kendall nuper de Askwith, par of Weston to Martha Kendall, his widow.

Parish Register of Weston.

Martha Kendall, of Askwith, buried 1712.

Richard Kendall, of Askwith, buried 1701.

Vol. 121. 1777. p. 312.

July 26, 1776.

Richard Kendall, farmer, of Grassgarths, parish of Weston, county York, very weak in body but sound disposing mind, &c., &c.; leave to my son Richard Kendall of Norwood, the sum of one shilling of lawful money of England as a legacy.

To my daughter Mary, wife of Richard Ashley, the like sum of one shilling.

Lastly, I make and ordain my son Thomas Kendall, only and sole executor of this my last will and testament, of goods, chattels, bonds, bills, debts, &c.

Richard Kendall, his mark, in presence of us—

WILLIAM DIBB, MARY LEAKE, her mark, CHRISTOPHER KENDALL.

Weston Parish Register.

Richard Kendall of Weston, buried 1777.

Otley Parish Register.

Richard Ashley married Mary Kendall, 1754.

Vol. 121, 1777, page 182.

In the name of God, Amen. Benjamin Kendall of Otley, Yorks., tanner, being somewhat infirm in body but of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding, praise be to God for the same, &c.,

To Mr. John Ritchie of Otley, linen draper, the younger, and Mr. Joshua Hardisty, the younger, of Norwood, parish of Fewston, farmer, their heirs &c., all my estates &c., in Otley, in confidence they will pay all debts, expenses, funeral expenses, legacies, hereafter mentioned, viz: to my dear and loving wife Martha, £50 in twelve months after my decease and all household furniture. And whereas there is a mortgage &c., the said Ritchie and Hardisty &c., &c., for and towards support, maintenance and education of my son John Kendall, till twenty-one years and put him to business. If he dies to his widow, but in case of her death or second marriage, to my sister Mary Kendall. After her decease to trustees, to be sold and money accruing to be divided among the children of my three dead brothers, Paul, John and William.

Lastly, the said John Ritchie and Joshua Hardisty to be executors.

Hand and Seal, 31 May, 1777,

BENJAMIN KENDALL.

In presence of WILLIAM SNELL, JOHN CHIPPENDALE, WILLIAM GARNITT.

Fewston Parish Register.

Benjamin Kendall was the son of Paul Kendall, who was the son of John Kendall of Clifton, who married Dorothy Waterworth in 1688. Paul was baptized at Fewston in 1692, and married Mary Hutchinson. Benjamin was born 1784. His dead brothers Paul, Wm. and John, were baptized 1727, 1780, &c.—

In the name of God, Amen. The twenty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine. I, Richard Kendall of Askwith, in the parish of Weston and county of York, farmer, being weeke of body, but sound and of a disposing mind and memory, thanks be given to Almighty God for the same, but calling to mind the mortality of my body and knowing that it is

appointed for all men once to die, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, in manner and form following, (that is to say) first and principally, I commit my soul into the hands of God who gave it; and as touching my Body, to be buried at the discretion of my friends, executors, hereinafter named and willed; hoping at the general resurrection I shall receive the same again by the mighty power of God; and as touching such worldly estate or goods where-with it hath pleased God to intrust me with, I give and bequeath the same in the following manner and form—(that is to say), first and principally I will that my dearly beloved wife Sarah Kendall be properly and decently kept and maintained by my executors, hereinafter named, with every necessary in reason during her natural life, and also decently buried at the end thereof.

Secondly, I will and bequeath unto my sons John Kendall, George Kendall, Thomas Kendall, and Joseph Kendall, each and every of them the sum of three pounds, to them, their heirs and assigns; and to my daughter Margaret the wife of Thomas Whitehead, and Mary the wife of Nathan Turner, the like sum of three pounds each, to be paid to them or their heirs as above, payable twelve months after my wife's decease. And lastly I give and grant unto Christopher Kendall and Richard Kendall my two sons, all and singular my goods and chattels quick and dead, within door and without, together with all debts, dues and demands whatsoever, freely by them to be enjoyed as joint executors of this my last will and testament; chargeable nevertheless with all my just debts, funeral expenses and the probate of this my will, and each and every of the above legacies to the respective legatees or their order, when the same shall become due according to the tenor of this my last will, and above all to be careful of my poor wife in every respect what she shall stand in need of. And lastly, I do hereby utterly disallow, disannul and revoke every other former will or wills, testaments, legacies or bequests whatever; ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have herewith set my hand and seal, the day and year above written.

RICHARD KENDALL, his mark.

Witnesses: WILLIAM DIBB, ELIZABETH DIBB, SARAH DIBB.

Past seal, February 1794.

Weston Parish Register.

Richard Kendall, son of Christopher Kendall of Askwith, baptized 1706. Richard Kendall of Askwith, buried 1790. And Sarah Kendall his widow, buried 1794.

Joseph Kendall and George Kendall his sons, both died 1810.

John died 1794.

Otley Parish Register.

Christopher Kendall of Askwith, married Ellen Robinson in 1724. His first wife Sarah ——— died 1722, and he himself died at Askwith, and was buried at Weston in 1753.

SOUTH HAIG WYATTS. The father of Sir Henry Wyatt of Allington, Kent, is shewn in the pedigree as Richard Wyatt of Southaugh, or Southhaig, Yorkshire, whose father Galfrid was of the same place. The will of Sir Henry's brother William, 1588, speaks of his father's family in *Staffordshire*. Any Yorkshire note on the Wyatts will be acceptable to THOMAS HENRY WYATT, 20, Queen Sq., London, W.C.

GIBSON OF KEXBOROUGH, in the parish of Darton.—I am desirous of obtaining genealogical information regarding this family, which appears to have been resident at the above address throughout the seventeenth century; my object being to ascertain the ancestry of Dorothy Gibson, who was married at Darton in 1709 to Leonard Rusby of Emley.

J. RUSBY, 18, Oppidans Road, Regents Park, N.W.

ARMYTAGE of Wheatley Hill in the parish of High Hoyland.—Thomas Armytage of the above address had a daughter Tabitha baptised 25 July, 1618, at High Hoyland; and another Thomas Armitage, of the same address, whose Will dated 30 May, 1744, and proved at York 18 February, 1745, had also a daughter Tabitha, born about 1714. I shall be glad to receive any information which will assist in shewing how these persons were related, or other genealogical information generally as to the Armitages of High Hoyland or neighbourhood.

J. RUSBY, F.R. Hist. Soc., 18, Oppidans Road, Regents Park, N.W.

OGDEN.—Henry Wilson of Soyland made his will dated 14 Feby 1680—He lived on his estate called Kirkcliffe, in Soyland, and the History of Halifax mentions "Wilsons of Kirkcliffe" among the considerable families.

In a surrender (Wakefield) dated 27 Jany 1680 he gave estates to his sons John, Henry, and Joseph, and to Henry the son of said Henry and an estate called "Nook" to James Ogden who was to pay out of that estate 20/- per annum to Mary his (James') mother for her life. And also he leaves legacies to Susan Ogden, and to Isaac Ogden, Samuel Ogden and John Ogden my ancestors and to Mary Kennerley their sister.

From the above, I judge that Mary Ogden (mother of James) was daughter of Henry Wilson (testator) and I should like to find the marriage of a Mary Wilson to an Ogden—which might be between 1680 and 1660 but is not at Halifax.

MR. WALBRAN, RIPON.—A Literatim copy first Register Book of Baptisms Marriages and Burials of the Chapelry of Denton, parish of Gainsford, co. Durham.

Transcribed by J. R. Walbran, Wm. Harrison, Ripon, 1848. Brit. Mus. 797 e 14.

The series commence in the years 1586, 1579 and 1576 respectively ; and extend to 1678, 1647, and 1646 inclusive ; with a hiatus in the bapt. and marr. from 1600 to 1604, and in the burials 1599-1604. There were only nine copies printed. One on parchment is deposited with the original, in the chest at Denton ; another in the Library of the Coll. of Arms ; one presented to Sir Cuthbert Sharpe ; one to the Rev. James Raine, M.A. ; one remains with the transcriber ; another with Mr. Harrison.

HATFIELD FAMILY, of Hatfield Hall, near Wakefield. Oswald Hatfield, who was born ———, left a son John and a daughter Frances, who married 1st about 1720, Joseph Moore, of Leeds, who died, leaving an only daughter, Elinor ; his widow married for her 2nd husband, John Wordsworth, of Sophley, near Penistone, not later than 1728, by whom she had a daughter and three sons. I can find no trace of Moore or this daughter Elinor, beyond that she married Mr. Dana (an uncommon name), and I am told has descendants living, but where ? I *should* like to know. Oswald Hatfield's wife was Mary, d. of Matt. Holt, of Leventhorpe Hall, near Leeds. If you could help me out of my difficulty I should be so pleased.

ANNA ELISTH. GARTSIDE.

Sir John Goodricke, Bart.



Goodricke Arms.

Sir John Goodricke was taken prisoner very soon after the siege of Bradford, and was a prisoner at Manchester in May, 1648. He was committed to the Tower by order of the Parliament on 14 August following.

The following are Extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons :—

"14 August, 1648. Ordered. That Col. Goringe and Sir John Goodrick, Prisoners of War, taken by Lord Fairfax, and now Prisoners in the Lord Peter's House, be forthwith delivered unto Mr. Stockdale, to be sent to Hull to my Lord Faifax, to be disposed of as his Lord-

ship shall think fit : and that in the meantime they may be removed to the Tower of London."

"21st August, 1648. Ordered. That Sir John Goodrick, Prisoner in the Tower be there detained, according to former Order, until the further Pleasure of the House be known. Sir Jo. Wray is appointed to write to my Lord General, to acquaint him with the Reasons and Grounds of this order."

"29th August, 1648. Ordered. That Sir John Goodrick, now Prisoner in the Tower, shall not be removed thence, till my Lord General, the Earl of Essex, be further heard concerning him."

"16TH OCTOBER, 1648. Sir H. Cholmeley acquainted the House, That whereas his Excellency had formerly laid his Restraint upon the Exchange of Sir John Goodrick, that he has now taken off that Restraint, and leaves him to the Disposal of the House according to their former Orders."

"18TH OCTOBER, 1648. Ordered. That Rich. Hill, Master of the 'Desire' of Hull, wherein the ammunition is laden that is going to Hull, do take aboard him Sir John Goodrick and deliver him to the Lord Fairfax at Hull. And Mr. Stockdale is required to send a man of Trust, to attend him: And the Lieutenant of the Tower is required to deliver him accordingly."

I find no record of the carrying out of this order,—on the contrary, Sir John appears to have been kept a prisoner in the Tower from whence he escaped in January, 1643. His escape from the Tower is noticed in three newspapers of the time. The "*Mercurius Civicus*," Jan. 25 to Feb. 1st, 1644, says—

"One Sir John Gutteridge, who on Friday night last escaped out of the Tower was taken at Wickham by the Lord General's forces on his way to Oxford, as he was riding in the habit of a butcher behind another man, they found four score pieces of gold in his pocket and have now brought him back to London."

The *Parliament Scout*, Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd, 1644, gives the following account,—

"There brake out of the Tower on Monday night, Sir John Gutheric, a north country Knight, a dangerous man, but before he got to London he was taken by the care and pains of Captain Baxter (*Barksted the regicide*) one of the Captains of Windsor Castle, who upon secret information that one would escape, with some musketeers on horseback so narrowly watched that they lighted upon him and brought him to Windsor Castle early in the morning."

The *Weekly Account*, No. 22, Thurs: 1st Feb: 1644, says:—

"Sir John Gudderidge escaped from the Tower and was taken on Tuesday morning at Brainford, and conveyed to Windsor from whence he will not easily finde means for his deliverance."

It will be observed that the two last accounts agree as to the time of Sir John's capture, viz. Tuesday morning, 30th Jany. 1643, and it seems probable that by Wickham is meant High Wycomb, Co. Bucks a town on the road between London and Oxford; and not far distant from Windsor. The head quarters of the Royalists were, at this time, at Oxford with the King, and Sir John's first wish would naturally be to join them. It was on his journey thither that he was re-taken prisoner.

ON 23RD MARCH, 1643, the House of Commons passed the following order:—

"Resolved etc. That this House doth accept of the sum of Twelve, hundred Pounds of Sir John Goodrick, of Hunsingore, in the County of Yorke, Knight and Baronet, for a fine for his Delinquency. His offence being bearing arms against the Parliament and for taking the

Sequestration off from his estate; which is, in Fee, in Possession, Six hundred Fifty one Pounds Nineteen Shillings Eight pence per annum for Life; Twenty pounds per annum, in Reversion; in Fee Two hundred and Thirty Pounds per Annum; and Eighty Pounds per Annum, in Expectancy for Houses in London: Provided that he settle Forty Pounds per Annum upon the Curate of the Church of Hunsingore, and his successors for ever: And that upon Payment of the said Twelve hundred Pounds or securing the same, and upon settling the said Forty Pounds per Annum, or giving Security to settle the same, as aforesaid, an Ordinance be brought in for granting a Pardon and Discharge of him accordingly.

Resolved, etc. That Thomas Stockdale, Esquire, a Member of this House, shall have the Benefit of Sir John Goodrick's Fine, being Twelve hundred Pounds, set upon him by this House for his Delinquency, according to former Orders towards satisfaction of his Losses for the Publick being reported from the Committee at Goldsmith's Hall, to amount to the sum of Five Thousand Two hundred and Sixteen Pounds: And that the Committee of Goldsmith's Hall do pay unto the said Thomas Stockdale the said One thousand Two hundred Pounds accordingly."

26TH MARCH, 1646. Ordered etc. That Sir John Goodrick now Prisoner in the Tower (having compounded for his Delinquency, and Discharge of his Sequestration, and the said Composition being accepted by this House) that he have his Enlargement, and be discharged from any further Restraint or Imprisonment."

6TH AUGUST, 1646. An Ordinance for granting a Pardon unto Sir John Goodrick, of Hunsingore, in the County of York, Knight and Baronet, for his Delinquency, and for the Discharge of the Sequestration of his Estate was this Day read; and ordered to be sent to the Lords for their Concurrence."

18TH AUGUST, 1646. The above Ordinance was carried to the Lords for Concurrence by Mr. Greene, and was agreed to by them on the 25th idem."

For the above Extracts see "Journals of the House of Commons," vols. 2, 8, 4.

Sir John (Major General) Goodricke was M.P. for Thirsk, and his brother Francis Goodricke, M.P. for Aldborough in the new Parliament called by Richard Cromwell to meet on the 27th Jan. 1658. This Parliament was dissolved 22nd April following when the "Rump" was restored (see Parliamentary History, Vol. 8, 1642 to 1660, pp. 1585 and 1544.)

Sir John Goodricke, Knt. and Bart., and Coniers Darcy, Esqr. were elected 25th March, 1661, Members for York County.

Sir Thomas Slingsby, Bart., was elected M.P. for York County 21st Nov. 1670, vice Sir John Goodricke deceased.

Sir John was Deputy Lieutenant for the West Riding, Co. York, in 1662, 1667 and 1668.

1 January, 1892.

C. A. GOODRICKE.

Illingworth.

A spare hour at Illingworth, nr. Halifax, affords the following notes—

CHURCH WINDOWS.—On the south side, (1.) represents Abraham offering up Isaac, and was erected by Tom Holdsworth, of Spring Hall, near Halifax.

(2.) Christ walking on the water. Erected by the Rev. Wm. Gillmor, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Illingworth, to the memory of James Gillmor, fourth officer of Royal Mail Steamship, La Plata, died at sea, Jan. 5, 1867, aged 21.

(3.) The Raising of Lazarus. To the memory of Susannah, wife of Thomas Ramsden, of Jumbles House, who died April 14, 1868, aged 64.



(4.) Christ blessing little children. Erected by Edward Akroyd, M.P., a grateful pupil, to the memory of the Rev. Anthony Moss, Incumbent of Illingworth, 1779-1836, and of Mary his eldest daughter, who died in Jan., 1866.

(5.) Job. Erected by the Rev. W. Gillmor, in memory of Mary Greenwood Gillmor, born 1835, died 1856; Catherine Soden Gillmor, born 1841, died 1855.

In the new chancel portion:

(6.) Christ on the Cross.

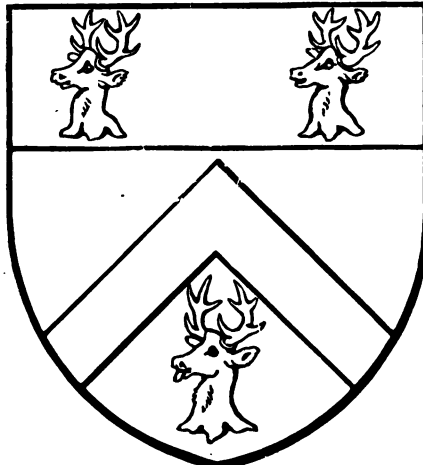
(7.) East window, triple, Ascension, &c.

On the north side—

(8.) The Last Supper. Erected by Elizabeth, wife of Edward Akroyd, M.P., who was baptized at Illingworth.

(9.) The Good Samaritan. In memory of James and Sarah Akroyd, Old Lane, Halifax, by three surviving children, William, Thomas, and Sarah Jane, wife of Thomas Hartley, of Broadlands, Taunton.

(10.) The Woman of Samaria. In memory of Thomas Lister, born at Sutton in Craven, 1793, died in Illing-

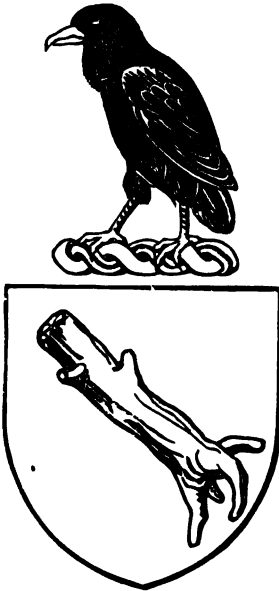


Akroyd Arms.

worth, 1874. Erected by Ann, his wife, daughter of the late Richard Walton, of the Grove.

(11.) Preaching at Athens. In memory of John Sutcliffe, Ovenden Hall, died Feb. 20, 1867, aged 56. Erected by his nephew, Gamaliel Sutcliffe of Stoneshay Gate, Heptonstall.

(12.) Raising Jairus' Daughter. Erected by Mary, wife of Col. William Irving Holdsworth of Greenroyde, near Halifax.



Holdsworth Arms.

(13.) Garden of Gethsemane. Erected by Wm. Irving Holdsworth, in memory of relatives interred in the adjacent churchyard. [The families of Holdsworth, so numerous around Halifax, originally sprang from Holdsworth, near Illingworth. Holdsworth Hall has been rebuilt, but the present structure is ancient. The name is generally pronounced Holl-derth by the rustics, and the family name is so pronounced also. The aristocratic family in former ages, resided at Ashday Hall, Southowram, of which branch was Dr. Holdsworth, a vicar of Halifax three and a half centuries ago.]

(14.) Baptism of Christ. Near the Font.

(15.) In vestry, one by Workpeople.

Dates in vestry, 1667, R.H., 1721. A fragment to V. M.

Extensive alterations, and chancel enlargements made in 1887-9.

There are numerous tombstones to yeomanry families, including the Illingworths of Illingworth Hall. On an old stone is the inscription,—“Here lyeth the

body of Master Samuel Mitchell of Scout in Northowram, who died in the 48th year of his age, A.D. 1645. S. M.”

Another is to the Memory of John Firth, of Ovenden, ^a Oct. 12, 1696; Sarah daughter of John Firth, his son, ^a Nov. 20, 1717; Mary wife of said John Firth, junior, ^a July 21, 1724.

A broken stone has,——Sep. 9, 1750, in his 6th year. N.E. Also Margaret, widow, died Aug. 6. 1752, interred at Kirby Malhamdale in Craven, aged 62 years. Thomas Peacock, of Malham Moor, late of Mixenden Ings in Ovenden, died March 24, 1727, in his fiftieth year.

At the west end of Illingworth Church are five gravestones on the Illingworths of Illingworth. The inscriptions record the following items amongst others:

Isaac Illingworth, died 1717, aged 68, Clerk at Illingworth Chapel 88 years.

John Illingworth, died 1766, aged 74, Clerk 49 years.

Brigg Illingworth, died 1788, aged 57, Clerk 22 years.

Isaac grandson of Isaac, died 1805, aged 66, Clerk 17 years.

John son of Brigg Illingworth d. 1842, aged 76, Clerk 86 years, making a total of 157 years held by this family.

Isaac Illingworth, died 1760, aged 68.

S
On a barn near the Church is W * I
1665.

At the west end of the church are twelve houses, and a School which was "Erected by subscription for the purpose of educating children in the principles of the Established Church, 1825." "This addition to the School was erected at the sole expense of the Misses Moss, of Illingworth, 1860."

As is the case with a large number of old graveyards, a public footpath passes through the yard.

On the east side is the long straggling village, several of the houses being "one deckers," one storey.

On an old house front is a sun-dial, without inscription.

The view from the bleak church yard is very extensive: terraces and edges (the local term for cliffs) with a table land between two deep vales being prominent features. Halifax is hid by smoke in the valley to the south, in the "land of break-neck," as old Curate Ainsworth said.

—o—

A York Boy 60 Years Ago.

In this article I propose to give a monthly record of events that chiefly interested me when a boy in York, in the later years of the twenties and the first two or three of the thirties, which may serve to illustrate some of the differences between that time and this.

Long before daylight on the morning of New Year's Day came the chosen lucky-bird—a friend or relative perhaps—(but not without regard to his complexion being of the luck-bringing hue)—who arrived thus early that he might be the first to enter the house, as the bringer of good luck for the opening year. In other respects the new year scarcely received as effusive recognition as at present. There was no interchange of gifts amongst adults then or at Christmas, and those presented to children consisted more frequently of money than of books or fancy articles, which were less easily obtainable then than in these days of cheap literature and artistic nick-nacks.

On Plough-Monday, young men from neighbouring villages came into the city as morris dancers, fantastically dressed and supplied with wooden swords with which they danced at corners where several streets met, a rude kind of sword-dance, to which others of the party played the accompaniment. But some days earlier than this performance the windows of the confectioners' shops had charmed youthful eyes by a display of richly ornamented twelfth-night cakes, and coloured sheets of comic figures called twelfth-night characters, under each of which was a comical couplet or riddle, and which represented male and female alternately. These went along with the cake and were used for a game connected with its being cut up and distributed at the twelfth-night party, when Christmas may be considered to end.

But in many houses the Christmas decorations were not removed until Candlemas.

At that season, early in February, on the Feast of St. Blaze, the Lord Mayor was chosen, and the event was celebrated by a walking procession through the principal streets, consisting of the new Mayor wearing his robe and chain, preceded by the Sword and Mace bearers and escorted by his brother Aldermen, the two Sheriffs in scarlet gowns, the Recorder and Town Clerk, after whom followed the Common Council in black gowns. To walk through such streets of snow and slush as are frequent in February must have been an unpleasant experience for the Corporation, though we lads enjoyed watching the procession pass. Let us hope that the Mayoral banquet in the evening made amends for the discomforts of the day. If the Lord Mayor was married his wife bore the title of Lady in perpetuity, as stated in a local couplet—"He is a lord for a year and a day, but she is a lady for ever and ay." It seems strange that the two principal Corporations of the Country should have elected their chief officer, the one in November and the other in February, both most unfavourable months for a procession through the streets. At that time it was only within the precincts of the Minster, then called "Peter Liberty," that a non-freeman could carry on business. In other parts of the city any one who was not by birth or apprenticeship a Freeman, had to purchase the freedom of the city, costing, I think, £80, before he could commence business. The Freemen alone exercised the Parliamentary franchise and were eligible for municipal offices: they had the privilege of pasturing cattle on the four strays belonging to the citizens. They still enjoy the latter privilege, but have no longer the monopoly mentioned above, nor the exclusive right of voting, and holding Corporate offices. In February, 1829, I saw something of the great fire at the Minster, and more of its results in the devastated choir afterwards.

With March came the Assizes and I was usually amongst those who went with the High Sheriff and his trumpeters, footmen, and halberdmen, all in gorgeous liveries, to meet the Judges a mile from the city. In those days they arrived by the road in a carriage, from which they changed into that of the High Sheriff who with his retinue escorted them to their lodgings. Then on the following Sunday the boys had a great treat in seeing the processions of the Judges and the Corporation to the Cathedral service; and all through the Assizes there were daily opportunities of watching the former escorted by their liveried followers to and from the Castle. But of more interest to me were the performances at the Theatre then given by efficient stock companies, many members of which came year after year, and became popular favourites with their audiences. A relative fond of dramatic performances often took me to the Theatre, where I saw many good plays and several actors whom I have since had the pleasure to see on the stage in London, and who had laid the foundation of future success and fame in their early connection with the York circuit, which

included also the Hull and Leeds Theatres. Early in March, too, or sometimes late in February, Shrove-tide brought pancakes and a holiday on Shrove Tuesday, and though there was no holiday on the Monday or Wednesday yet both these days were marked by special food for dinner, that gave the name of Collop Monday to the former and Fritter Wednesday to the latter.

On the 1st of April folks were made April fools then as now, but I think the custom is less general than it was sixty years ago. Easter usually falls in this month, but the preceding weeks of Lent did not receive the same recognition that is now accorded to that season; no one put on mourning for it, nor did any except Roman Catholics make any change in diet. The clergy of the city were at that time for the most part of the Evangelical class of Churchmen, and discouraged all Romish practices. Most folk had fish dinners on Good Friday, but many places of business were open on the morning of that day, and Quakers kept their shops and warehouses open till night as on other days. For Protestant lads it was a pleasure holiday as now, and the enjoyment begun with hot-cross buns in the morning, was continued in one form or another through the day, without thought of the tragic event commemorated. On Palm Sunday we always had tansy pudding at dinner, and if, as I believe, that custom is not kept up, I congratulate the new generation of boys on their deliverance from it for it was a most objectionable dish. My school holiday extended over Easter Monday and Tuesday, but the former was not as it now is a general holiday, indeed for all engaged in business Christmas Day was the only entire holiday in the year. The performance at the Theatre on the evening of Easter Monday usually included George Barnwell or some similar play supposed to teach a moral lesson to young men, who, it would seem, were in the habit of attending on that evening; but this practice was discontinued before I became a young man, so I missed any advantage to be derived from witnessing the doleful tragedy. On the following evening the annual benefit of Mr. Wilkinson took place, and as he was a son of the celebrated Tate Wilkinson, long manager of the York Theatre, the principal people in the City and neighbourhood took tickets, and every part of the house was full. I had the pleasure of being present on several of these occasions and remember seeing Mr. Wilkinson seated in one of the stage boxes. It might be after one of these enjoyable evenings that on leaving the Theatre my mother and I found the night was very wet, and as there were no cabs in those days, she hired a sedan chair, and I being but a little fellow was allowed to go in along with her, my first and only experience of that mode of locomotion, long since superseded by the more convenient cab.

On the 1st May there was a repetition of the foolery of the 1st April, the victims being called "May Goslings," but this practice exists, I believe no longer, nor does that of carrying about garlands of flowers and birds' eggs. With May began the village "feasts" of the neighbourhood which were then very popular and well attended by the

friends of those residing in the village; for hospitable entertainment ample provision was made, of which it was often my good fortune to partake in villages where my parents had friends. At one of these my host was one of those old farmers who had not adopted the fashion of wearing braces to his breeches, between which and his waistcoat the shirt was visible. His sons, who always had new suits for the feast, wore brown coats and waistcoats, with drab breeches and gaiters; the coat a short surtout, instead of the swallow-tailed coat then invariably worn by all townsmen, and not as now reserved for evening dress (and waiters) only. There were usually two or three stalls where gingerbread, nuts, oranges and toys were sold; races were run, various games played, and in the one or two places where a May-pole still remained it was climbed for articles at its top, the coveted prize of the climber who could succeed in reaching it, a task often made more difficult by the pole being greased. At night there was a dance in a barn to the music of one or two fiddles. A feeble attempt was generally made to prolong the feast to a second day, but most of the young men and the girls had resumed their ordinary occupations, only a solitary stall lingered, and the children who hung around it had to amuse themselves as best they could, and even they could see that the game was played out, and could not be resumed with the spirit of the previous day.

The Races took place in May and my father generally took me with him when he walked out to Knavesmire to see them. At that time, though a few bets large or small were made, there was less systematic and professional gambling than is the case now. Many of the nobility and gentry of the county then attended with their carriages and liveried servants, and ladies and children occupied windows in most of the houses in the streets leading to the race-course to see the equipages and horsemen go to and return from it. Of course the Theatre was open and numerous attended in the evenings and sometimes a leading London actor was engaged for the occasion who was supported by the ordinary and usually competent stock-company. At such times I had the opportunity in successive years of seeing Edmund Kean, Liston, the elder Matthews, Miss Foote and other celebrities, at a period when entire London Companies did not visit the Provinces as they so frequently do at present. On the 29th, Royal Oak Day, branches of oak were often hung from the windows of houses and oak leaves worn on the dress.

In this month occurs Holy Thursday, a day that under its old name, Corpus Christi, (now revived), was celebrated in Mediæval York by the Processions and Miracle Plays of the Trade Guilds for which the old City was famous. In my boyhood its celebration was of another kind when we lads accompanied the clergyman and officers of our Parish to mark its bounds. At each boundary the Parish Clerk mounted a ladder and with a lump of chalk indicated the division between our parish and the next; as he descended the lads flogged his legs with the sedges which many of them carried. We then returned to the

church, and we whose fathers were officials were allowed to accompany them into the vestry, where bread and cheese and ale were provided, and from the window of which rolls of bread were thrown to the crowd in the church-yard who scrambled for them, much to their own satisfaction and the amusement of us boys; but one may perhaps be permitted to hope that through the labours of the Ordnance Survey, the boundaries of the nearly 40 York Parishes can now be accurately ascertained without a "rambulation day" as it was sometimes called. One of the Parish officers was the Constable who was elected annually along with the Churchwardens and Overseers, and before the establishment of a regular force of Police was subject to be called out at all hours to apprehend drunkards and other offenders, and quell street brawls. He was armed with an official staff which was passed each year by the occupant of this undesirable office to his successor.

To June Whitsuntide may be assigned, and 60 years ago Whit Monday was one of the most enjoyable days of the year for York children, being the chief juvenile Pleasure Fair at which they usually received as "fairings" more or less handsome toys from the well filled stalls in the market-place. About the middle of the month our old-fashioned school holidays began, and games and rambles were enjoyed as they must always be by successive generations of girls and boys. But our out-door games then were only cricket, or sometimes trap-and-nor which I never see played now. We had no football, and croquet and lawn-tennis were unknown. Being always an early riser, on the light June mornings with no tasks to learn I was often out of doors in time to hear the 6 o'clock bell which was rung at one of the many churches every morning; and the same bell was rung at 8 o'clock each evening—customs which I learn are still maintained, though I fancy fewer folk hear the morning bell than formerly. Of course all my early journeys to the country and seaside were made before railways existed, by Chaise, Gig or Stage Coach.

In July the summer assizes were held, and the judges were met on arrival, and escorted morning and evening as in March. There were races in August as in May, and the description of the latter previously given applies to both.

The chief event I remember in September is the assembling of the Yeomanry Cavalry for a week's training, and their parade and other exercises were watched with interest, though the lads of York had frequent opportunities of seeing the evolutions of the regular soldiers stationed at the Cavalry Barracks.

In October fox-hunting began, and the hounds and huntsmen, and groups of well-mounted gentlemen were often to be seen passing through the quaint and narrow streets on their way to the meet. But in this sport, as in skating and other athletic exercises, few, if any, ladies took the active part that custom fortunately enables them to take now, if they desire to do so. There were as bold lady riders then as now; but fewer, I believe, followed the hounds, or joined in other active out-door pursuits.

The 5th November bon-fires are perhaps as numerous as ever, but we see fewer effigies of Guy Fawkes carried to be burned in them. About a week before that date a curious custom was observed in York, on a day known as "Whip-dog-day," when any stray dogs in the streets might be whipped because, according to a local legend, a dog had on that day, centuries before, carried off the consecrated wafer from the High Altar of the Minster. This cruel custom is doubtless discontinued. The day was also called Black Fair Day, from a fair held in a street far from the market-place, and principally for the sale of articles made of wood. Another street away from the market was used early in the twenties as a sheep and cattle market, and when in York a few years since, I found on the houses in that street the iron loops on which the sheep and cattle pens were hung at the fortnightly and other fairs. Towards the end of the month, on Martinmas Day, a statute fair for hiring servants was, and I believe still is held; but the interest of that fair for myself and other boys lay away from the market where those seeking employment waited to be hired, and centred on an open space of ground where Wombwell's Menagerie and other tempting shows attracted and amused us, as I hope they still attract and amuse our boyish successors.

I pass now to Christmas, which under the influence of Dickens, and of customs introduced from Germany, has maintained and increased its interest, especially for the young. In my juvenile days there were no Christmas trees with their fruitage of glittering gifts, but the day was always a very pleasant one notwithstanding. It began early, for some hours before day-break I heard the flint and steel at work kindling the tinder, from the sparks on which a sulphur match was ignited, and the candle lighted, by the aid of which I found my way to the window to watch the procession of carol singers, and listen to the music of the Waits. But on the previous evening, before our supper of cake and cheese and furmenty, an old woman had come to our door carrying a case of wax figures representing the infant Christ and his mother, and singing "God rest you all merry gentlefolk, let nothing you dismay, Remember Christ our Saviour was born on Christmas Day." After the usual Christmas boxes had been given me, and breakfast was over, there was time for a walk before I was taken to the Minster, where the processions of the clergy and choristers, and the beautiful carvings and stained windows, and the fine music, made some amends for the long service I had to endure. Then came the Christmas dinner with its plum pudding and mince-pies; and so with puzzles, books or games, the day passed happily away, more in mirth than in jollity, with fewer objects of interest perhaps than the tales and pictures of the illustrated papers now supply, but with simple, if less artistic pleasures, enjoyed at the time, and remembered with satisfaction after the lapse of more than sixty years.

I may mention here some recollections that did not fit into the monthly record, but may not be without interest to readers of this

Magazine. Amongst the persons whom I saw when a child was one old gentleman who still wore a pigtail, and another, a Quaker, whose coat, waistcoat and breeches, were what was called a pepper and salt mixture, made of cotton and worsted, which some of the early Quakers wore instead of woollen garments. I read lately in a Yorkshire Antiquarian work, that the latter gentleman, who resided in Castle-gate, was the original of Scott's *Dr. Dry-as-dust*. The use of the stocks lingered into my time, and I remember seeing a man in them near St. Sampson's church.

In conclusion let me describe a curious custom that I never heard of except in York, where it was the practice when a baby was brought to a house for the first time, to give it five articles typical of good wishes for its welfare. These were Matches for warmth and light, Bread for sustenance, an Egg for nourishment, Salt for savour, and a Coin for prosperity. I should be glad to learn whether any reader of this article knows of the above, or a similar custom existing elsewhere.

In connection with Christmas Eve, I should have mentioned above that a Yule-log blazed in the fire-grate of the supper-room, and that the latter was lighted by huge candles, called Yule-candles. These were usually sent as presents by grocers to their customers, a practice still lingering in some parts of Yorkshire, though in most places it is obsolete.

G. B. D.

YORKSHIRE WORDS (W.R.)—COWP, to barter—Icel. *kaupa*, to buy (*kaup*, a bargain; D. *koop*; Dan. *kiøb*; Sw. *köp*; O. E. *chep*, *cheep*).

CROWDIE, the broth so called—Sco. *crowdie*, *crowdy*, of about same meaning.

"There will be dammock and *crowdie*."—*Ritson's S. Poems*, 1, 211.

"With *crowdy-mowdy* they fed me."—*Ibid.*, p. 182.

CORIF, O. Sw. *grot*; Icel. *graut-ur*, pulse made of meal and water; Eng. *grout*, coarse meal; Shetl^d *grutte*; Fr. *gruotte*, meal.

FOOR, a ford over a river. Corruption of Eng. *ford*; or perhaps of W. *fford*, a way.

GREIT, to cry, weep (in some parts of N. of Eng. *gret*, *grete*).

"Whan he hadde but long *grete*,

And a party thereof began lete."—*M.S. Harl.*, 1701, f. 38.

The word is from A. S. *gretan*, *grædan* (found in D., Fries, Dan., Sw., and Icel.), *id.*

HARE-NUT, an earth-nut, a pig-nut, wrongly called peg-nut. Hare is probably corrupted from earth *earth*, by dropping the *th*.

LOP, a flea—A. S. *loppe* (Dan. *id.*, Sw. *loppa*)—*hleapan*, to leap.

MALACH, a great disturbance. Conf. W. *moloch*, tumult, uproar.

"Trwst yn Mhrydyn,
Ac emyl ar gychwyn,
Rhag llion Llychlyn
A llynges drom droch,
A Brython ar *foloch*."*

"A rumour in Scotland,
and sails on the way
before the floods of the
Baltic, and a fleet,
heavy and terrifying,
and Britons in a tumult."—*Taliesin*.

* From *voloch*, for *moloch*. In Welsh *f* is = *v*.

MOME, soft, smooth, sweetish; "Hence," says Dr. Willan, "the liquor called *mum*." This is nonsense, because this malt liquor had its name from Christiern Mumme, who first made it in 1492. Indeed it is sometimes called "Brunswick Mumme;" sometimes "Hamburg Mumme." (Conf my "Verba Nominalia," quoting Itin. d' Allemagne, Richard; and Playford's Second Book of the Musical Companion, W. Pearson, 1715; and Notes and Queries, 3rd S. VI., 484, 503; and VII., 41. Mome may be from the W. R. word *mome*, a dull and ignorant person; properly a clown, buffoon; or from O. Fr. *mome*, from L. *Momas*—Gr. *Momus*, god of mockery.

MUN or MUND, the mouth. Not from A. S. *muth*, but from Dan. *mund*; in Sw. *mun* (Goth. *munks*), id.

NIFLES—Glandules. Conf. Norman *nifle*, a trifle.

SIKE—Rendered by Dr. Willan in Archæologia, XVII., 138—163, "a streamlet of water," "a sort of water," a sort of pleonasm. Sike in Lancashire is a small stream, ditch; the Low L. *sica*, *sicha*, is a ditch, *sichetum*, *sikettus*, a little current of water which is dry in summer—a *wady*; and sike is a provincial word for furrow. They are all from A. S. *sic*, *sich*, a furrow, gutter, watercourse—L. *sulcus*, a furrow; long, narrow trench, a ditch—Gr. *olkos*, preceded by a sibilant.

R. S. CHARNOCK, Ph. Dr., F.S.A.

30, Millman St., W. C., London.

—o—

NORTON FAMILY.—Can any reader of the C. M. give a pedigree or any other information concerning the Norton family, of Kettlethorpe, near Wakefield? The Nortons were settled at Kettlethorpe before 1523. The last Norton of that place was the Hon. G. C. Norton, husband of the poetess Caroline Norton; he died February 24th, 1875, and was buried at Sandal.

GEORGE ROBERTS.

WILLIAM ASHTON was born 1774, and married, 20th October, 1795, Ann, daughter of Francis Bentley, of Scarborough. His first children were born at Newby, near Scarborough. He then went to Malton, where he established a school. (One of his pupils was M. E. Stanley, said to be of the Alderley branch, who eloped with Wm. Ashton's daughter Elizabeth). William Ashton died at Malton, 26th Feby., 1820, and was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Scarborough, 29th Feby., 1820. He died intestate. Letters of Administration were granted to his widow, 29th August, 1820. The inscription on his tombstone runs:—

"Sacred to the memory of Mr. William Ashton, late of New Malton, an eminent Teacher. He died 26th February, 1820, aged 46 years."

The York Courant, &c., 7th March, 1820, says: "On Saturday week, at Malton, aged 46, after a short illness, Mr. Ashton, Master of the Academy there."

The York Herald, &c., 4th Mar., 1820, says: On Saturday last, at Malton, aged 46, Mr. Ashton, an eminent schoolmaster at that place."

I have seen the clergymen of St. Leonard's, and St. Michael's, New Malton, and also the clergymen of Old Malton, but no trace can be found in the records of either Wm. Ashton or his school. His name does not appear in the list of masters of the Grammar School at Old Malton.

I wish some information about Wm. Ashton's parents, where he was born and married, and also about his school, and think that some of the readers of the *Yorkshire County Magazine* might be able to help me.

G. H. J., 6, Osborne Terrace, Edinburgh.

Old Yorkshire Tales.

THE PARROT.—There was once a grocer who had a beautiful parrot with green feathers, and it hung in a cage at his shop door. It was a very shrewd, sensible bird, and very observing; but it was a female, and as such, could not hold its tongue, but cried aloud all that it knew, telling everyone who entered the shop everything which it had seen. One day the parrot saw its master sanning the sugar, and soon there came in a woman and asked for some brown sugar; "Sand in the sugar! sand in the sugar! sand in the sugar!" shouted the bird, and the woman put her money back into her pocket and hastily left the shop. The offended grocer ran to the cage and shook it well. "You abominable bird, if you tell tales again, I will wring your neck." And again he shook the cage till the poor bird was all ruffled, and a cloud of its feathers flew about the shop.

Next day it saw its master mixing cocoa-powder with brick-dust. Soon there came in a customer for cocoa-powder; "Brick-dust in the cocoa," shouted the bird, eagerly, and over and over again, till at last the customer believed it, and went away without his cocoa. Now there was another shaking of the cage, and this time there was a threatening that if there was any more tale-telling, death to the parrot would follow. Then the parrot made strong internal resolutions never to speak again.

Presently, however, it saw its master making shop-butter of lard, coloured with a little turmeric. In came a lady and asked for butter. "Nice fresh butter, ma'am, fresh from the dairy," said the shop-man. "Lard in the butter! lard in the butter!" said the parrot. "You scoundrel, you," shouted the shop-man, and rushing to the cage, he opened it, and drawing out the luckless bird, he wrung its neck, and then threw it into the ash-pit. But Polly was not quite dead, and after lying quiet awhile, she lifted up her head and saw a dead cat in the pit.

"Hallo!" cried the parrot, "What is the matter with you, Tom! Have *you* been telling the truth?" No answer, for the 'vital spark of heavenly flame' had quitted the mortal frame of poor Tom. "Dead," sighed the parrot. "He must have been a lover of truth. Ah, me!" She then sat up and tried her wings. "They are sound," she said, "Great is truth in my country, but in this dingy, wicked England it is

at a discount, and lies are at a premium." Then spreading her wings, Polly flew away; but whether she ever reached her own land, where truth is held in veneration, I have never heard. No, she flew twice round the world in search of it, and could not find it. I wonder whether she has found it now?

THE PROPHECY.—There was once a rich man, and he had a lot of brass, that he had. One day he was riding aat o't taan, and he saw an old witch, and her child hed fallen into't dyke, and she axed this rich man to pull him aat, bud he wodn't du nowt o't sort. An eh! she wor angry. Soa she said to him, "Tha'll hev a son, an' he'll dee afore he be twenty-one." Well, he had a son, an' he wor fleyed at what shoo said wod cum true.

Soa he built a tower all round, an' ther were no door, nobbut a window, high up. And he put his barn in there. An' he put an owd man i't tower to fend for't barn, an' he sent him food, an' clothes, an' all he wanted by a rope into't chamber. Well, when t'lad were one-an'-twenty, on't varry day, it wor cold, an't lad were weel starved (cold), soa he said to't old man that he'd fain hev a fire, and they let down t'rope, an' they pulled up a bundle o' wood. T'lad hugged bundle, an' they threw it into't fire, an' just as he threw it in a snake came aat a't bundle, where it hed been hidden, an' it bit t'lad, an' he deed. She wor a bad un wor that witch!

THE OLD WOMAN OF LEXHOE.—An old woman of Lexhoe, after her death, appeared to a farmer of the place, and told him that under a certain tree in his apple orchard he would find a hoard of gold and silver which she had buried there. He was to take a spade and dig it up, to keep the silver for his trouble, but to give the gold to a niece of hers who was then living in great poverty, and whose place of abode she pointed out.

At daybreak, after his dream or vision, the farmer went to the spot named, dug, and found the treasure, but kept it all to himself, though the sum allotted to him was large, and might have satisfied him. From that day, however, he never knew rest or happiness. Although a sober man before, he took to drink, but it was all in vain—his conscience gave him no rest. Every night, whether he was at home or abroad, Old Nanny's ghost dogged his footsteps, and reproached him with his crime.

At last, one Saturday night, the neighbours heard him coming from Stokesley Market very late; his horse was galloping furiously, and as he left the high road to go into the lane which led to his own house, he never stopped to open the gate at the entrance of the lane, but cleared it at a bound. As he passed a neighbour's house, the people heard him screaming out, "I will—I will—I will!" and, looking out, they saw a little old woman in black, with a large straw hat on her head, whom they knew as Old Nannie, seated behind the terrified man on the runaway nag, and clinging to him closely. The farmer's hat was off, and his hair stood on end as he fled past them, uttering his fearful cry, "I will—I will—I will!" But when the horse reached the farm all was still, and the rider was a corpse.

Notices of New Books.

PEN AND PENCIL PICTURES OF OLD BRADFORD. By William Scruton. 2nd Edition. Bradford, W. Scruton, 1891. Pp. xvi., 261.

Those of our readers who did not secure one of the first issue of Mr. Scruton's "Old Bradford," have now an opportunity of making amends. It is a pattern for a town history, and fully deserved the great success it received. Pictures and letterpress and book-workmanship vie with each other in excellence.

A YORKSHIREMAN'S TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By William Smith, F.S.A.S. London, Longmans, 1892. pp. xvi., 317.

Mr. Smith's volume is a delightfully instructive record of his recent trip, and copiously illustrated. The steel-plate portrait of Mr. R. Sugden, formerly of Bradford district, we were delighted to see, also those of Will Carleton, and others. The references to Dr. Robert Collyer and others shew that Mr. Smith never forgets his native county. The book was printed by Goodall & Suddick, Leeds.

THE LAST OF THE GIANT-KILLERS, or the Exploits of Sir Jack of Danby Dale. By Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Canon of York. London, Macmillan & Co., 1891. First edition, Oct., 1891. Reprinted Nov., 1891. pp. ix., 244.

Dr. Atkinson's addition to Danby Dale Folk-lore will have a special charm to readers of fairy tales, but we prefer to let the folk-tales of our Yorkshire ancestors remain in isolated remains, for scientific comparison, rather than be amplified to make a modern story.

GENEALOGICAL, HERALDIC, AND OTHER RECORDS, with Tables of Founder's Kin, OF THE FAMILY OF WOODD, now of Conyngham Hall, Oughtershaw Hall, &c. Privately printed. London, Mitchell and Hughes, 1886. Folio, pp. xii., 119, a few of which are blank for additional notes.

The folding pedigree sheets, the numerous engravings of arms, plain and coloured, the amount of genealogical detail, and the general sumptuousness of this work render it one to be highly prized. Our curiosity is excited to know more of the Wodde or de Bosco family of Longley Hall, Almondbury, and of Holly Hall (somewhere in the West Riding, perhaps Barnsley.)

STERNE. By H. D. Traill. English Men of Letters Series. London, Macmillan & Co., 1889. (First edition, 1882.) Pp. viii., 176. 1s., or 1s. 6d.

Every English Reader will be delighted with Mr. Traill's cleverly written summary and criticism; we hope no Yorkshireman will neglect to procure this special Yorkshire book. Laurence Sterne was no angel, probably a disgrace to Yorkshire clergymen, but notwithstanding many faults, foibles, eccentricities, plagiarisms, he was a cute and talented author, and to this extent commendable. Mr. Traill's fascinating style never leaves the reader at liberty to fall into Sterne's vices.

Registers of Thorpe-Salvin, Co. York.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE REV. G. OSBORNE BROWNE.

The figures in brackets indicate the page in the original register.
Much rubbing has obliterated the writing in some places.

[1.]

1592.

John the sonne of John Blow Baptized the first day of January.

John the sonne of Shipston Baptized the day

Margaret the daughter of Thomas Ibbotson Baptized

Johanna the wife of Wm. Mullens was buried the day of

Hobson was buried 8 day of September.

Gervase the sonne of Wm. Turner was buried 4 day of October

William Beard was buried 14 day of October

Margaret the wife of Richard Gudlad was buried

Feast day of St. Andrew the Apostle

The Widdow Hulle was buried the first day of November

Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Shipston was buried of March

John the sonne of Thomas Shipston was bur. of March

1593.

John the sonne of Robert Bower baptized 8 of Aprill

Elizabeth the daughter of John Dawson baptized 27 of Aprill

Francis the sonne of William Winckes baptized 10 of May

John Kirkbye and Elizabeth Ingle married anno Regina Elizab. 85

William Mullens & Elizabeth married 9 July

William Martin buried 29 of Aprill

William Ackersley buried 28 of July

Katherin Bower buried the fourth day of November

Ann the daughter of Edward Ardron was buried 6 of March

Elizabeth the daughter of John Dawson buried the 12 of March.

1594.

Dorothy & Joan the daughters of Thomas 8 of Aprill

Robert the sonne of John Roydhouse baptized 8 of

Ales the daughter of Richard Smith baptized 20 of

Thomas Barlow & Elizabeth Smith maryed

Elizabeth the daughter of John Tomson was buried the 14

Edward the sonne of buried

[This outer page is so rubbed that it is impossible without the use of chemicals
to decipher it with accuracy; some words are quite illegible to me at least.]

[2.]

Mary the daughter of William Emerson baptised 6 of Aprill

Elizabeth the daughter of George baptized of September

the sonne of baptized 18 of October

Goodlad & Ales were married 15 of May

Emerson & Jane Barlow were married 1 day of June

son was buried 26 day of March

widow was buried the 2 of Aprill

1596.

Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Miller baptized 19 day of Septembr
1597.

Henry the sonne of Wm. Turner baptized 11 day of September
Mary the daughter of Peter Marshall baptized 15 day of September
Roger the sonne of Wm. Emerson baptized 25 day of Januarie
Mary the daughter of George Goodlad baptized 25 day of January
Mary the daughter of Wm. ffarr. baptized 28 day of februarye
Margaret the daughter of Wm. Winkes was buryed 11 day of Aprill
John the sonne of John Kirkbie was buryed 25 day of Aprill
John Antley was buryed 80 day of Aprill
George the sonne of Wm. Jackson was buryed 1 day of Aprill
Roydhouse was buryed 25 day of Januarye
John Barlowe was buryed 30 day of December
Kathran the wife of Humfrey Kayes was buryed 11 day of March
Kirkbie was buried 17 day of March
was buried 22 day of March
wife of Nicholas Jervis was buried the
1598.

[This page is much rabbed in parts ; some words seem quite gone.]

Dorothie the daughter of Wil. of Aprill [8.]
John the sonne of Marye
Margaret Walker buryed 17 of November
Roger the sonne of Roger Langwith buried 16 of October
John Tomson buried ye last day of December
Jane ye wife of George Mason was buried 15 of January
Isabell ye daughter of William Cudworth baptised the last day of Aprill
Roger ye sonne of Roger Langwith baptized 27 of May
Helen the daughter of Robert Bower baptized 1 of October
Roger ye sonne of Edward Ardron baptised 28 of January
Roger the sonne of Thomas Shipston baptised 9 of March
John Wadall & Anna Bellamie married 8 day of October
1599.

Henry the sonne Humfraye Kay baptised 24 of June
Roger the sonne of John Kirkbye was baptized 16 of Julye
fraunces the daughter of Thomas Barlow baptized 14 of Julye
Roger the sonne of Thomas Miller baptized 26 of August
John ye daughter of Richard Smith buried 22 of Aprill
Brianns Lawton buried 14 of March
Richardus Goodlad buried 22 of Aprill
1600.

Roger the sonne of Robert Bower baptised ye 8 of May
William the sonne of a woman delivered upon ye moore was baptised
ye 16 of May
John the sonne of William Emerson baptised ye 15 of September
Joan the daughter of Wm. Goodlad baptised 10 of October

Roger ye sonne of William Turner baptized ye 17 of January
 John the sonne of Roger Langwith baptised 23 of January
 Richard & Elizabeth 27 of January
 Frances the daughter of
 Mary ye wife of Richard buried the of
 John ye sonne of Richard Smith was buried
 Richard Barlow buried 27 of July
 Margaret ye wife of Wm. Emerson buried
 George gentleman buried ye day of March

[Much rubbed in places]

[4.]

1601.

Imp. ye daughter of Wm. Wynkes baptized ye 14 day of Aprill
 Ellen Katherine ye daughter of Roger Roydhouse buried the same day
 Mary the daughter of Garvise Gudlad baptized ye 18 of Aprill
 Anne ye daughter of Thomas Stoven baptized the first day of May
 Anthonye Rigall ye sonne of Anthonye Rigall baptized ye 24 of Maye
 George Kirkbye the sonne of John Kirkbye baptized ye 21 of March
 Richard Smyth buried ye 4 daye of Maye

1602.

Richard ye sonne of Roger Roydhouse baptized the 25 day of March
 Marye the daughter of Thomas Milner was baptized the 29 day of
 September
 Margaret the daughter of George Gudladd baptized the second day of
 November
 Dorothye ye daughter of John Revell baptized ye 4 day of November
 Anne the daughter of Gervise Gudladd baptized the 8 day of Decembre
 George the sonne of John Kirkbye baptized 17 day of Aprill
 John the sonne of Thomas Barlowe baptized the 24 day of Aprill
 Gervise ye sonne of Richard Miller baptized the 20 day of ffebruarye
 Roger the sonne of Richard Hanches baptized the 28 day of ffebruarye
 Richard Crookes buried the 8 day of Aprill
 Wm. llor buryed the same day & moneth
 John Kirkbye buryed the one & thirtye day of December

[5.]

Richard Mason was buried the second day of January
 Isabell the wife of Robert Smyth buried the 7th day of January
 Robart Smyth was buried 18 day of January
 Wm. Goodall buryed ye second day of ffebruarye

1603.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Windle baptized 4 of J
 Anne ye daughter of Humfrey Keyes was baptized 14 day of August
 Peter ye sonne of Marke Barlow was baptized 22 of
 Ales ye daughter Roger Roidhouse baptised 22 of January
 George ye sonne of George Mason baptised 25 of february
 Johan ye daughter of William Winks baptized 15 of March
 Elizabeth ye daughter of Edward Waddy was baptized 8 of September

Mary ye daughter of Gervase Goodlad buried 29 of Aprill
 Joan Goodlad widow buried 22 of Aprill
 Joseph Wilson was buried ye 2 day of October
 Agnes the daughter of Edward Waddye buried 5 of December
 Peter the sonne of Marke Barlowe buried 1 of January
 The child of Elizabet Jervase buried 12 of february
 Elizabeth Jervase was buried 15 day of february
 Claymance Cowleshaw was buried 16 of february
 1604.

Mary the daughter of John Henshaw baptized 28 of
 Roger the sonne of Thomas Barlow baptized the 14 of Aprill
 Helen the daughter of Peter Ibbotson baptized 9 of May
 Roger the sonne Marke Ba(r)low baptized 17 of Jan.
 Thomas the sonne of Issabell Turner alias pharre baptised 18 of feby
 Richard Jepson was buried 9 of September
 1605.

Raphe the sonne Jervase Goodlad baptized 5 of May
 Ales the daughter of John Ibbotson of Shirooks baptized 11 of May
 frances the sonne of George Warre baptized of July

[6.]

ye daughter of G Goodlad baptized 27
 Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Hanks baptized ye 15 day of
 ember
 Elizabeth ye daughter of Humphrey Kayes baptized 11 of J y
 Elizabeth ye daughter of Wm. Harrow was baptized 20 of December
 Jenet ye daughter of Robt. Martin baptized ye 12 of January
 Hugh the sonne of Mr. Hugh Cressye was baptized the 15 of Jan 1605
 Margery ye daughter of Edward Waddy baptised 9 of March
 Mr. Roger Portington Knight was buried 13 of Aprill
 Margery ye daughter of Edward Waddy was buried 12 of March
 Alyce ye wife of Thomas Bogge was buried the 16 of Ma(r)ch 1605
 1606.

Baptized John the sonne George Goodlad the 8 of february 1606
 Alice ye daughter of Richard Millner baptized the vi of January 1606
 Margaret Warker widdowe buried the 30 of March 1606
 1607.

Hersey the sonne of Mr. Henry Nevill of Netherthorpe baptized the
 xiiij day of May being Whitday
 Elizabeth Robinson widowe buried the xxixth July 1607
 Mary Barlowe ye daughter of Mark Barlowe baptized the xxth day of
 December
 John the sonne of John Langwith baptized the xxth of November
 1607
 Thomas the sonne of John Revell baptized the xxth of februarie 1607
 John the sun of ffancis Wilde was baptized the 20th day of March in
 the year 1607

[margin much rubbed, erasures as above]

[7.]

Anno Domi 1609.

George the sonne of John Langwith baptized the 22 of October.

Aline the daughter of Roger Nicho the 18 of November. Samuel
the sonne of Roger Cudband Clarke baptisedAt the same time was Thomas the sonne of Anthonie Neeves baptized
The 22 of November was Marie the wife of John Cooper buried
1610.

The 25 of March was Sarah the daughter of Peter Ibesson baptized

The 28 of August was Richard Haneke buried

The 2 of September was Elenor the daughter of John Whitehead
buried

Richard the sonne of George Goodlad was baptized the 24 of October

The 26 of November was Henrye Key & Joyne Revell

The 25 of November was Joseph the sonne of Robert Miller of Wood-
setts baptized

1. John the sonne of Richard Milner was baptized 8 day of februarie

2. Thomas the sonne of John baptized Anno Domi 1611

Aprill 28 day was Joh the daughter

Roger Roydhouse was baptized

May 25 Catherine the daughter of

Revell was baptised

24

married

November 3

marie

clear

This page is for the first half written in dark coloured ink, at line marked (1) a very faint reddish yellow ink begins, and on the centre of the lower half a very large quantity of ink has been spilt and run to the left side, along which it extends about an inch wide from the bottom & up the page, at (2) much blacker ink insertion above 2 lines erased: the lower half of the right hand side exhibits no trace, writing all being rubbed away.

[8.]

1618.

John Tomson and Margaret Marshall

Humphreys Key

July ye 25 Bryan Bynnye And Catharan they were married 1618

June ye 31 William the sonne of John Tomson baptized

August 4 Jane the daughter of George Goodlad

baptized Maria ye daughter of Jo. Langwth baptized ye xvth of Sep.

September 8 Humphrey Key of Netherthorpe buried

November 7 Maria the daughter of John Edwardes baptized

November 16 George Williamson (?) and Alice

December 17 Ann R—son was buried

Januarie 30 John the sonne of John Hurst baptized

1614.

March ye 25 Margret the daughter of Bryan Binny baptized the 25th
day of March Ano Dom 1614

Maye 8 Roger the sonne of Humphrey Key
 October 18 William ff and married
 ptember 18 the daughter of John Langwith baptized
 December 14 son baptized
 * * * * *

1615.

bel Windle wife to William Windle buried Maye 4
 sonn of John Tompson baptized Maye 8

1616.

William Ebetson the sonne of Peter Ebetson was baptized the 8 of
 februarye
 Bridgett the daughter of Joh Smyth baptized the xxth of Novemb^r
 Richard Thompson the sonne of John Thompson was baptized the 8
 of March

ye wife of Humfrey Key was buried of August
 the sonne of John Witley was baptized 22 of November
 George Barlow was married Jan (?) Woodhead the 4 of
 November

Elizabeth (?) daughter of George Barlow baptized the 11th of Feby.

The ink on this page has become very faint and is much rubbed, some lines only
 just shew traces as lines; the page is also spoilt by the ink blots from the last page.

1618.

[9.]

John Mason and Ann Thorp were maryed xxvith of May
 Edward Ludington and Jane Byddleye weare maryed the ixth of June
 Roger Bynnye the sone of Bryan Bynnye was baptized the ixth of Aug.

1619.

Elsobeth Waynwright ye daughter of ffrauncis Waynwright baptized
 the iii^d day of October

ffrauncis Waynwright and Elsobeth Riche were married the third
 day of August

Alles Wilde the daughter of ffrauncis Wilde baptized the xxiii^j day of
 October

Thomas Nayler the sonne of William Nayler baptized the xxviiith day
 of October

H Smith and Christian W married the xvith day of January
 Henry Needam the sonne of Needam baptized the xiith day of March

An Kay the daughter of John Kay baptized xxith day of May

Robert Waringe & Mary Spontonye were mar the fourth daye of May

Thomas Beane & Annie Beatony were married the xvith daye of May

Samuell Barlowe & Elizabeth were married the fifth daye of Nov.

John Barlowe the sonne of George Barlowe the vth day of Nov.

*

*

*

*

November

[much rubbed at bottom and right hand side.]

[10.]

1621.

Edward Binnye the sonne of Bryan Bynye christened ye xvth day of
 June

Samuell Walker & Margaret firthe was married the viith day of May

John Par & Elizabeth Kirkbie were married the vi day of June
 Tristrom Nevill & Anne Kippas were married the viiith day of Decr.
 Edmond Needham baptized ye ffirst daye of Januarie
 Anne Waynwright ye daughter of ffrauncis Waynwright baptized ye
 xxxth day of December
 Richard Coladine buried ye xiiith daye of Januarie
 Elizabeth Thompsonn the daughter of John Thompsonn baptized the
 second daye of ffebruarye being Candlemas daye
 Mary Parr daughter of John Parr baptized the x^h day of Marche
 1622.

William Turner buried the vith day of September
 Andrew Selers buried the xiith daye of the same monthe
 Roger Kirkbye buried the xvith day of July
 Elizabeth Nayler baptized the xviiith daye of October the daughter of
 Witton Nayler

Langwith baptized the xxviith daye of the same month the
 daughter of John Langwith
 Grace daughter of Sam Walker baptized September 30 1622

[11.]

Ellen Goodlad was buried the xiiiith day of December
 Jane Goodlad was buried the xxiith day of December
 Alles Goodlad the wife of George Goodlad was buried the xxviiith day
 of December
 George Barlowe the sonne of George Barlowe baptized the seavan day
 of ffebruarye
 Alles Hancocke the daughter of George Hancocke baptized the fourth
 day of ffebruarye. [Hanck previously.]

1623.

George Waynwright the sonne of ffrancis Waynwright baptized the
 xvth day of ffebruarye
 Alles Johnsonn the daughter of Thomas (?) Johnson baptized the
 viith day of Januarie
 Thomas bettany & Dorithe Shipston were married the Tuesday in
 Whitson week
 Edward Beamond & Marye Goodlad were married the viith daye of Julye
 Margaret Tompson the wife of John Tompson buried the Daye
 of December
 Elisabeth Revill the wife of John Revill buried the Daye of Dec.

[12.]

Margaret Coladine the wife of Richard Coladyne buried the viiith daye
 of Auguste
 Allice the daughter of Edward Beamond baptizati ye 16th May
 1625.

Peter Ebbetson sepults. erit ye first of Aprill
 William Emminsonn sepults. erit ye 7th of September
 Alice ye daughter of Richard Kenniwell baptizat. erit 4th of Septer.
 Elizabeth ye daughter of Henry Kenniwell baptiza. 30th August

Mary ye daughter of Samuell Walker was buried the first day of November 1625

John Betony son of Thomas Betony was buried the ixth of Novebr.

Elizabeth Hind daughter of Thomas Hind was baptized the 25th day of februarie 1625

Martha Waterhouse daughter of John Waterhouse was baptized the 5th day of March 1625

Thomas Rich was buried the 22 of March 1625

frances Parr & Grace Steeven was married the 16th day of Aprill 1626

John Ashton the sonne of William Ashton was baptized the 14th day of May 1626

Dorrothie Parr dau. of frances Parr was bap. the 2 day of July 1626

Martin Parr the sonne of John Parr was bap. the 9th day of July 1626

hcolas Cubbard and Sissalie Kendall were maried the 18th of October 1625

Edward Allen was buried the 16th day of July 1626

Marye Beamand the dawghter of Edward Beaman was baptized the 3 of dessember 1626

Mary Bettany the daughter of Thomas Bettany was baptized the twenty day of March in Ano Domi 1626

Sara Cutberth the daughter of Nicholas Cutberth was baptized the xvth of Aprill in ano Dom. 1627

Edward Champion was Buried xiii of May Ano pr. cto.

Shipston & Margaret Winter was maried xiiijth of May Ano pr. cto
Roger Milner & Alice Clarke mar : July 1^{mo}

Ano Domi 1627.

[18.]

James the son of Henry Kenuell Bap. July 12

John the son of Richard Kenuell Bapt. August the 8 day

Anthony Needome sepul 2^{do} Decembris

Dothery Shipston fila Rogeri Shipston bapt. 8^{to} Decemb. 1628

Martine fillius Georgij Barlow bapt. 17^{mo} februarij

Diana filia Gulielmi Naylor bap. Martij 2^{do}

Thomas filius Rogeri Milner Bap. Martij 8^{to}

Peter Marshall sepul. febr. 20^{do} 1627

franciscus Parr filius francisci Parr Bap. fuit Maij 25^{to} die

Gratia uxor francisci Parr sepulta fuit Junij 1^{mo} 1628

Agnes uxor Thomæ Shipston sepulta fuit 27^{mo} Junij 1628

George Kirkbie et Gillian Cotter married Sept. 1^{mo} 1628

1628.

Johanes filius Bartholomei Rolstone gener. Baptizatus fuit 29^{to} die Septembris

John ye son of John Parr Baptized October xxth

Infans Johanis Key de Nether Thorpe Sep. 9^{mo} die Novemb.

Mary filia Guilelmi Westhorne baptiz. 8^{to} Novemb.

Humfrey Key de Smithies sepultus fuit die Januarij

Edmond Cutberd sonne of Nicholas Cutberd bap. the xth of feb. 1628

Elizabeth Shipston daughter of Roger Shipston was baptized the third of Maye 1629

Ales Kaie the dau. of Arthur Kaie was Bap. the xvijth of Maie 1629
 Thomas Oxenfforth sonne of Wm. Oxenfforth was baptized the vijth of
 June 1629

Samuell Wooker sonne of Samuel ker was baptized the xiiijth of
 June 1629

Elizabeth the dau. of George Kirkbye was bur. the xxith of Sep. 1629

[14.]

Robt. & John Bery sonnes of Robt. Bery was Baptized the xiiij of
 Octob. 1629

Elizabeth Bery their mother buryed ye same daye and tyme

William Kenuell sonne of Richard Kenuell baptized the tenth daye of
 January 1629

Henry Kenuell sonne Henry Kenuell bap. the eleventh of Jan. 1629

Henrye Kenuell aforesaid buryed the xviith of January 1629

Anne Waynwright daughter of ffrauncys bur. the xxiiijth of feb. 1629

Elizabeth Westrone daughter of Wm. Westrone bap the xxiiij of
 february 1629

Richard Waterhouse sonne of John Waterhouse gent. Baptized the
 xith of februarie 1629

Thomas Turner sonne of Henry Turner bap. the xxvth of March 1630

Gillyan the wife of George Kirkbie was bur. the xviiith of March 1629
 Anno Dom. 1630.

Richard Waterhouse sonne of John Waterhouse was Buryed the
 xviiith of Aprill 1630

Anne daughter of Hersie Postle baptized the xxixth of Septembr. 1630

Lucie Shipston daughter of Roger Shipston bap. the sixt of Jan. 1630

[15.]

Robt. Lyster buryed the xviii of J in anno dom. 1630

Margaret Beamond daughter of Edward Beamond baptized the xxiiith
 of Januarie 1630

Thomas bestoee & Anne Nicernume was maryed the third of feb. 1630

George Kirkby & ffrances barlow were maryed the fife of feb. 1630

Elizabeth the daughter of John Parr was baptized the viiith of februarie
 anno dni. 1630

Katherine the dau. of William Nailer bap. the sixte of March 1630

A Infant of Henry Kenuell buryed the xvth of March 1630

Mary the daughter of George Kirkby was bap. the xxviith of March 1631

Elizabeth the daughter of Robt. Berry baptized the eight of Aprill 1631

Robt. sonne of Robt. bery buryed the sixt of Maie in anno 1631

William Westernne sonne of William Westernne baptized the xiiith of
 June in anno 1631

[16.]

Mary ye dau. of Christopher Barlow was baptiz. daye of Aug. 1631
 Mary Cutbert daughter of Nicholas Cutbert and Sicelie his wife baptized
 the eighteenth day of October Ann. 1631

John Waterhouse sonne of John Waterhouse and Marie his wife bap-
 tized the nyne and twentieth day of November Ano 1631

[17.]

marriage. George Elizabeth Booth were married the seven
and twentieth day of June Ano. 1684
burial. Isabell Langwith daughter of John Langwith and Marie his
wife was buried the seventeenth day of June 1684
buriall. Mark Barlow the elder was buried the sixth day of July 1684
married. Ric: Sheppard & Mercy Wilson 24 of May 1684
buriall. William 1684

Baptized. Robert Berie sonne of Robert Berie & Elizabeth his wife
baptized the Eight day of februarie 1684

Baptism. John Sheppard sonne of Richard Sheppard & Mercie his
wife baptized the twelfth day of March 1684
1685.

Buried the Second day of June 1685 Mr. John Wilson, having beene
then ffoure yeares minister of Thorpe Salvin whom succeeded
Thomas Andrew.

Buried also

Mary Westran wife of William Westran September the 19th
Dame Mary Portington was buried the third of November
An infant of John Langwith buried 16 of emb
Thomas Shipston buried 9th of January
Katherine Bower buried 15th of February
married

Raphaell Candy & Frances Rothin [? Rotherie] August the 22^d

[18.]

Burials 1686.

Ann the wife of Tho. Bestaye bur. the eleventh day of May. A^o pdicto
Richard Sheppard buried July 9 A^o pd

daughter of John Parr July 30
servant of John Langwith buried November 23 A^o pd.
Christnings.

An the daughter of Samuell Walker July 10

Dorathie the daughter of William Westran November 14

Married.

William Westran & Grace Wilde August A^o pdict.

Garvis Millner and Anne maryed ffbruary the 12^o.

Burialls 1687.

John Revill Buried the second day of Aprill

Alice Bettanie thee Daughter of Thomas Bettany Buryed the second
day of Aprill

of John Thorpes Buried the 18th of May

Katherine Dau. of William Westran Bur. thee 14^o of June Ano 1687

[19.]

John

Marie

Rodol langton
Aug. 19 1687 Novemb.

Alicia Chauntrie sepulta fuit 15 die

Bapti: 1687.

Johns. Langwith filius Johan. Langwit bapts. fuit 25 die ffbruarij

Burialls 1688

Geo. Goodlad buried the 27th day of March

Thomas Barlow buried Jan. 26th

Baptiz: 1688

Bridget the daughter of ffancis Parr baptised the 27th day of March

John the sonn of William Westran was baptized the 24th of June
 Ann the daughter of Tho. Langwith bapt. Jan. 27
 Ann the daughter of Gervace Millner bapt. 3rd of feeb.
 ffancis the sonn of Rob. Berry baptiz: 16th day of Aprill in the yeare
 of our Lord God 1639.

Marri: 1638.

Thos. Chauntrie and Margaret Webster weare married the 2^d of Octob.
 William Whitehead and Marie Wincks weare married the sixteenth
 day of October.

Baptiz. 1638.

Mary, the dau. of George Rogers, Esqr. bap. the 20th of March, 1638
 Baptiz. 1639.

Ann the daughter of Nicholas Cutbeard the thirteenth day of June.
 Ann the dau. of Tho. Chauntrie batiz. it beinge the 8th day of Sept.

[20.]

Burialls 1639.

Thomas barlow buried the 14th day of June
 ffancis Wilde buried the 27 of June

Christnings, 1640.

Edward the sonn of Gervace Milner was baptized the 24th of October.
 John the sonn of Thomas Langwith was baptized the first of Novr.
 Thomas the sonn of ffancis Parr was baptized the 17 of August.
 Joane the daughter of a strange woman called Thor'ton Jan. 24.

Marriages.

John Wilde and Abigall Lambert weare married the 22^o of Aprill.

Burialls

Elizabeth Winkes, widdow, was buried the 16 day of July
 of John Langwith Juni^r buried the 15th day of feeb.
 Christnings 1641.

George Rogers Esqr. baptized Aprill 8th.

Revell, baptized June y^e 20th.

daughter of Westran baptized
 the sonn of John Wild, baptized y^e 20th.

Marriages.

& Milner were married.

Burialls.

Barlow y^e wife of George Barlow was of Aprill.
 the sonn of George Rogers Esqr. was buried
 th of ember.
 Barlow, widdow, was buried the

Christenings 1642.

[21.]

Marie the daughter of Robert Berrie was baptized the 12 of April.
 Rich. y^e sonn of Richard Wright baptized the 17th of Aprill.
 Elizabeth y^e dau. of Thomas Chauntrie was baptized y^e 19th of May.
 ffancis ye son of George Rogers Esquier was baptized the 8th of Nov.
 Marie Champion buried 1642 Aprill the third
 Thomas Langwith was buried the 8th of Aprill
 Ann the daughter of Thomas Langwith was buried ye 28th of May.

John Parr senior was buried the 30th day of June.
 Thomas the sonn of Thomas Langwith was bap. the 8th of October.
 Brian the sonn of ffrancis Parr was baptized the 16 of October.
 Thomas the sonn of Thomas Revell was baptized the 6 of Aug. 1642.
 Marriages, 1642.

Robert Lambert of Blythe and Ann Wright of Thorpe Salvin weare
 married ye seventh day of July.
 Geo. Barlow senr. & Joane Wood were married upon Saint Andrew
 day, Nov. 30
 Joane the wife of Geo. Barlow senr. was buried 1643.
 Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Chauntrie was baptized June the
 14, 1643.

[line 10. Buried has been altered into Burials.]

[22.]

1643 was buried John Whitehead
 was buried on St. Marks day.
 was buried the seventeenth day

of Aprill.

Richard Godlie & Marie Barlow were married May the first.
 Thomas the sonn of Will: Westran was baptized the 8th of Nov.
 Ann the dau. of Mr. Roger Whitehead was bap. ye 25 of March, 1644
 John the sonn of John Taylor was baptized June the 30th.
 Mary the daughter of Jervase Milner was baptized March the 8th.
 Mary the daughter of Richard Godli baptized the 10 of Aprill.
 Anthonie the sonn of George Barlow baptized the 26 day of Jan. 1644
 ancis Wainwright was buried March the 8th, 1644.
 Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Milner bap. of ffeby. 1644.
 Marie the daughter of Rich. Wright bap. the of May, A° 1645.
 Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Chauntrie was baptized May ye 25
 & buried May ye 26, 1645.
 Marie the dau. of Thomas Wilson was bap. the 17th day of Aug. 1645.
 Margaret the daughter of Thomas Rogers was baptized the 24th day
 of Septem: 1645.
 Sibell the daughter of Will: Westran baptized Octob. 16, 1645.
 William the sonn of ffrancis Parr was baptized the 20th day of Nov.
 There were five men buried in the beginninge of October being slayne

[23.]

in fight on Thorpe More betweene ye garrison of Welbeck on the
 Kings part & Captaine Rodes on the Parliament part tra. A° Di.
 1645. ✕

An infant of Edward Binnies was buried the 9 of ffebruarie, 1645.
 Ann the daughter of John Westby was bap. the 16 day of feb. 1645.
 Mr. Edward Widrington was buried the 31 of March A° 1646, and the
 same day was buried Joane Milner, widow.

✕

The manner of which scurmige was thus: A partie of welbeck horse
 were drawne out under the com'and of John Jametz, maior to Colonell

fretchwell to discrie a partie of the Parlements wch. had given an Alaru' to the welbeckians at worksopp where they had kild two of the Kings partie, Jametz drew up his partie in the hollins on the more meetinge wth the forlorne hope of the enimies, who fled unto theyr bodie com'anded by Captaine Rodes of Steetly, which was devidid into 3 companies to the number of 200. Jametz had advanced but with 18 men, and his forlorne hope beinge some threescore flyinge, the Parlamenters pursued kild five men, & tooke fortie the most of which they wounded after quarter was give, one of them escaped which was Thomas Battersbie whose hand they cutt of which was buried in ye churchyard of Thorpe Salvin.

1646.

Sibella the daughter of William Westran was buried the ninth of Julie. Martin the child of Martin Swallow was baptized November the first.

[24.]

Henry the sonn of John Taylor was baptized the one and twentieth day of January.

Susan the child of Alice Beamont was bap. the second day of March.

Marie the wife of Tho. Purvie was buried the twentieth sixt day of Jan.

Margaret the wife of Samuell Walker was buried the fowarteenth day of februarie.

A° Dⁱ 1647.

Margarett the daughter of Edward Binnie was baptized the twentieth fift of March

Samuell Walker and Elizabeth Tomson were married the twenty fift of March

Maximillian White & Elizabeth Grimeshaw were married the 29th of September, 1646.

Gervace Seele & Marrie Person were married Jan. 8t, 1646.

Mary the dau. of Thomas Revell was buried on Whitsontuisday, 1646

Margaret the dau. of Wm. Westran was bap. the 9th day of May, 1647

John the sonn of Thomas Rogers was bap. the 16 day of May, 1647

Elizabeth the daughter of Robert Milner was baptized the Wednesday in Whitson weeke

Anne ye daughter of John Wilde was baptized Aug. the 12th.

Mary wife of Robert Milner was buried the ay.

Barlow the Elder & Elizabeth Rogers were ied the

15 of November.

Susana ye daughter of Thomas Rodgers was baptized the } 1648
25th of March }

[This page is much worn in one or two places, and has an ink blot at the lower part.]

[25.]

Geo. the sonn of Tho. Chantrie baptized Decem. 9, 1647.

Ann Tayler the wffe of John Tayler was buryed Jan. ye 20th, 1647.

Gervace Milner was buryed March ye 20th, 1647.

Robert Walker ye sonne of Samuell Walker was baptized March ye 25th, 1648.

Henery Milner ye sonne of Jervice Milner was buried Aprill ye 10th, 1648.

Elizabeth Wayneright, widdow, was buried June ye 4th, 1648.

Margarett ye wife of William Hynd was buried June ye 9th, 1648.

Alice Whythead, widdow, was buried November ye 6th, 1648.

Gartrude daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Berry was baptized July ye 2d, 1648.

Robert ye sonne Georg Barlow was baptized Aug. 27, 1648.

Anne the daughter of Thomas Wilson bap. Sep. ye 14th, 1648.

Thomas Parkiner & Ann Langworth were married June 29, 1648.

Edward Binnie sonne to Edward Binie baptized May 26, 1649.

Dorathy ye daughter of Thomas Parkin baptized ye 3th of 1649.

Mr. Henery Chantery and Mrs. Elizabeth Snow
both of the parish of Chesterfield in the Countie } 1649
of Derby were married August 20th }

William ye sonn of Thomas Rodgers baptized ye 13th 1651.

Thomas ye son of Tho. Chantrie bap. ye 10th of June, 1650.
1651.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Edw. Binnie baptized May 26, 1651.

Ralfe the sonn of William Hinde of this parish of Thorp Solvin was baptized Feb. 22, 1651.

Elizabeth the daughter of Francis Parre of this parish was buried the 4th day

John Godli the sonn of Richard Godli baptized

Mary the daughter of Samuell Walker was bap. ye 8th of Aprill, 1650.
1652.

Elizabeth the daughter of Samuell Walker of this parish was baptized Aprill 18^o 1652.

John the sonn of Richard Godli Edmun baptized

Marie the daughter of mas Beamond the yonger was baptized
Aprill the 20, 1652.

Elizabeth the daughter of Richard Godli baptized May

John the sonne of George Cottrell of this parish was baptized May the 9, 1652.

John Kea was buried May the 27, 1652.

Edward the sonne of William Westorne was buried June the 6th, 1652.

Anne the daughter of Antonie Murfin of this parish was buried June 10, 1652.

[26.]

John Jackson was buried Septemb. ye 8th 1650

Margery Jackson and John Bingley were married Aug. 23, 1651

Roger Barlow was buried Octobr. ye 23, 1651

[27.]

Thomas Bettanie of this parish was buried August the 19 anno 1652

Catharin the wife of Bryan Binnie of this parish was buried the 28 of August 1652

Francis the sonn of John Wild of this parish was buried November ye 15 anno 1652

Catharine the wife of William Hinde of this parish was buried upon the 28th day of December in the yeare of our Ld 1652

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Rogers of this parish was baptized March the 20 1652

1653.

Marie Lister of this parish was buried upon the 29 of March 1653

William the sonne of Antonie Murfin of this parish was bap. Aug. 7 1653. buried Aug. 1653.

Jane the daughter of Edward Bynny of this parish was baptized August 14th 1653

Roger Whitheade of the Moor Milne in this parish was buried September the 1 1653

Joan Antley the wife of John Antley of this parish was buried September the 3, 1653

William Worker and Francis White were married Sept. ye 29th 1653

Nicholas Booth of the parish of Auston And Elizebeth Woorth of this parish of Thorp Salvin weare married by Captayne [Beckwith] Justice November the first before me 1653 Wm. Beckwith.

[28.]

Mareges.

John Antley and Sarah Cudbard both of this parish of Thorp Salvin weare married the 26th day of January 1653, before me W. Beckwith.

John Turner of the parish of Thorp Salvin and Grace Kirke of the parish of St. John's were published married three lds dayes in the parish church of Thorpe Salvin viz. upon ye 5 ye 12th & ye 19th 1653.

They were married ye 24st before mee Wm. Beckwith.

A marage intended betwene Tho. Parr of the parish of Auston and Mary Kirkbie of this parish of Thorp Salvin and the banes published three Lds dayes in the parish Church upon the 23th of July upon the 30th of July upon the 6th of August & married the 18th before me Wm. Beckwith.

A marrage intended betwene Robert Thorp & Aless Beamand both of this parish of Thorp Salvin & the banes published three Lds dayes in the parish church first upon the 13th of Auguste second tyme upon the 20th of Auguste the third tyme upon the 27th of Auguste 1654 and were married before mee the 19th of Septemb. 1654. Will Spencer

A marage intended betwene Will. Emarsun of this p'ish of Thorp Salvin and Joane Leake of the p'ish of Dinington and the banes published three severall Lds dayes in the p'ish church first upon the 14 day of January secondly upon the 21st of Jany. thirdly upon the 28th of January 1654 And sollemnized the fifth day of february before me Wm. Beckwith

[29.]

Edward Binnie Register for the parish of Thorp Sallvin sworn before
Wentworth William Beckwith & Richard Tellston Esqrs.

Justices of the peace for in the west Ridings of the county of Yorke
the 28th day of November 1653 according to an act of Parliament in
that case made & provided, ye sd Binny was chosen by ye joynt consent
of the Inhabitants ye 26th day of Novemr. 1653.

Wm. Beckwith

Chrisenings

Elezabeth the daughter of Edmund Beamand was boarne the 29th
day of ffebruary 1653

Mary the daughter of George Barlow Junior was borne the 7th of
May & baptized the 18th day of May.

1654

William the sunn of William Champin was boarne the 19th day of
June Anno 1654 and baptized the 18th day of July 1654.

Edward Price the sunn of Edward Price was borne the 18th day of
July & baptized the 8th of Auguste, in the yeare of our lord god
1654

Edward the sunn of Anthony Mirfin was borne the fyfth day of Sep-
tembar in the yeare of our Lord 1654

Elizabeth the daughter of Tho. Parr was boarne the 17th day of
Septembar in the yeare 1654

John the sun of George Cottarill was boarne the 4th day of Octobar in
the yeare 1654.

Eastar the daughter of Diana Nellor Also the senyar
twentye seaventh day of ffebrivary 1654

Issabell the daughter of Edward Bynnye was boarne the twentye
second day of March 1654.

[30.] Burialls 1653.

Lucie Shipston the daughter of Roger Shipston was buried the
eleventh day of January Ano Dom 1653.

John Willis of the p'ish of Woorksop were-buried the second day of
March Ano Dom 1653

Elizabeth the daughter of Edward Bynnye was buried the 21th of
June in ye yeare of our Lord God

Mary Rothrie was buried the 22th day of July in the yeare of our
Lord God 1654.

Katran the wife of Herse Postle was buried the 17th of July in the
yeare of our Lord 1654

Samuell Walker was buried the 22th day of July 1654.

Herse Postle was buried the 26th day of July 1654.

John Langwith sen. was buried the 7th of Octobar in the yeare 1654.

William Whitehead was buried the 24th of Octob. in the yeare of our
Lord God 1654

Mary the daughter of Edmund Beamand was buried the 24th day of
October in the yeare of our Lord 1654.

Katran the wyfe of William Emarsun was buried the firste day of November 1654

Dorratie Parkin was buried the 18th day of November in the yeare 1654

William the sunn of Thomas Linley was buried the 10th day of Decembar in the yeare 1654.

Elizabeth the daughter of Edmund Beamand was buried the 21th day of Decembar 1654.

Edmund Harreson was buried the 25th of Decembar in the yeare of our Lord God 1654.

Edward the sunn of Anthony Mirfin was buried the 8th day of febrivary in the yeare of our Lord God 1654

Mary the daughter of George Barlow was buried the 11th day of febrivary in the yeare of our Lord 1654.

Burialles.

[31.]

Edward the sun of Edmun Price was buried the 28th Day of March in the yeare of our Lord God 1655

Eizabeth Key widd. was buried the third day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord God 1655

Grace the wyfe of William Westran was buried the 26th day of May in the yeare of our Lord God 1655.

George Rogers Esq. was buried July 28, 1656.

George Parre was buried febr. 3, 1656.

Elizabeth the wife of John Taayler was buried Apr. 12, 1657.

Isabell the daughter of Thomas Rogers was buried May 15, 1657.

Thomas was buried March 5, 1657.

Mary Whitehead widow was buried Aprill

Margaret Riche was buried Apr. 26, 1658.

Isabell the daughter of Edward Binney was buried June 20, 1658.

Rebeckah Crasland was buried July 15, 1658.

frances Champion widow was buried Oct. 20th, 1658.

Bryan Bynney was buried Decemb. 3, 1658.

George Baker Milner of the Moore Milne being casually slayne betwixt the cog wheels and grindle of ye said Milne was buried Decemb. 18, 1658.

Margaret the wife of Thomas Revell was buried January 1st 1658.

Anne Langwith widowe was buried feb. 22, 1658.

An Infant of Edward Binneyes was buried July 6, 1659.

George the sonne of Thomas Rogers was buried August 30, 1659.

Anne Willy widow was buried Jan. 29, 1659.

Nicholas Cutbeard was buried febr. 18, 1659.

[32.]

Crisnings.

Thomas the sunn of Sr. Thomas Osborne Brt. (1st Duke of Leeds) of Kiveton was boarne at Thorp Salvin the twentye sixt day of March 1655 and baptized the fifth day of Aprill in the same yeare

Issabell the daughter of Thomas Rodgers was boarne the fifth day of May in the yeare of our lord god 1655.

- An the Daughter of Robert Thorp was boarne the thirtieth day of May in the yeare of our Lord 1655.
- Elizabeth the daughter of John Antley was boarne the thirde day of August in the yeare 1655.
- Doratie the Daughter of Thomas Wilsun was boarne the fourth day of August in the yeare 1655.
- Edward the sunn of William Woorkar was boarne the eleventh day of November and baptized the eighteenth day in the yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred fiftie and five.
- Mary the daughter of Anthony Mirfin was boarn the fifth Day of Decembar and baptized the ninth Day of Decembar. [1655.]
- John the sun of Edmund Beamand was boarne the nineteene Day of Decembar and baptized the twentie third Day of Decembar [1655.]
- John the sun of Edmun Price was boarne the firste daij of Januarij and baptized the sixt daij of Januarij [1655.]
- Mary the daughter of George Barlow the youngar was boarne the third of March and baptized the fifth of March [1655.]
- Mary ye daughter of William Champion was borne May ye fyvth and baptized June the fifth in ye yeare of o^r Lord one thousand six hundred fifty and sixe.

Marages.

[88.]

- A marage Intended betweene Martin Spennills of the parish of Harthill and Mary fflowndes of the parish of Thorp Salvin and the banes published in the parish Church of Thorp Salvin three severall Lords dayes accordinge to the Acte the firste tyme uppon the 15th day of Aprill the second time uppon the 22th of Aprill the third time uppon the 29th of Aprill 1655. And sollenised before me ye first of May 1655. Wm. Beckwith.
- A marage Intended betwene John Smitharkill of the parish of Thorp Salvin and Elizabeth Browne of the same parish and the banes published in the parish church of Thorp Salvin acordinge to the Acte of Parliamt bene three severall times dayes firste uppon the first day of July secondly uppon the eight day of July thirdly uppon the 15th of July And the marrage sollemnised before me Wm. Beckwith
- Samuel Caldecott Clerke Register for the p'ish of Thorpe Salvin sworne before William Beckwith Esq. Justice of the peace for the West Rideing of the County of Yorke, the 19th day of May 1656. according to an Act of Parliamt in yt case made & p'vided, wch said Samuel Caldecot was chosen by the joynt consent of the Inhabitants May 16, 1656. Wm. Beckwith.
- A maryage intended between Mr. Hastings Rasby of Kirk Smeaton and Mrs Dorothy Rogers of Thorp Salvyn both in ye County of Yorke, was published three market dayes at Bawtree that is to say the first, the eighth, and the fifteenth of Aprill in ye year of o^r Lord 1657 and ye maryage solemnized before me Apr. 23, 1657. Wm. Beckwith.

[34.] Births & Christenings Ao. 1657.

Rebeckah the daughter of Edward Binney and Isabell his wife was borne the nine and twentieth of Aprill and baptized the third of May.

Mary the daughter of Robert Thorpe and Alice his wife was borne ye last of August baptized the sixth day of September.

Mary the daughter of George Cottrill and Ann his wife was borne the first day of September and baptized the thirteenth of ye same.

George the son of Thomas Rogers and Isabell his wife was borne the six and twentieth day of September and baptized the thirtieth of the same.

Francis the sonne of Thomas Wilson and Elizabeth his wife was borne the nine and twentieth day of September and baptized the eleaventh of October

Martin ye sonne of Thomas Parre and Mary his wife was borne the thirtieth day of December and baptized the last of the same.

1658.

John the sonne of John Turner and Grace his wife was borne June 25 and baptized July 8, 1658.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Worker and Frances his wife was borne Septemb. 5 and baptized Sept. 12, 1658.

Anthony The sonne of Anthony Mirfin and Anne his wife was borne Sept. 24 & baptized Sept. 26, 1658.

Edward and Margaret son and daughter of Edmund Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife were borne Novemb. 16 and baptized Nov. 18, 1658.

Anne the daughter of John Tayler and Anne his wife was borne Novemb. 22 and baptized Nov. 28, 1658.

[35.]

Frances ye daughter of William Champion and Susan his wife was borne March 9d and baptized March 24, 1658.

Births and Christenings Ao. 1659.

Elizabeth the daughter of William Kitchin and Elizabeth his wife was borne March 31, and baptized Aprill 14, 1659.

Edmond the sonne of Thomas Neaves and Ann his wife was borne August the 11th and Baptized August ye 25th 1659.

John the sonne of William Allan and Alice his wife was borne Septemb. 25, and baptized Octob. 6, 1659.

Births 1660 & Christenings.

Ellen the daughter of George Barlow and Ellen his wife was borne July 12 & baptized July 15, 1660.

Elizabeth the daughter of John () and Anne his wife was borne Septemb. and baptized Novemb. 11th, 1660.

George the so. of Anthony Murfin & Anne his wife was borne the 30th of May & baptized the second of June 1661.

Francis the son of Will^r Kitchin gent^l was baptized the 11th of July 1661.

Frances the daughter of Thomas Par was borne October 16.

1661.

Thomas the sun of Thomas Rogers born the 18 and baptized the 25 of January 1661.

Mary the Daughter of William Allin Baptized the 6 feberwary 1661.

[36.]

John the son of Wollgrave Turner bapt. March 18.

Anne the daugh^r of Thomas Neeves bapt. May 22, 62.

John the son of John Whitehead bapt. febu. 26, 62.

1663.

George the son of Edward Beamond bapt. Mch. 29.

Mary the daugh^r of John Taylor bapt. Apr. 14.

John the sonn of Anthony Murfin was baptized upon ye 18 day of March, 1663.

William ye sonn of William Allin was baptized upon ye 24 day of March 1663.

1664.

Thomas the sonn of Thomas Parr was baptized upon ye 31 day of March 1664.

Henry the sonn of James Buller minister of Thorp Salvin was baptized upon the 21 day of Aprill 1664.

Dorcas the daughter of George Cotterill was baptized upon the 15 day of May 1664.

Ann the daughter of John Whitehead was baptized upon ye 2d day of August and was buried upon ye fourth day 1664.

1665.

John the son of Walgrave Turner was Baptized upon the 20th day of Aprill 1665.

Thomas the sonn of Thomas Neavs was Baptized upon the 18 day of May 1665.

Elizabeth the Daughter of John Milner was Baptized upon the 2 day of August 1665.

Susanna the Daughter of George Barlow was Baptized upon the 19 day of October 1665.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Newbolt was both born and B Baptized upon the 18 day of November 1665.

Jane the Daughter of John Taylor was Baptized upon the 30th day of December In the yeare of our Lord 1665.

Thomas the sonn of Edward Beamond was Baptized upon the 25 day of febr. 1665.

1666.

John the son of Ralph Heaton was baptized upon the eighth day of Aprill 1666.

Elizabeth the Daughtcr of William Allin Baptized April 26, 1666.

Marjery the Daughter of Matthew Green was baptized June 18, 1666.

William ye sonn of James Buller minister of Thorp Salvin Baptized September 18, 1666.

William ye sonn of John Milner Baptized September 16, 1666.

James Buller minister.

Burials

[37.]

Susan the wife of William Champion was buried March 19, 1659.
1660.

Martin the son of Thomas Parre was buried April 12, 1660.

Edward the son of William Worker was buried Apr. 15, 1660.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Parre was buried Apr. 19, 1660.

Frances Champion was buried June 7th, 1660.

George Barlow was buried July 28, 1660.

Gertrude Berry was buried Aug. 20, 1660.

John Silvester was buried Sept. 5, 1660.

Thomas Revell was buried April 22, 1661.

Thomas Chontrey dyed the 19 January 1661.

Ann the wife of George Cotrill buried 2 feb.

Will'm Champion was buried the 30th of Mch 62.

John Revell was buried the 17th of June.

Ambrose the so. of John Whitehead buried July 30, 1662.

Thomas Bayslay was buried Aug. 31, 1662.

John the son of Wollgr. Turner bur. Sept. 21, 62.

Mary Westernne was buri. Sept. 23, 62.

1663.

Thomas Revell bachelor buried Apr. 17, 63.

Margaret the wife of Jarvice Poddy was buried upon ye 25 day of
August 1663.

Mary ye Daughter of William Allin was buried upon ye 23 day of
November 1663.

Margaret Chantry widdow was buried upon ye 11 day of December
1663.

A still-borne child of John Whitehead's was buried the 25 day of
Jany. 1663.

William the sonn of William Allin was buried upon the 14th day of
March 1663.

James Buller minister.

[38.]

Buryals.

William Naylor of Nether Thorp was buried upon the 20 day of March
1664.

1665.

Margaret the wife of Roger Shipton was buried upon the 28 day of
March 1665.

Dorcas the Daughter of George Cotteril was buried upon the 28 day
of Aprill 1665.

Elizabeth the Daughter of John Milner was buried upon the 18 day
of August 1665.

Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Newbolt was buried upon the 13 day of
November 1665.

Edward Beamand was buried upon the Twentyieth day of february
1665.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Matthew Greene was buried upon the 22
day of Febru. 1665.

1666.

Widdow Naylor of Nether Thorp Diana by name was buried May 24th 1666.

Mrs. Isabella Rogers was buried July 3rd 1666.

Jane the wife of James Buller minister of Thorp Salvin was buried Septem. 18, 1666.

Sarah the Daughter of George Cotterill was buried December 12th day 1666.

Dorothy the wife of Edmund Roebuck buried December ye 15th 1666

Elizabeth ye wife of Robert Berry was buried february 19th 1666.

Ann the wife of John Taylor buried March 9th 1666.

1667.

John Taylor buried Aprill 16, 67.

William Western buried Aprill 30, 67.

frances the wife of William Worker was buried August 15th 67.

George ye son of George Chantry was buried November 2d. 1667.

Thomas ye son of George Chantry was buried November 6th 1667.

Sarah the Daughter of Matthew Green buried January 28, 67.

1668.

Ann fairefoot widdow buried Aprill 28.

Edward Cooke buried May 25.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John Thornley buried July 18th 1668.

Lydy ye wife of Matthew Greene buried July 26, 1668.

Mariages 1657.

[39.]

John Taylor and Anne Higgin were maryed Octob. 6. 1657:

Thomas Moore and Sara Cole were maryed Nov. 5, 1657.

Thomas Neaves and Ann Cutbeard were maryed June 1st, 1658.

William Allen and Alice Barlow were maryed Novemb. 18, 1658.

Walgraive Turner and Sara Simes were married the 14th of May, 1661.

Martin Headeley gentl. & Mary Rogers were married June 18th, 1661.

Cockin & Bridget Par were married the 20th of May 1662:

1668.

Mr. Ralph Marshal of Thettlethorp in ye County of Lincolne & Mrs:

Mary Hawkins of Nether Thorp in ye County of Yorke were married at ye parish Church of Thorp Salvin upon the 25 day of August 1663.

1665.

John Milner and Elizabeth Gee were maryed upon the 27 day of Aprill 1665.

francis Barton & Mary Naylor both of Nether Thorp in the parish of Thorp Salvin were maryed upon the first of August vulgarly called Lammas day 1665.

Robert Booth of the parish of Anston and Elizabeth Shipton of the parish of Harthill were married in the parish Church of Thorp Salvin upon the 28 day of November 1665.

Edmund Roebuck and Dorothy Shipton both of the parish of Thorp Salvin were maryed upon the second of february vulgarly termed Candlemas day 1665.

1666.

francis Rawsby of Whitwell and Ann Barns of Wales were maryed
upon ye 29th day of November 1666.

1667.

Richard Jackson and Helen Greavs both of ye parish of Wales maryed
Aprill 30th 67.

John Milner Taylor & Abigall Gee were maryed August 1st 67.

Edward Cooke and alicc Spencer maryed March 24, 67.

James Buller minister.

[40.]

1666. Christenings.

Sarah the Daughter of George Cotteril Baptized December 6th day
1666.

John ye sonn of ffancis Barry Baptized february 9th day 1666.

1667.

Thomas & George the sonnns of George Chantry baptized October 31,
1667.

Mary the Daughter of Walgrave Turner baptized January 6th 1667.

Sarah the Daughter of Matt. Green Baptized January 25, 67.

1668.

Elizabeth ye Daughter of ffancis Rogers Esquire baptized June 11th
68.

Thomas Allen the sonne of William Allen baptized October the first
1668.

Pheadoris ye sonne of Edmund Beamont baptized October 4th

John the sonne of Thomas Neaves baptiz. October 29th

William the soone of George Chantry bapt. October 31th

Jer. Adshead Minster *ibid*.

George Chantry of Netherthorpe & Richard Wright of Thorpe Salvin
Churchwardens for the yeare 1668 etc.

Christenings 1669 etc.

Robert the sonne of Tho. Parre was Baptized Aprill 13th 1669, etc.

Luke the sonne of Samuell Snoding and ffances his wife was Baptized
the 28 day of November 1669.

Suesana the Daughter of Edmand Beamountt was baptised the 27
day of february 1669.

Jervies Millner ye sonn of John Milner Taylor was baptised the 12
day of March 1669.

Burialls 1668.

[41.]

William Emerson buried August ye 29, 1668.

William Woarker buried September ye 22, 1668.

Elizabeth the wife of Robert Booth buried January ye 4th.

John the sone of John Langwith Junior & Anne his wife was buried
March 8th 1668, etc.

Burialls 1669.

Elizabeth Bates was buried Aprill 30th, 1669.

Mary the Daughter off Izabell Walker of this towne was buried June
8d. 1669.

Jer. Adshead minster of Thorpe Salvin was buried 29 of July 1669.

Mr. Joseph Taylar dyed att Mr. Rogres and was burid the 26 of Sept. 1669.

Mary Langwith the wif of John Langwith was buried the 18 day of October 1669.

frances Kirkebie the wife of George Kirkebie was Buried the 11th of November 1669.

Richard Wright was buried ye 22 day of November 1669.

Elisabeth Barlow Wido was buried the 23 of November 1669.

[42.] A blank page.

A blank page.

[43.]

[44.] Mariages.

Jervies Stanesa and Grace his wife was married the 22 of July 1669.

John Westren and his wife Anne Milner was married the 16 day November 1669.

Marmyduck harysonn and Anne Spitill house were married the 18th day of November 1669.

John Samsonne and Mary Milner were married the 30th of November 69.

Mariages since Aprill ye 7th the yeare of our Lord 1670.

Thomas Chaner and Grace his wife was married the 7th of Aprill 1670

Edmund price and Elisabeth his wife was married the 23 of feeb. 1670 May ye 10, 1671.

Mathew Greene and Elisabeth Shirlue was married May ye 10, 1671.

John Martin and Ematt Earnshaw his wife was married June ye 6, 1671.

Will' Parr and Sarah horsefeild was married the 18th of June 1671.

Mariages since April ye 29, 1672.

Tho. Neaves and Alice thorpe his wife was married Sept, ye 12, 1672.

John Ellis & Ann Wilson was married March ye 29th, 1673.

Tho. Kershaw & Alice Walker married ye 27th of Novembr. 1673.

John Rogers & Mary Roberts married 9ber ye 27th, 1673.

Nicholas Wright & Mary Jessop married the 30th of Novembr. 1673.

Burialls for this yeare 1670.

[45.]

Robartt Thorpe buried May ye 27

Matthew Greene the sonn of Matthew Greene was buried the 15th of July 1670

Mis Elisabeth frubisher was buried the 23 of September 1670

Mary the wife of Edmond price was buried the 4 of November 1670

George Kirbee was buried the 25 of December 1670

Anne Millner widdow buried the foureth day of January 1670

Sara the daughter of Tho : Neaves was buried January the 14, 1670

Edward Bynney was buried January the 20th 1670

Margeriy Dingley the wife of John Dingley was buried Jan. the 29, 1670

Margery the daughter of Matthew Green was buried the 14 of february

Thomas Rogerr was buried the 14 of March

Buriall for this yeare Aprill ye 15, 1671.

Abbegall Millner the wife of John Millner Taylor was buried ye 15 of Aprill 1671

John Anttley was buried ye 17 of Aprill 1671

Susana bamountt buried the 30 of June 1671

Francis the sune of Mr. Francis Rogers Esquire was buried July the 16, 1671

Isbell Rogers the wife of Thomas Rogers was buried Sept. the 3, 1671

Sarah the wife of Francis Parr was Buried September the 26, 1671

Annavill Whitthead was buried Decem. the 29, 1671

[46.] Buriall February ye 4, 1671.

Mary Beamountt widdow buried

Buriall Aprill the 29, 1672.

Thomas Chaner buried

Anne Neaves the wife of Thomas Neaves buried June the 14, 1672

Willyem Alline was Buried ye 26th of Septembr. 1672

Edmund Stancer ye sonn of Garvas Stancer was Buried the 17 daye of Octob. 1672

Elizabeth ye Dau. of Thomas Neaves was Buried feby. ye 4th 1672

Carolus filius Gulielmi Radcliffe Minister of Thorpe-Salvin sepult. fuit nono die februarij 1672

Elizabeth uxor Johanis Thomeley sepult. fuit decimo sexto die mensis februarij —72

Maria filia Johanis Thomeley sept. fuit decimo sexto die februarij —72
Burialls 1673.

Jonna Emerson sepult fuit vicessimo quarto die Septembris 1673

Edvardus filius Gulielmi Tompson

Andrew filius Roberti booth sepult fuit vicessimo sexto die Dec. 1673

Doratheia Bettany sepult fuit vicessimo nono die februarij 1673

Robertus Berry sepult fuit vicessimo secundo die februarij 1673

Edwardus filius Gulielmi Tompson sepult fuit vicessimo quinto februarij —73

Thomas Wilson sepult fuit 9 beri 10^o. 1674

Johanis filius Guilelmi Tompson sepult fuit Decimo quarto feb. 1674

Carolus filius Johanis Miller sepult fuit vicessimo die Martij 1674

Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.*

Christeing 1670.

[47.]

Anne the daughter of John Thomeley Baptised the 29th of Aprill 1670

Shipston the sonn of Robert booth Baptised the 15 of May 1670

Edward the sonn of John Westren was Baptised ye 8 of Sept. 1670

William ye son of William Radcliffe Minister of Thorpe-Salvin, Bapt. October ye 20th 1670

Edward the son of William Allen was baptised October the 30, 1670

Elisabeth the Daughter of George Chantrey was baptised November ye 20th 1670

Margaritt the Daughter of George Chantrey was baptised Nov. 20, 1670
Francis the sonn of Mr. Francis Rogers Esquire was baptised January the 5, 1670

Sara the Daughter of Thomas Neaves was paptised Jan. the 11th 1670
 John Millner the sonn of John Millner husbandman was baptised
 August ye .th 1671

Elisabeth Booth the daughter of Robert Booth was bap. Oct. the 7th
 Charill the sonn of Mr. francis Rogers Esquire was baptised October
 the 18, 1671

Elisabeth the daughter of Ralph Heaton was bapt. Nov. ye 16, 1671
 Mary the daughter of Edmound Price was baptised Dec. the 26, 1671
 hana the daughter of Edward Rylle was baptised Dec. the 28, 1671

Wm. Radcliffe, Minist. *Ibid.*

[48.] Marriages 1668.

Willam Thompson and Dianah Naylor were marryed October 15th
 Christeings this year 1671

John Martin the sonne of John Martin was pabtised feb. the 25, 1671
 Christeings this year 1672

Jane Martin the Daughter of George Martin was baptised Aprill ye 16
 John Westren was baptised June ye 9, 1672

Elisabeth Neaves the Dau. of Thomas Neaves was bap. June the 14, 1672

Mary the Daughter of Robert barlow was paptised August the 15, 1672

Edmond the sonn Garvas Stancer was Baptised October the 7 day
 Anno Domini 1672

Carolus filius Gulielmi Radcliffe minist. de Thorpe-Salvin Baptizat.
 fuit vicesimo octo die mensis Novembris 1672

Sarah filia Gulielmi Parr Baptizat. fuit nono die mensis Januarij 1672

Maria filia Johanis Thomley Bapt. fuit Decimo die februarij 1672

Georgius filius ffrancisci Rogers Esqr. Baptizat. fuit Decimo tertio
 die mensis martij 1672

Elizabeth filia Edvardi price Baptizat. fuit vicesimo septo die Aprilis
 Anno Dom. 1673

Gulielmus filius Johanis Martin Baptizat. fuit quinto die mensis
 Octobris 1673

Edvardus filius Gulielmi Tompson Baptizat. fuit Decimo nono die
 Octobris 1673

Andrew filius Roberti Booth Baptizat. fuit quinto die Decembris 1673

Catharina filia Gulielmi shaw Bapt. fuit vicesimo secundo die
 Decembris 1673

Wm. Radcliffe Curat, *Ibid.*

Christnngs Feb. ye 19th 1673.

[49.]

Maria filia Gulielmi Radcliffe minist. de Thorpe Salvin natus vicesimo
 die Januarij et Baptizat. fuit Decimo nono die mensis februarij
 Anoq Dom. 1673

Lydia filia Edvardi Royalls Baptizat. fuit vicesimo octo die feb. 1673

Gulielmus filius Johanis Rogers Bapt. fuit Decimo nono die Aprils 1674

Ruth filia francisci Berry Baptiz : fuit tertio die maij 1674

Thomas filius Georgi chauntry Bapt. fuit Decimo quarto die Juni 1674

Isabella filia ffrancisci Rogers Esqr. Baptizat. fuit primo die mensis
 Augusti Ano Dom. 1674

Johannis filius Edvardi Lee Baptizat. fuit Decimo die mensis Dec. 1674
 Johannis filius Gulielmi Tompson Baptizat. fuit tertio die Januarij 1674
 Maria filia Roberti Booth Baptizat. fuit Decimo die mensis Jan. 1674
 Carolus filius Johannis Miller Baptizat. fuit quarto die Martij Anq.
 Dom. 1674

Christnings March 22^o. 1675.

Mary ye Daughter of Edward Walker Bapt. the 27th of March 1675
 Anna filia Gulielmi Parr Baptizat. fuit vicessimo die Juni Anoq
 Dom. 1675
 Samuel filius Roberti Barlow Baptizat. fuit vicessimo quinto die Juli
 Anoq Dom. 1675
 Johannis filius Johannis Thomeley Bapt. fuit Decimo quinto die Augusti
 Anoq Dom. 1675
 Georgius filius Thomæ Gest Bapt. fuit vicesi primo die Septembris
 Anoq Dom. 1675
 Anna filia Johannis Westernne Bapt. fuit Septimo die Octobris Anoq
 Dom. 1675
 Elizabeth filia Anthonij Barlow Bapt. fuit vicessimo primo die Octo-
 bris Anoq Dom. 167
 Mabella filia Georgij Barlow Bapt. fuit quarto die Novembris 1675
 Edvardus filius Johannis Martin Bapt. fuit ricessimo die Novem. 1675
 Robertus filius Roberti Barker Bapt. fuit Decimo quarto die Dec. 1675
 Wm. Radcliffe Curat, *Ibid*.

[50.]

Christnings 1675.

Abigail filia Edvardi Price Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Januarij 1675
 Gulielmus filius Gulielmi Tompson Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Jan. 1675
 Anna filia Johannis Walker Bapt. fuit vicessimo nono die Jan. 1675
 Jennett filia Edvardi Royalls Bapt. fuit sexto die Martij 1675

Christnings 1676.

Carolus filius Gulielmi Radcliffe minist de Thorpe Salvin natus tertio
 die Juni, et Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Juni —76
 Dorathea filia Gulielmi Tompson Bap. fuit Septimo die mensis
 Decembris Ano Dom 1676
 Samuel filius francisci Rogers Esqr. Bapt. fuit vicessimo quinto
 Januarij Ano Dom 1676
 Susanna filia Georgij Chauntrey Bapt. fuit vicessimo nono die
 Januarij Ann Dom. 1676
 Robertus filius Johannis Thomley Bapt. fuit vicessimo quinto februarij
 Ano Dom 1676
 Phillipus filius Thomæ Guest Bapt. fuit primo die Marci An. Dom. 1676
 Edvardus filius Edvardi Lee Bapt. fuit Decimo nono die Martij Ano.
 Dom. 1676

Christnings 1677.

Robertus filius Roberti Booth Bapt. fuit vicessimo quinto die Martij
 Ano Dom. 1677
 Edmundus filius Edmundi Walker Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Maij Ano.
 Dom. 1677

Robertus filius Johanis Walker Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Septembris
Ano Dom 1677

Georgius filius Georgij Barlow Bapt. fuit vicessimo septimo Septembris
Ano Dom 1677

Edvardus filius Johanis Miller Bapt. fuit quarto die Octobris Ano
Dom. 1677

Alice filia Anthonij Barlow Bapt. fuit vicessimo septimo Octobris Ano
Dom. 1677

Maria filia Johanis Rogers Bap. fuit primo die Novembris Ano Dom
1677

Jacobus filius Edvardi Ryalls Bapt. fuit tricesimo primo die Januarij
Ano Dom. 1677

Helena filia Edvardi Price Bapt. fuit septimo die ffeb. Ano Dom. 1677

Johanis filius Johanis Wild Bapt. fuit vicessimo die Aprilis Ano Dom
1678

Maria filia Johanis Martin Bapt. fuit Decimo quinto die Julij Ano
Dom 1678

Anna filia Edvardi Lee Bapt. fuit nono die Septembris Ano Dom 1678

Mariages 1678.

[51.]

Edward Lee and Grace Chawner was married January the eight 1678

John Rudderforth & Marjery Daniall was married January ye 21th 1678

Robert Barker and Elizabeth Antley was mar. february the 26th 1678

1674

John Thomeley & Alice Wilson was married the eight day of June 1674

Geo. Barlow & Mabella Horsfield was married the 29th of Sept. 1674

Tho. Green & Mary Wright was married ye

ffrancis Cam & Elizabeth Camell was married November the 19th 1674

Anthony Barlow & Jane Scales was married November ye 30th 1674

Edward Roebucke & Dorathy Maure was married the 8th of Dec. 1674

Marriages 1675.

Phillip ffox & Dorothy Iberson was married the first of May 1675

John Walker and Elizabeth Walker was married the 20th day of
May 1675

Robert Whitaker & Elizabeth Besford was mar. August the 10th 1675

Nathaniell Styring & Hannah Lyndley was married the 7th day of
October 1675

Marriages 1676.

Arthur Wilson & Ann Greaves was married March ye 27th —76

Marriages 1677.

John Wilde & Dorathy Jenkinson was married May the 15th 1677

Edmund Pagdin & Elizabeth Morton was married May 24th 1677

William ffarr and Anne Sheldon were married ffebruary the 11th 1677

1678.

Edward Ingall & Ann Child was married Aprill ye 1678

Richard Calver & Elizabeth Barlow was married Aprill ye 11th —78

[52.] Christnings 1678.

Jane filia Thomæ Guest Bapt. fuit vicessimo sexto die Septembris
Ano Dom 1678

March ye 25th Burialls 1675 Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.* [53]
Rogerus Shipston sepult fuit tertio die mensis Aprilis Annoq Dom
1675.

Sarah Antley sepult fuit vicessimo nono die Januarij 1675.

Gulielmus filius Gulielmi Tompson Sept. fuit tricesimo die Januarij
1675.

Ruth filia francisci Barry sepult fuit vicessimo die martii 1675.

Burialls 1676.

Anna filia Gulielmi Parr sepult fuit Decimo sexto Decembris 1676.

Abigail uxor Johannis Wild sepult fuit decimo sexto Januarij An. Dom.
1676.

Richardus Godley sepult fuit vicessimo nono die Januarij An. Dom.
1676

Jannet filia Edvardi Royalls sepult fuit Decimo octavo die februarij
An. Dom. 1676.

Samuel filius francisci Rogers Esqr. sepult fuit vicessimo sexto
februarij Ano. Dom. 1676.

Edvardus filius Edvardi Lee sepult fuit vicessimo primo die martij
Ano. Dom. 1676.

Mabella filia Georgii Barlow sepult fuit vicessimo die martij Ano. Dom.
1676.

1677.

Maria filia Gulielmi Radcliffe minist de Thorpe sepult fuit decimo
nono Julii Ano. Dom. 1677.

Maria filia Roberti Booth sepult fuit vicessimo octo Augusti Ano. Dom.
1677.

1678.

Susanna filia Georgij Barlow sepult fuit vicessimo die Augusti Ano.
Dom. 1678. Julij

Susanna filia Georgij Barlow sepult f ultimo die Juli Ano. Dom. 1678.
Octobr. 14. 78. Thomas Harvey sepult fuit decimo quarto Octobris
1678.

[54.]

1803

1726

77

R.D.

N.B. Nothing more on this page except one or two scribbled
letters, as J. H.

Thorp = Salvin Reg - - ter, 1678.

Thorpe = Salvin

W. H. Downes

Incumbent 1818

[55.]

Robert Duff.

W. Maysmor
Curate 1822.

1790

1721

69

[56.]

A Register & true entrey of all Burialls within the p'ish of Thorpe Salvin since the first day of August 1678 in pursuance of & according to the direction of a Late Act of parliamt. Intituled an Act for Burying in Woollen.

Burialls 1678.

Thomas Harvey was Buried the 14th day of August 1678. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 16th day of August following, concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Hellen the daughter of Edward Price was Buried, October ye 25th 1678. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 27th day of October following, concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Phillip ye son of Thomas Gest was Buried ffebruary ye 4th 1678. an affidavit & certificate was Brought in the sixt day of february following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

1679.

John Shaw was Buried the 27th day of March 1679. an affidavit and certificate was Brought in the Thirtieth day of March following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Martin was Buried the 18th day of Aprill 1679, an affidavit & certificate was brought in the nineteenth day of Aprill following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Langwith was Buried the 14th day of Aprill 1679 an affidavit & certificate was brought in the nineteenth day of Aprill following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act

Mary ye wife of Thomas Parr was Buried April ye 15th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was Brought in the 21st day of Aprill following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John ye son of Edward Lee was Buried Aprill ye 21 1679, an affidavit & certificate was brought in the 26th day of Aprill following concerning the sd partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Martin was Buried April ye 22th 1679, an affidavit & certificate was brought in the 26th day of Aprill following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

[57.]

Sarah ye wife of William Parr was Buried May the 12th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 14th day of May following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Theodorus Beamont was Buried the 14th day of June 1679 An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 15th day of June following concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

John Wild was Buried the 7th day of August 1679. An affidavit & certificate was Brought in the 10th day of August following, concerning the said partie being interred according to the direction of the said Act.

Elizabeth ye wife of Matthew Green was Buried October the eight 1679.

An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 18th day of October following, concerning the said partie being Intered according to the direction of ye sd Act.

George Barlow senr. was Buried October 22th 1679 An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 27th of October following, concerning the said partie being Intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Edward Lee was Buried November ye 5th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was Brought in the 10th of November following, concerning ye said partie being intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Hellen Barlow wid. was Buried December ye 18th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the 21st of December following, concerning the said partie being Intered According to the direction of the said Act.

John Dingley was Buried January ye 5th 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the sixt day of January following concerning the said partie being intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Margret ye daughter of George Chantry was Buried the fift of January 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the sixt day of January following, concerning the said partie being intered According to the direction of the said Act.

Edward Beamont was Buried ye tenth day feby. 1679. An affidavit & certificate was brought in the foureteenth day of february following &c.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.*

Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records

IN THE CUSTODY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.
PURSUANT TO THE ACTS OF THE 8RD AND 4TH VICTORIA, CAP. 92., AND 21ST VICTORIA, CAP. 25. LONDON, 1859, VOL.

Yorkshire—(continued.)

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.		
Hull, (Kingston-upon)	Providence Ch., Independent	1797	J. Morley	Burials	1799-1897
Hull, (Kingston-upon)	Salem Chapel, Independent	1830	James Sibree	Births & Bap.	1789-1817
Hull	Unitarian Bap'tst	1780	Roger Walker	Births & Bap.	1888-1897
Hull, George Yard	Wesleyan	1892		Burials	1838-1895
Hull, Humber Street	Wesleyan	1814		Births	1807-1812
Hull, Waltham Street	Wesleyan	1835		Births & Bap.	1892-1897
Hull, Sykes Street Tabernacle	Wesleyan	1826		Births & Bap.	1888-1897
Hull, Osborn Street	Wesleyan	1799	Abraham Jackson	Burials	1834-1897
Hull, Bethel Chapel, Parish of Sculcoates	Meth. New Con.	1814		Births & Bap.	1815-1897
Hull, Mill Street Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1819		Burials	1815-1897
Hungate, Pickering	Independent Baptist	1789	Gabriel Croft	Births & Bap.	in 1897
Hunmanby	Baptist	1817	Joseph Caldwell, Wyke	Baptisms	1831-1897
Hunslet (Leeds)	Wesleyan	1810	John Harward	Births & Bap.	1797-1897
Leornshaw	Wesleyan	1810		Births	1828-1897
Idle, Upper Chapel	Independent Baptist	1717	Joseph Stringer	Deaths & Bur.	1789-1896
Idle	Baptist	1810	B. S. Fearon	Births & Bap.	1786-1896
				Burials	1819-1886
				Births & Bap.	1815-1897
				Burials	1840-1854
				Births & Bap.	1758-1897
				Births & Bap.	1790-1897
				Births & Bap.	1810-1897
				Burials	1810-1897

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Idle, Thorpe Chapel	Wesleyan	1811		Births & Bap. 1809-1887
Idle, Town Lane Chapel	Prim. Methodist	1828		Births & Bap. 1826-1887
Illingworth Moor	Wesleyan	1798		Births & Bap. 1798-1882
				Burials 1800-1819
				Births & Bap. 1881-1887
				Burials 1800-1887
Jackson Bridge, Hepworth Chapel,	Wesleyan	1795		Births & Bap. 1802-1887
Parish of Kirkburton				Burials 1814-1887
Keighley, Bethel Chapel	Baptist	1811		Births 1815-1887
				Burials 1880-1886
Keighley	Independent	1700	Joseph Tattersfield	Births & Bap. 1749-1828
				Births & Bap. 1828-1887
Keighley, Eden	Wesleyan	1779		Births & Bap. 1805-1887
Keighley, St. Ann's	Catholic	1885	Robert Gibson	Baptisms 1885-1840
Keld-in-Sweldale, near Richmond	Independent	1790	William Sedgwick	Births & Bap. 1790-1886
Kilham	Baptist	1820	John Heithera	Births 1817-1839
Killinghall, Parish of Ripley	Wesleyan	1798		Births & Bap. 1785-1887
Kildwick, Sutton Chapel	Baptist	1711	Wm. Fawcett	Births 1785-1794
Kirby Moorside, Turly Garth Chapel	Independent	1795	Wm. M'Dowall	Births & Bap. 1814-1887
Kirby Moorside	Wesleyan	1788		Births & Bap. 1828-1886
Kirkburton, Dagley Lane Chapel	Independent	1816	George Ryan	Births & Bap. 1816-1887
Kirkburton, the Upper Chapel	Independent	1795	No stated Minister	Baptisms 1795-1828
				Burials 1798-1820
				Baptisms 1824-1887
				Burials 1828-1887
Kirkburton, Lydgate Chapel	English Presbyterian		John Naylor, late Minister	Baptisms 1748-1840
	Wesleyan	1808		Burials 1700-1840
Kirkstall				Births & Bap. 1885-1887

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Knaresborough, Windsor Lane Chapel	Independent	1779	Joseph Glendenning	Baptisms 1780-1894
Knaresborough	Wesleyan	1815		Births & Bap. 1816-1897
Knaresborough, St. Mary's	Catholic	1797	William Hampson	Baptisms 1766-1825 Deaths & Marr. 1808-1816 Baptisms 1824-1840 Marriages 1825-1840 Baptisms 1818-1887 Births & Bap. 1832-1896
Knottingley	Independent	1807		Births & Bap. 1769-1887
Knottingley	Prim. Methodist	1832		Papers 1769-1780
Lartington	Catholic	1700	M. Ellis	Baptisms 1745-1840 Marriages 1818-1819 Births & Bap. 1802-1897
Lawkland, formerly in Lawkland Hall	Catholic	1790	Henry Sutton	
Leeds, Bethel Chapel	Independent	1802	Robert Leslie Arm- strong	Births & Bap. 1807-1897
Leeds, George Street Chapel	Independent	1807	William Hudswell	Births 1785-1897
Leeds, South Parade	Baptist	1779	Eustace Giles	Baptisms 1670-1778
Leeds, Call Lane Chapel	Independent	1660	Samuel Crawford	Births & Bap. 1778-1897
Leeds, Salem Chapel	Independent	1791	John Ely	Births & Bap. 1828-1897
Leeds, Mill Hill Chapel	Presbyterian	1672	Charles Wicksteed	Births & Bap. 1650-1716 Deaths 1698-1716 Baptisms 1720-1729 Births & Bap. 1730-1797 Burials 1754-1809 Births & Bap. 1778-1897 Burials 1808-1897

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Leeds, Queen Street Chapel, formerly Whitehall Chapel; removed to Queen Street in 1825	Independent	1755 or 1756	Thomas Scales	Births & Bap. Births & Bap. 1756-1791 1792-1887
Leeds	Wesleyan	1815		Births & Bap. 1816-1887
Leeds, Oxford Place Chapel, formerly called Albion Street Chapel	Wesleyan	1809		Births & Bap. 1817-1887
Leeds, the Old Chapel	Wesleyan			Burials 1886-1887
				Births & Bap. 1886-1887
				Burials 1815-1881
				Burials 1881-1887
Leeds, Brunswick Chapel	Wesleyan			Births & Bap. 1826-1887
Leeds, the Old Chapel, St. Peter's Street, (See entry preceding last)	Wesleyan	1740		Burials 1828-1887
Leeds, Ebenezer Chapel	Baptist; Chapel sold in May, 1797		William Price and H. H. Williams	Births & Bap. 1785-1797 1786-1794
Leeds, Ebenezer Chapel, formerly used by the Baptists	Meth. New Con.	1797	Wm. Robinson Wood	Births & Bap. 1790-1887
Leeds, Quarry Hill, or York Street Chapel	Primitive Meth.	1823		Burials 1789-1881
Leeds, St. Peter's Chapel	Wesleyan		Geo. Taylor	Births & Bap. 1823-1887
				Burials 1812-1884
				Burials 1887-1884
Leeds, York Road, St. Patrick's	Catholic	1881	Robert Thompson	Births & Bap. 1780-1827
				Baptisms 1827-1829
				Baptisms 1881-1884
				Deaths 1881-1884

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Leeds, St. Mary's, Lady Lane	Catholic	1790	Henry Walmsley	1718-1717 1784-1758 1781-1768 1768-1797 1814-1884 1882-1884 1786-1787 1808-1806 1895-1887 1812-1896 1796-1819 1816-1819 1817-1887 1807-1818 1819-1887 1771-1840 1787-1887 1882-1887 1816-1887 1809-1887 1800-1887 1828-1887 1814-1886 1880-1887
				1a. Mar. & Bap. 1b. Deaths Bap. & Marr. 1. Baptisms 8. (Returned) Deaths Baptisms 6 loose leaves on Stamps Baptisms Births & Bap. Burials Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Burials Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Bur. & Marr. Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Baptisms Births & Bap. Burials Baptisms Births & Bap.
Leeds, Duke Street	Inghamite	1762	Joseph Nicholson	
Leeds, Cemetery	Independent	1795	George Brookes	
Leyburn	Meth. New Con.	1797		
Lindley, Zion Chapel, Huddersfield				
Linthwaite, Almondbury	Wesleyan	1819		
Linton-upon-Ouse	Catholic	1700	James Wrenhall	
Liversedge, Lower Chapel	Independent	1789	Robert Martin	
Lofthouse, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1828	Benjamin Longley	
Lothersdale, Parish of Carlton, Willinghall Fould Chapel	Wesleyan	1800		
Low Moor	Wesleyan			
Low Row, Parish of Grinton	Wesleyan	1777		
Malton, Saville Street, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1815	Edward Gatley	
Malton	Primitive Meth.	1820		

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Manfield, Cliffe Chapel	Catholic		Wm. Hogarth	1792-1840 Baptisms 1785-1792 Loose leaves 1822-1897 Births & Bap. 1796-1887 Births & Bap. 1824-1897 Burials
Mankinholes, Halifax	Wesleyan	1825		
Marsden, Buckley Hill Chapel	Independent	1796	James Bond	
Marsh, Township of Liversege, Cleckheaton	Wesleyan	1810		
Marske, Clint's Chapel	Catholic	dis- solved	Robert Johnson	1786-1830 Baptisms
Market Weighton, Zion Chapel	Independent	1809	George Flocker	1819-1836 Births & Bap.
Marsbro'	Baptist		James Buck	1789-1885 Births
Masborough, Parish of Rotherham	Independent	1758	William Hendrey Stowell	1758-1822 Births & Bap. 1816-1897 Births & Bap.
Meltham, Almondsbury	Wesleyan	1807		1820-1897 Births & Bap.
Mickleby	Independent	1814	T. B. Adin	1814-1896 Births & Bap.
Middleham	Wesleyan	1824		1815-1887 Births & Bap.
Midgley	Meth. New Con.	1819	J. Ramsden	1803-1897 Births & Bap.
Mill Bank, Township of Sowerby	Wesleyan	1819		1819-1896 Births & Bap.
Millwood, Rehoboth Chapel	Baptist	1808	Peter Bucannon Templeton	1699-1892 Births
Mirfield, near Dewsbury	Baptist	1825	Henry Seabrook Albrecht	1825-1887 Births 1889-1897 Burials
Mirfield, Hopton Chapel	Independent	1791	William Eccles	1789-1897 Births & Bap.
Mirfield, the Knowl Chapel	Wesleyan	1780		1785-1794 Burials
Mirfield, Wellhouse Chapel	Moravian	1755		1801-1897 Births & Bap.
Morley, Morley New Chapel	Independent	1774	John Calvert	1805-1887 Births & Bap. 1794-1897 Burials 1775-1785 Births 1785-1806 Births & Bap.

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.
Morley, Morley New Chapel	Independent	1774	John Calvert
Morley, near Leeds, Old Chapel [Morley and Topcliffe Register, 1654-1888, edited by Mr. Smith, was published by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, at 6s., recently.]	Independent	1650	Abraham Hudswell
Morley, Parish of Batley	Wesleyan	1787	
Mount Tabor, Parish of Halifax	Wesleyan	1820	
Mytholmroyd, Township of Sowerby	Wesleyan	1806	
Netherthong, Almondbury	Wesleyan	1768	
New Malton, New Malton Chapel	Presbyterian	1715	W. Hincks
New Malton, Salem Chapel	Baptist	1824	John Rowse
Newton	Independent	1696	John Dickinson
Newport, Parish of Eastrington	Wesleyan	1812	
Northallerton, Zion Chapel	Independent	1818	
North Frodingham and Foston, Bethesda and Bethel	Independent	1811	John Protheroe
Northowram, Parish of Halifax [The Northowram or Coley Register, 1644-1750, was published by Mr. J. Horsfall Turner, at 6s.]	Independent	1672	John White

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
North Kilvington, near Thirsk	Roman Catholic	1690	Edward Craine	Births & Bap. Marriages Deaths Births, Bap. & Burials Births & Bap. Burials Births & Bap. Burials Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Burials Births & Bap. Burials Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Births Burials Baptisms Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Burials 1775-1793 1836-1840 1819 1741-1786 1765-1837 1817-1834 1795-1836 1825-1837 1822-1837 1833-1840 1838-1840 1742-1807 1768-1802 1821-1837 1829-1837 1837 1779-1800 1800-1823 1818-1829 1829-1837 1828-1840 1825-1837 1772-1837 1815-1837 1806-1838 1822-1837 1833-1837 1836-1837
Ossett, Ossett Green Chapel, Parish of Dewsbury	Independent	1719	William Tiler	
Ossett, Parish of Dewsbury	Wesleyan	1792		
Otley, Salem Chapel, Bridge Street	Independent	1821	James Swift Hastie	
Oughtibridge Zion Chapel	Independent	1838	D. Dunkerley	
Ovenden, Parish of Halifax Mixenden Chapel	Independent	1688	John Preston	
Ovenden, Providence Chapel	Independent	1837	Edward Leighton	
Ovenden, Zion Chapel	Meth. New Con.		J. Ramsden	
Ovenden	Wesleyan	1824		
Pateley Bridge, Parish of Ripon	Wesleyan	1776		
Pateley Bridge	Independent	1815	No stated Minister	
Patrington	Wesleyan			
Pickering, Ebenezer Chapel	Wesleyan	1812		
Pocklington	Wesleyan	1787		

(To be continued.)

REV. JOHN GIBSON, St. John's College, Cambridge.—I am editing (probably for publication in our College Magazine, the 'Eagle'), some letters written between 1667-1670 by John Gibson, then an undergraduate of this College. He was born at Habton, near Pickering, and had been for a year at Pocklington School before coming here in 1667, at 17. He took his B.A. in 1671, and M.A., 1674. After this I have no trace of him. Probably he took orders and very likely returned to Yorkshire. It occurs to me that possibly you might have some clue to him. Gibson's father had died before he came to Cambridge. A Mr. Tate (I think of Whitwell or Habton) seems to have been his guardian. His mother died in the summer of 1668. He had sisters married—(1) to Francis Wright of Whitwell; (2) to ——— Smithson of Heslington; (3) m. in 1668 to Robert Mickelfield jun. He was connected with Capt. Cuthbert Harrison of Acaster, whom I have found in Dugdale's Visitation. Some Pocklington names which occur are *Bielby*—Gibson's landlady there—who had a son, Thomas Bielby, at St. John's; *Ellyson*, his schoolmaster, and *Richardson*.

G. C. M. S.

ILLINGWORTH.—Further notes from the gravestones, &c. At the east end of the church-yard is the Lock-up, or prison, bearing the inscription "Let him that stole, steal no more." Close by are the stone stocks, arranged for two culprits at once. The gravestones are very numerous. Michael Aykroyd, of Ovenden, died in 1732, aged 54. "Weep not for me my children dear," is the well-used verse on his gravestone, probably not so common at that date as afterwards. Judith, his wife, died in 1753, aged 73.

Jonathan Akroyd, senior, of Lane Head, died Feb. 19, 1779, aged 62, and Mary his wife, in 1796, aged 80.

Jonathan Akroyd, gent., of Lane Head, their son, died Dec. 14, 1826, aged 77, and Betty, his widow, died Oct. 27, 1828, aged 64. The Rev. Jonathan Akroyd, of Lane Head, in Ovenden, was their son. His wife, Susan, was buried here in 1831, aged 36. A full account of the Akroyds was printed by the late Col. Akroyd, M.P., of Halifax, in book form, from materials gathered by Mr. E. J. Walker.

The Rev. Anthony Moss died Jan. 15, 1836, aged 86, incumbent for 56 years; Ann, his widow, died April 7, 1842, aged 80. George, their son, died in 1834, aged 46; Elizabeth, daughter, in 1856, aged 63; Mary, daughter, in 1866, aged 74; Charles in 1789; Samuel Milne in 1822, aged 20; Horatio Nelson in 1822, aged 24, buried in St. Thomas' Isle, Africa; and Henry in 1826, aged 80.

Richard Silcock died in 1876, aged 91; Margaret, his widow, in 1882, aged 86.

Timothy Horsfall, of Northowram, died in 1817, aged 67.

Jonathan Priestley, of Ovenden, died in 1821, aged 84, and Mary, his wife, in 1802, aged 60.

Phillis, wife of Joshua Sharpe, master of the National School at Popples, died in 1823, aged 46.

William, son of William Bins, died in 1717, and his mother, Mary, in 1782, aged 71. The verse "Weep not for me my children dear, &c." occurs at that date.

Old gravestones bear the names of Varley, 1714; John Broadley, of Scausby, 1709; George Ramsden, of Jumps, 1728, aged 78; Susanna, wife of Elias Woodhead, Ovenden, 1719; Gregory Cockroft, 1745, aged 80; John Conway, of Houldsworth, in 1788, aged 64; William Spencer, 1698; Susanna, his wife, in 1788, aged 78; Mary, wife of their son David, in 1751, aged 76; and James their son, in 1759, aged 62.

Timothy Wadsworth, of Bradshaw, died in 1787, aged 70; and Martha, his wife, in 1748, aged 77.

Other old families recorded are Sutcliffe, Sunderland, Clayton, Kershaw, Butterworth, Illingworth, Longbottom, Town, Hiley, Crossley, Holden, Bairstow, Charnock, Slack, Wilson, Lassey (corrupted from Lacy), Sheard and Walton.

Catherine, daughter of Capt. Francis Hawke, 18th Regt., died 1810.

Notices of New Books.

LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY.—Annual Reports, 1889, 1890, 1891. 44 pages each.

The last Report, the 70th, records the acquisition of a Roman Altar, dredged up in 1890 at Woodnook, near Castleford, and presented by the Aire and Calder Navigation Company. The inscription reads:

DEAE · VIC
TORIAE ·
BRIGANT.
A.D. AURS
FAORIANU.

Mr. Charles Pebody, Dr. H. B. Brady, and the Archbishop (Thomson) of York, have obituary notices.

LEEDS PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Description of the Remains of Megalichthys in the Leeds Museum. By L. C. Miall. 6d. Illustrated. 1885. 16 pages and two plates. The specimen found at Mr. Ellison's pit, Idle, in 1883, is fully described.

BURLAND'S POEMS. John Hugh Burland. No title page. 80 pages. We have to thank Mr. Paterson, Barnsley, for a copy of Mr. Burland's published effusions.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL & GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.—Vol. XLV., Oct. 1891.

Boston, N.E. Hist. Gen. Society. Edited by John Ward Dean, A.M. Published quarterly; 8 dollars per annum.

Equally interesting to Genealogists on both sides of the Atlantic, abounding, as it does, with the records of the earliest settlers, and thus forming the connecting links between Old and New England.

IN MEMORIAM.—WILLIAM NEWMARCH, J.P., F.R.S. Born 1820, died 1882. 81 pages, 8vo.

These are reprints of press notices from Bankers' and other Journals, eulogistic of Mr. Newmarch, who was born at Thirsk, Jan. 28, 1820; began life as clerk to Messrs. Leatham and Tew, bankers, Wakefield. In early life he removed to London. In 1851, he left the Agra Bank to become Secretary of the Globe Insurance Company. He joined Mr. Tooke in compiling Vols. 5 & 6 of the "History of Prices," issued in 1857, and a German translation soon followed. He edited the Journal of Statistical Society, acting also Secretary and also as President. He founded the now-defunct Adam Smith Club. In 1853 he issued in a volume of 122 pages, a reprint of articles on Gold supplies, which had appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*. In 1855 he published an essay "On the Loans raised by Mr. Pitt, 1793-1801." Prof. Rickards, Oxford, published a reply. "Political Peril in 1859" was an anonymous pamphlet issued by him. He contributed papers regularly to the *Economist* and similar Journals. Whilst very young, he wrote at York a "Guide to the City," and "Tables of Legacy Duties." Mr. Newmarch died at Torquay, March 23, 1882, and was buried at Norwood Cemetery, London.

DIALECT OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.—A short History of Leeds and other Towns. By Samuel Dyer, C.M., London. Brighouse, John Hartley, Printer, 1891, 144 pages.

Thirty years ago, Mr. Dyer, then a resident of Brighouse, contributed notes on Yorkshire Words to the local papers. These, amplified and compared with similar words in various languages, he has now published, and intermixed with racy anecdotes and comical puns. We don't see much authority for the words "A Short History of Leeds and other Towns," as the Reminiscency can scarcely be dignified as even a modern history of his native town, Leeds. We shall be pleased to forward a copy to any reader, on behalf of the Author, on receipt of 2s. 8d. The subscription list is a curiosity, consisting of "Cavalieres, Dons, Signors," and other foreign titles.

YORKSHIRE FOLK TALK, with Characteristics of those who speak it in the North and East Ridings, by the Rev. M. C. F. Morris, B.C.L., M.A., Vicar of Newton-on-Ouse, Yorkshire. Oxford, H. Hart. York, J. Sampson. 1892. Pp. xii, 408. 7s. 6d.

Yorkshire Folk-Talk is a most valuable addition to our dialect literature, and to the history and characteristics of Yorkshiremen; indeed, it is the only scientific work we have seen bearing on the North and East Riding Dialects. A similar work for the West Riding would be a boon, and we expect Dr. Wright's "Shipley Dialect" will supply the keystone, when published by the Dialect Society.

PENSIONS FOR ALL AT SIXTY, and an Eight Hours Day, by the Chairman of a Yorkshire School Board. London, Sampson Low & Co., 1892. 6d. Pp. ix. 45.

Our Yorkshire author has gone very carefully and deliberately into his themes, and our sincerest wishes are on his side, especially in acquiring Pensions. As to long hours we know no one who has to

drudge the unconscionable hours of male and female teachers between the ages of fourteen and twenty one.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF THE REV. THOMAS GARRATT, M.A., with a Memoir. Edited by Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D. Bradford, T. Brown, 1892. Pp. xvi, 850.

The Poetical Works here reprinted were first issued from fifty to seventy years ago, but not in this county. The reprint however is from a Bradford printing press, whilst the well-written and illustrated Memoir, occupying 48 pages, reflects great credit on the poet's relative whose name is so well known, at least in the Yorkshire poetical world.

THE UNDOING OF DE HARCLA.—A Ballad of Cumberland, by H. D. Rawnsley. Imprinted at the Leadenhall Press, and signed by the Author. 1892. 14 pages. Profits will be devoted to Keswick School of Industrial Arts.

King Edward sat in York's fair town,
His face for wrath was grey,
"I gave De Harcla trust and guard
Of all my Northern Marches' ward:
And do ye say
He doth betray
His fealty to my crown?"

GREEN LEAVES:—A Sermon, at Ingleby Greenhow, by the Rev. John Hawell, M.A., Vicar of the Parish, President of the Cleveland Naturalists' Field Club; In Memoriam: The Rt. Hon. Lady de L'Isle and Dudley of Ingleby Manor; Born at Petergate House, York, May 19th, 1826; Died at 8, Lennox Gardens, London, June 14th, 1891. Price 8d. Stokesley, W. Miles, 1891. 12 pages.

Mr. Hawell has not laboured his pages with fulsome adulation, but has boldly announced some of the qualifications often wanting in modern womanhood.

Mr. J. J. Green, Hampstead, London, announces "A Complete Index to The Annual Memoir," eighty volumes of which, printed, edited, &c., in Yorkshire, have supplied a full genealogy of "Friends" for this century.

Dr. Stuart, Heckmondwike, after some unavoidable delay, announces for immediate issue the "Literary Shrines of Yorkshire."

SMITHSON'S NORTHALLERTON ALMANACK. 1892. 29th year of Publication. A pattern local almanack.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HONORARY FREEDOM of the Town and County of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, with Portraits, by T. Tindall Wildridge. Hull, Wm. Andrews & Co. 1891. 8vo., 100 pages. Lithograph portraits of the Marquess of Ripon, Sir Albert Rollit, M.P., H. J. Atkinson, Esq., M.P. and Robert Hymers, Esq., the recipients of the favour, and of Mr. Sheriff Robson, Alderman Woodhouse (the Mayor), Ald. Symons and Mr. James Mills.

We are pleased to chronicle this beautifully printed memorial of the interesting events at Hull last year.

CATALOGUE OF THE BROOKE LIBRARY. A CATALOGUE OF THE MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED BOOKS, collected by Thomas Brooke, F.S.A., and preserved at Armitage Bridge House, near Huddersfield. Vol. I. A-L. London, Ellis and Elvey, 1891. Large 8vo., in vellum binding, handmade paper, vi, and 818 pages, with Portrait of the happy and generous Proprietor, and numerous artistic plates representing drawings and penmanship from ancient manuscripts. Vol. II. M-Z. 1891. Pp. 819-764, with further facsimile illustrations. Printed at the Chiswick Press. 100 copies, for private circulation, and 6 on large paper.

No further description is needed of this treasure. The Editor was overwhelmed with gratitude on being a recipient of a work unsurpassed in bibliographical excellence, and unequalled in private munificence.

YORKSHIRE ARCHEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Part XLV. Issued to Members only. 1892.

We welcome as heartily as ever the half-yearly issue of our County Association. Someone recently advocated the changing of the name and sphere of operations to the West Riding, leaving the North and East Ridings to form a separate Association. It would be a pity for those Ridings if this came to pass. We would rather advocate the multiplication of such Societies as the North Riding Record Society, the Thoresby, Bradford, Hull, &c., and affiliation and representation with the County.

THORESBY SOCIETY. Publications.

MISCELLANEA. Part I., 1889. Part II., 1890. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 84; viii, 85-148.

LEEDS PARISH REGISTERS. Part I., 1889. Part II., 1890. (1571 to 1612). Pp. viii, 156; 157-294.

We opposed the changing of the subscription when the Leeds Historical Society was being formed from 5s. to 10s. 6d., and preferred also the title first given to that by which it is known, but the publications before us sweep away all minor differences, and we hope the Society will hasten up to date by issuing other parts as beautiful and valuable as these. They are worthy of a County Association, and must result in a large accession of members, who will be amply repaid.

HISTORY OF THE GOODRICKE FAMILY. Edited by Charles Alfred Goodricke. London, printed for the editor by Hazell, Watson and Viney, Ltd., 1885, viii, and 62 pages, 4to., with folding pedigrees and inserted plates.

ABSTRACTS OF GOODRICKE WILLS. Lincolnshire, Cambridge, Yorkshire. London, Mitchell and Hughes. 1891. Pp. iv., 35, and two plates of portraits.

Every Yorkshire Genealogist will be delighted with the records of this ancient and worthy Yorkshire family. Nothing has been spared by the Editor to ensure accuracy and tasteful workmanship.

THE CRAVEN AND NORTH WEST YORKSHIRE HIGHLANDS, illustrated, by H. Speight, West Bowling, Bradford, is announced to subscribers at 6s., large paper copies, 21s. We anticipate a practical and careful history and guide, as no one knows the localities more intimately.

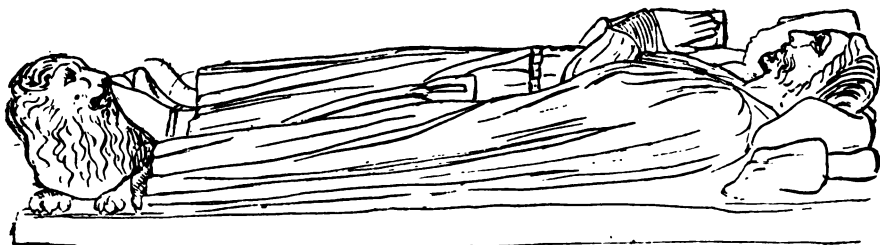
BRIGHOUSE AND RASTRICK INCORPORATION MEMORIAL. The Illustrated History of Brighouse, Rastrick, and Hipperholme, (including Hove Edge, Coley, Lightcliffe and Bailiffe Bridge). By J. Horsfall Turner, Idel, Bradford; (Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Member of the Yorkshire Archæological Association, Bradford Historical Society, Thoresby Society, &c.)

For more than thirty years, the Author has diligently collected information respecting every family and homestead in his native district from documents ranging six centuries old, at York, Wakefield, London, Halifax, Elland, &c. Each Society, Institution, Church, Chapel, School, Industry, &c., will receive a careful statistical record; Wills of old Inhabitants, Lists of Town's Officers, the Origin of great Firms, Lives of Ministers and Public Men, and Family Genealogies will be given; Olden Times will be faithfully depicted; Tragedy and Comedy, Local Feuds and Civil War, Suffering Quakers and Persecuted Parsons, Moravian Missionaries and Wesley's Visits, Kirklees Nuns and Hal, and Robin Hood, the rights of Capital as well as Labour, Struggles for Freedom, will form topics for modern comparisons, whilst the book will be adorned by Views of Old Buildings, Coats of Arms, and Portraits of Worthies, from Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London 800 years ago, to the Makers of Modern Brighouse. Such familiar faces as the Rev. Joseph Birch, Mr. John Holland, Sir Titus Salt, and a score more must be perpetuated. The larger the number of Subscribers, the more illustrations are possible, and representatives of old Families and Firms are invited to co-operate by supplying information and portraits. Price 7s. 6d. to Subscribers, whose names will appear in the volume if promptly forwarded. As the number printed will be limited, the price will be advanced for any copies remaining. In a short time the book will probably sell for double the published price.

* * It is proposed to print one hundred large paper copies at 25s. each, in the highest style.

HULL'S HONOUR ROLL, being a list of all the Municipal Dignitaries and Officers of the Borough from its establishment to the present





Sir William de la Pole.



Sir William de la Pole.

time, with notes and illustrations. By T. Tindall Wildridge. Hull, 1891. Part 1. Montgomery & Son, printers.

The first 56 pages, small quarto, profusely illustrated, have reached us of this praiseworthy conception, splendidly executed. Mr. Wildridge's artistic skill in portraits, arms and views, specially qualifies him for this work, and his labours amongst ancient documents render him familiar with all the Offices and Officers' names from Edward's time to the present. We hope to see the happy completion of the work, which should be imitated by antiquaries in other towns. Special praise must be accorded to the printer.

HISTORY AND GUIDE TO THE RUINS OF THE CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY CALLED MOUNT GRACE. By C. W. Smithson, 4th edition, April, 1891. 2d. 24 small pages. 5th edition, November, 1891. 4d. 82 pp., illustrations and plan. Northallerton, W. R. Smithson.

We are pleased to see this useful guide grow in size and attraction, as it has a public service to render. Great credit is due to the author for the skill in collecting and arranging in a popular style the scattered notes on the interesting Priory, and adding an account of Whorlton Castle.

Maw.—John Maw, of Full Sutton, co. York, was probably born about 1700, but the parish registers only extend to 1718. He was buried there on May 5, 1764, and his wife Ann —, Sep. 22, 1768. [The following were probably his brothers and sisters:—*James*, buried 11 Jan., 1752-3, whose wife Magdalene was buried 14 July, 1718, and his second wife Katharine Fletcher—married 5 April, 1714—was buried 9 Sep., 1745. *Ralph*, buried 30 April, 1782, whose three wives were (1) Jane —, buried 25 Novr. 1720, (2) Mary Ringrose of Skirpenbeck, married by licence 29 Jan., 1721, (3) Ann Cade of Bishop Wilton, married by licence 23 June, 1726. *Ann*, married, May 11, 1786, William Carlton of Bishop Wilton, and *Rebecca*, married, 29 April, 1754, Robert Gibson, of Catton.] John and Ann Maw had the following issue,

William, bap. 11 Feb., 1728, buried 9 Dec., 1749.

Ann, bap. 13 April, 1731, married Francis Smith, 1 Dec., 1760.

Elizabeth, bap. 8 Oct., 1784, buried 22 Oct., 1752.

James, bap. 13 Jan., 1786, bur. same month.

John, of Full Sutton, bap. 16 March, 1787, died 17 Dec., 1811.

He married Sarah Burton, about 1761, and had issue—

William, bap. 14 March, 1762, who marrying Lydia Gill, migrated to Ferryhill, co. Durham.

Martha, bap. 2 Sep., 1764.

Rachel, bap. 5 Oct., 1766.

Sarah, bap. 19 Mch., 1769.

George, bap. 4 Feb., 1771, ob. 1772.

Francis, as below.

John, bap. 1 Jan., 1778.

George, bap. 31 Aug., 1779, ob. 1784.

Barnabas, bap. 19 Apr., 1784, ob. 1786.

Francis, bap. 11 Feb., 1778, migrated from Full Sutton to Kneadlington, co. York, and died 4 Oct., 1849. He married Mary, dau. of Thomas Mitchell, of Kelfield, co. York, 30 Dec., 1797. She died 8 April, 1855, leaving issue.

The writer will esteem it a favour if any reader will kindly assist him in extending the pedigree appended, (payment will be willingly made for authentic information, if desired), either through the medium of this magazine, or by communication to Gerald W. Maw, 7, Gibbon's Road, Bedford.





MRS. HEPHIZIBAH RICHARDSON.

Mrs. Hephzibah Richardson.

By favour of Mr. Richardson, of Shortlands, Kent, we have pleasure in adding the portrait of Mrs. Richardson to our gallery of Yorkshire worthies. That of her husband appeared in 1890 in the *Yorkshire Genealogist*. The oil paintings are still in good preservation, and we wish that other gentlemen would thus save the identity of ancient portraits by having them copied.

The late Mr. Swift, stamp distributor of Sheffield, made copies of several documents relating to the Richardson and Prime families. It is to be hoped that Dr. Jackson, Sheffield, will have the MSS. printed, as they probably will prove of wide interest. The following notes will meantime serve to accompany Mrs. Richardson's portrait.

Christopher Richardson, A.M., of Trin. Coll., Camb., of Lascelles Hall, Kirkheaton, and Hephzibah, daughter of the Rev. Edward Pryme, (ejected Minister of Sheffield,) were married at Sheffield, 29rd Jany., 1682-3, the day after the settlements were signed.

She was born 3rd Jany. 1653. A memorandum in her father's MS. is thus, "October 5, 1658, I was ordained. I was married Jan. 31, 1654. On Jan. 8, 1654, Hephzibah my first child was borne about 12 a clock at night, being Wednesday, I baptized her the 21st of that month in Baslon Church," (that is in Derbyshire.) She married a second time 24 or 26 July, 1722,* the Rev. Robt. Ferne, another ejected minister, the same one that preached Mr. Pryme's funeral sermon, which was printed. She survived him also, and seems to have retired to Hemsworth, a little village in the parish of Norton, about 3 miles from Sheffield, here she made her will, dated 15 Jany. 1734.

The Thomas Richardson of Lassell Hall, to whom she left "my pictures, desk, and a cradle covering," was the grandson of her first husband by his first wife Elizabeth.

The pictures were doubtless portraits of herself and her first husband, copies of which by Sir Francis Chantrey are at Ravensfell, Bromley, Kent, in the possession of Mrs. Eliz. Richardson, the widow of John Richardson, who was the fifth in descent from the Rev. Chr. Richardson, Rector of Kirkheaton.

The cradle-covering is in my possession (W. R. R.)

Extracted from the District Registry of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice at Lichfield.

I Hephzibah Fern In the parish of Norton, In the County of Derby, being of sound mind & perfect memory, do make & constitute this my last Will & Testament. Imprimis I give & bequeath unto Mrs. Smith of Stannington my Locket Item to my two nephews Thomas & Edward Moore each of them Five Shillings Item to Mary & Elizabeth the Daughters of Mr. Nathaniel Prime each of them two shillings & sixpence Item to Rachel Clayton two shillings & sixpence Item to

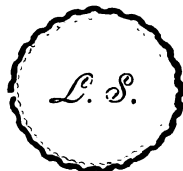
* Note. Dickenson's Coley Register, p. 217, says July 25, 1722.

Thomas Richardson of Lessell Hall In the County of York my pictures Desk & a Cradle covering Item to Mr. Edmund Offley the son of Joseph Offley Esqr. a silver porringer Item to John Holland all my Books Lastly (my Debts & Funeral Charges being paid) all my other Household Goods I give & bequeath unto Joseph Offley Esquire whom I appoint & constitute the sole Executor of this my last Will & Testament In witness whereof I hereunto subscribe my Hand this Fifteenth Day of January In the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred & Thirty Four Five

HEPHZIBAH FERN.

Sign'd Seal'd & delivered In the presence of us Godfry Bromhead—Joseph Binney—Ann Fullilove.

Proved in the Consistory Court of Lichfield the twenty second day of April 1786 by the oath of Joseph Offley Esquire the sole Executor.



GIFTS TO INFANTS. In reply to G. B. D's. query in the Magazine for March, at the end of his interesting article, concerning the custom of giving eggs, &c., to children. I remember well that both my mother and my grandmother never let a baby who paid its first visit in the arms of its nurse, go away without an egg, a pinch of salt in a paper, a match and a coin. The eggs were the perquisites of the nurse, and the coin was supposed to go into the babies' "thrift box." This was, I believe, a general custom throughout the district, though now fallen into disuse. If this tribute was not paid either through ignorance or greed, some nurses would pointedly remind their hostesses that they did not wish the baby to be unlucky, and would suggest the production of the usual contribution.

I remain, yours truly, G. W. H., Malton.

[My first-born received the gifts named from a Hull lady, then (1870) residing at Brighthouse. Ed.]

SHEPHERD ARMS. To all and singular to whom these presents shall come Stephen Martin Leake Esquire Garter principal King of Arms and William Oldys Esquire Garter Norroy King of Arms send greeting *Whereas* those Ancient Badges or Ensigns of Gentility commonly called and known by the name of Arms have heretofore been and still are continued to be conferred upon deserving persons to distinguish them from the common sort of people who neither can or may pretend to use them without lawful Authority *And whereas Francis Shepherd* of Knaresborough in the county of York Gentleman hath represented unto the Right Honourable Thomas Earl of Effingham Deputy with the Royal Approbation to the most Noble Edward Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England That his family having been of long continuance in the said place and being uncertain what Arms do of Right belong to his Family and unwilling to use any Ensigns of Honour without lawful Authority and having a Fortune

sufficient to support the Degree of a Gentleman did therefore Pray his Lordships Warrant for our Devising Granting and assigning to him such Arms and Crest as may for ever hereafter be born by him and his lawful Descendants And forasmuch as his Lordship duly considering the premises did by Warrant under his Hand and Seal bearing date the fourteenth day of this Instant September Order and Direct us to Grant and Assign unto the said *Francis Shepherd* and his Descendants such Arms and Crest accordingly. Know ye therefore that We the said Garter and Norroy in pursuance of the consent of the said Earl of Effingham and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several Offices to each of us respectively granted, under the Great Seal of Great Britain have Devised and Do by these presents give grant and assign unto the said Francis Shepherd the Arms hereunder mentioned that is to say *Or on a Fess Engrailed Vert between three Lyons Rampant Gules an Estoile of the first between two Lambs passant Argent* And for the Crest *On a Wreath of the Colours a Wolf regardant proper* with this Motto *CAVE* as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by him the said Francis Shepherd and his Descendants with their due and proper differences according to the practice and custom of Arms without the Let or Interruption of any person or persons whatsoever In witness whereof We the said Garter and Norroy Kings of Arms have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the Seals of our several offices this twenty first day of September in the thirty first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the Grace of God King of Great Britain France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. And in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty seven.

MARTIN LEAKE GARTER

Principal King of Arms



WM. OLDYS

Norroy King of Arms



WOOD OF POPPLETON. The writer is desirous of obtaining information relative to the parentage and place of birth of Richard Wood, (born in 1757.8.9.) of Upper Poppleton, at that time in the parish of St. Mary Bishophill Junior, York; and of Kirby Underdale near Pocklington, E.R.

Richard Wood was married on 22 November 1779, at Nether Poppleton to Ann (bapt. 25 Dec. 1756, died 12 March 1820) daughter of William Prince, Esq., of Nether and Upper Poppleton, (descended from the ancient "Prince" family of Shrewsbury and Abbey Foregate, Co. Salop. Arms granted 1580.)

Richard Wood died 13 March 1814, aged 56, at Kirby Underdale, from the effects of an encounter with highwaymen near York, by whom he was waylaid and attacked; his will was proved at York 8 Sept. 1815.

Particulars are also wished for regarding Richard Wood's elder brother William Wood, who resided at Poppleton, where he formed a collection of relics of the battle of Marston Moor.

Matter has been brought forward stated to have been extracted from the MS. collection of a well-known Yorkshire Genealogist, which if authentic forms a connection with the family under reference, and one of the same name recorded in the Heraldic Visitations. Owing to the lack of dates and other means of corroboration, it is necessary that such should be substantiated by means of Parish Registers and Wills.

Half a guinea would gladly be given for the baptismal certificate and ancestry of the said Richard Wood. D. S. E.

Parochial History—Middleton Tyas.

By the REV. J. L. SAYWELL, F.R.H.S.

(Continued from page 267.)

COMMUNION PLATE.—The statement in a previous article that ‘not very long ago a black bottle served the purpose of a chalice’ is not strictly accurate. In 1874 the flagon was of pewter, which was substituted by the present Vicar for a silver one. The chalices (2) and patens (2) now in use though comparatively small and modern are of silver.

MURAL MONUMENTS.—Wherever “granite” is mentioned in the description of monumental tablets in the Church, grey marble is to be understood.

The earliest mention or record extant of a name which we can identify with any degree of certainty, is found in the Domesday Survey as follows:—

“Ad ipsu’ etia’ Maner’ [Ghellinghes] p tintet soca h.’ In Moltun xvi carucate/ ad geld 7 xii car’ poss’ e’ e’.

Ibi h’ b’ VI f 1 man’.

Mo’ h’t com’ A. in d’ nio iii car’ 7 iiii vill 7 iiii bord cu’ 1 car’ 7 dim’.”

From this extract we gather several interesting facts respecting the early history of the parish.

1. The village of Moulton existed in pre-Norman times, and is therefore of Saxon origin.

2. That Kneeton and Middleton Tyas were not known to the Domesday Scribe, and were therefore hamlets of later growth.

3. That a Saxon lord named Ulf, probably the last Saxon owner of the place held the Manor of Gilling, and with it sixteen carucates of land at Moulton.

4. That the parish Church of Middleton Tyas was not in existence when the Domesday Survey was made, or it would doubtless have been mentioned; but that it was erected very soon afterwards, as its Norman arcade sufficiently testifies.*

5. That the inhabitants of Moulton then consisted of four villains or serfs, who held lands or small farms; with their families.

*The small fragments of Saxon work, however, indicate the existence of an earlier church or chapel probably at Moulton or Kneeton, most likely the latter.

6. That Ulf himself held the Manor of Moulton, in conjunction with the Manor of Gilling.

Middleton Tyas.—The origin of this village dates from post Norman times. The church having been erected midway between the hamlets of Moulton and Kneeton so as to be most easily accessible to the inhabitants of the two villages, a third village gradually sprang up around the sacred edifice, the inhabitants of the new colony for the most part being drawn from the adjoining hamlets. In course of time Kneeton and Gatherley were deserted and fell into decay. Moulton survived because it received the overflow of the tide of migration from Gatherley to Middleton. A cloud of conjecture surrounds the origin of the affix 'Tyas.' The word may be derived from the A.S. *es*, = water, with the Celtic *ti* = at; hence Middleton-at-water. This opinion however will not 'hold water' as there is no river or dry bed of a river sufficiently near the village to warrant the adoption of that synonym. The popular opinion is that 'Tyas' was patronymic of a family who formerly occupied Kneeton Hall, although there is no confirmatory evidence.

Moulton. There are two theories as to the derivation of this name, both of them possessing an equal amount of probability.* (1), Mole-town. (A.S. *molde*, mound,) the residence of the Mole-catcher. This functionary formerly enjoyed a recognized position equal almost to that of the modern way-warden. His duty was to destroy the moles, and level their *mounds* of *mould*, or mouldwarps (A. s. *weorpan*, to cast). The fields surrounding the ancient Moletown may have been a mole colony, and therefore the most fitting place for the mole-catcher to reside in. (2) Mould-town or Mill-town (A. s. *molde*, L. *mols*, to grind.) The mill was originally the most important building in the parish after the church and manor-house. Perhaps the miller himself was also the mole-catcher, and bore his double dignity quite as erectly as his mediæval descendant the parish clerk and schoolmaster.

Kneeton. Knight-town (A. s., *cniht*.) the residence of the Knight or his Squire. Whitaker and White are both of opinion that Kneeton now reduced to a single farm-house, was at one time a hamlet of considerable importance. The hall itself still presents several features frequently found in old baronial residences, whilst a farm-house a quarter of a mile distant, in the parish of Melsonby bears the name of Under Kneeton. It is generally supposed that a domestic chapel was attached to Kneeton Hall which possessed parochial privileges, and that the foundations of it may still be traced. Several cottages have been pulled down within the last decade.

Gaterley (High and Low), Geta's Ley or land. It is said that Geta one of the sons of the Emperor Severus founded a town or city here, and that Roman coins, urns, millstones, and other antiquities have been found on the spot. Its position near Watling Street favours this opinion, in addition to the corroborative evidence of "finds." Two farm-houses now mark the site of the ancient 'Getaley.' Near these is Gaterley Castle, the seat of Sir Henry De Burgh Lawson.

* Both doubtful.—Ed.

GEOLOGY. The parish is rich in minerals, which however are only partially worked. The excellent limestone with which the district abounds is approached by several small quarries. Ironstone has been traced at the Moulton end of the parish, and at a greater depth it would probably be found to yield considerable quantities of ore. In several places a green liquid may be seen percolating through the limestone strata revealing the existence of copper veins. In 1822 Langdale says 'Middleton was once famous for its copper-mines, but they have not now been worked for nearly half a century,' and in 1840, White, the Topographer, says 'a copper mine was worked here about seventy years ago.' There are several filled-in shafts near the church, and at the foot of the Kirkbank there is a cottage known as the Engine-house, which at one time contained the engine used for pumping the water out of the shafts or workings. Bulmer infers that Middleton Tyas is the only place in the North Riding where copper is likely to be found in sufficient quantity to be worked. One part of the two semi-detached cottages near East Hall, now used as dwelling-houses was formerly one of the sixteen public houses which the village boasted of in 1820, and was then known as the 'Three Golden Balls'; the other part was the pay-house for the workmen engaged at the Kirkbank copper mines. The former contains a cellar the steps of which are nearly worn through, and an ancient oak-canopied chimney corner. Another public-house much frequented by the copper miners, known as the 'Home Tree,' and situated near the foot of the School hill, has been transformed into a dwelling-house.

One of the most interesting features of the parish is the ancient Watling Street of the Romans from Aldborough to Catterick which intersects the Northern end of Middleton Tyas for some distance, in its course passing 'Scotch Corner,' so called because the defeated Scots retreated in this direction from the 'bloody field of Cuton' after the battle of the Standard. There are several tumuli near the road side within the parish, which, if opened would most probably yield valuable historical evidence, in the shape of deposited coins and weapons; indeed trinkets, trappings, and coins have been frequently unearthed by the plough, and spade of the ditcher. In the vicinity is Gatherley Moor the air of which is considered remarkably salubrious, being highly charged with ozone. It is said that George III. always took the Watling Street route via Eboracum and Cataractonium into Scotland, and was heard to say on his deathbed—"Oh for a gasp of Gatherley air!"

The Government Survey shews a Roman bye-way from a point midway between Scotch Corner and Violet Grange, over Gatherley Moor to Bowes and thence to Carlisle. A tumulus on the right marks the site of its commencement.

CHARITIES. To the poor of Middleton Tyas, 2a. 1r. of land and the interest of £30 bequeathed by John Shaw and another.

To the poor of Moulton 16 shillings a year bequeathed by John Allen in 1646, payable out of High Gatherley farm, the property of Sir H. De Burgh Lawson.

[The compiler intends to investigate the present condition of these trusts, which is anything but satisfactory.]

MOULTON. In the centre of the village there is a small dilapidated ecclesiastical edifice in which the village carpenter now plies his craft. There is little in its outward appearance to indicate its character; but the experienced eye of the archaeologist will immediately detect much of its history. The roof is of high-pitched oaken principals resting upon stone corbels, and on the S. E. wall a piscina with basin, and several stones bearing sunk diamond carving remain. At the west end there was a small circular window, the central springer and other parts of which have been built into the south wall wherewith to repair it. There are also several pieces of window mullions hung outside. The south entrance which is now blocked by an adjoining cottage possessed a low Norman arch, and the walls are two feet three inches thick. It is most likely that it was erected in the middle of the 18th century by the monks of Easby or Richmond, and was originally intended as an oratory or cell. At the Conquest, 'the Manor of Moulton was acquired or transferred to the Earl of Richmond, who had a summer residence here.' This building was given by John de Dreux, the 7th Earl, in the reign of Henry III. to the monks of Richmond, by whom it was held until the Dissolution, and by them converted into a cell. The chapel above described was probably built by them in connection therewith, and is the only remaining fragment of the early Norman Manor. The present Manor House which was most likely built on the site of and out of the materials of the original one, is a structure of the Tudor period, which is conclusively proved by the stone carving found in the interior exhibiting several 'Tudor roses.'

Moulton Hall is supposed to date from the 15th century, and is considered to be one of the most perfect Elizabethan structures in existence. Its curiously carved old oak staircase is in splendid preservation, and is a handsome specimen of the Carver's craft. An interesting incident in the history of Moulton Hall is still related. During the proprietorship of Colonel D——, the only daughter of John G—— then tenant of the hall, fell in love with George C—— one of the farm servants, and consented to an elopement with him, and a hasty midnight flight to Gretna Green thereby ensued. Before her irate father could overtake the fugitives, Dorothy was safely and securely united to the object of her affection by the "priest-blacksmith." Three daughters were the fruit of this union. The Colonel ultimately sold the Hall to three bachelor brothers for £8000, the representatives of whom still occupy it.

After the dissolution of the monasteries, the Monks of Richmond were dispossessed of their cell and chapel at Moulton, the cell reverting to its former use of Manor house, and the chapel falling into ruins. The Manor was afterwards held successively by the Marshall, Wright, Smithson, and Shuttleworth families. It is now occupied and rented as an ordinary farmhouse. At the north end of it opposite

the front entrance is a small metal sundial upon a stone pedestal, but it bears no date.

1840. About this time the education of the village youth was provided for by three cottage schools, all of them promoted by the Vicar of the parish. Two of these schools were situated near the bottom of the Slough, one has disappeared, the other is now used as a joiner's shop. The former was taught by a Mr. John Martin, who acted in the double capacity of schoolmaster and parish clerk, and was intended to accommodate about thirty boys and twenty girls; in the latter the infants of the village were taught the rudiments of the three R's by a Dame Garthwaite. The third school, now used as the reading-room was kept by a Mrs. Cockfield and maintained exclusively for girls. Mrs. Wright, the wife of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright sometime Curate of Middleton Tyas, relates* a strange incident anent the old schoolmaster—"On one occasion" she says "when two boys were unruly he determined to give them a fright. So tying a cord round the neck of one, he fastened him to the beam in the roof of the school-room, and then secured the other boy to the nether end of the rope, supposing the boys would mutually balance each other. But the one boy was so strong and restive that he nearly strangled the other; and when the master looked up from his desk he found to his horror, the little boy nearly black in the face, and was compelled at once to cut the rope in order to save his life." From the same source we learn that old Martin was also choir-master, and frequently dropped sounding cracks on the heads of disorderly archins with his pitch-pipe, which is still preserved in the vestry of the parish church.

August 1, 1849. Alexander McKechnie, Primitive Methodist Minister, son of Alexander McKechnie, farmer, of Thirsk, married to Elizabeth Dent, domestic servant, daughter of Matthew Dent, of Kneeton, in this parish.

1856. James Stevenson Blackwood, LL.D., D.D., was presented by the Crown towards the close of this year to the Vicarage of Middleton Tyas, "in recognition of his services as Army Chaplain at Scutari," but did not come into residence until the early part of 1857. For some time after Dr. Blackwood's appointment the Rev. W. H. Bagnell was in sole charge of the parish. From a very interesting chapter of Yorkshire parish experiences in a recently published work by the wife of a Middleton Tyas Curate, we glean that Dr. Blackwood was heard to say, "This will indeed be a missionary work, for the people have been neglected for many years." The former vicar (Sir George Burrard) had been a non-resident for over fifty years, and during that period had only twice visited his parish! The badly paid curate, it appears, generally lodged with the village cobbler and was quite unable to help the poor. Dr. Blackwood therefore met with a warm and appreciative welcome, and succeeded in retaining the affection of his people for a period of fifteen years. He died in December, 1873.

* "Sunbeams on my Path." Nisbet & Co., 1890, p. 34.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL. In 1877 the Primitive Methodists erected a chapel at a cost of £580, but three years afterwards sold it to the Wesleyans for £405. In 1887 a Sunday School was added, and the Chapel renovated and reseated at a cost of £160. It is said that John Wesley himself planted Methodism in Middleton Tyas, and Mrs. Wright in her 'Sunbeams on my Path,' relates that an old woman named Betty Blades saw him ride into the village and preach on the green. Wesley was quickly followed by a "local" named Marmaduke Sigston of Hurworth, who used to take up his position in front of West Hall, until he was requested to remove by the occupier. This itinerant preacher formed the first Methodist Society in Middleton, which used to meet in a loft over a blacksmith's shop, but the members invariably adhered to Wesley's rule by always attending the Parish Church once a Sunday, and communicating whenever the opportunity presented itself. Of late years however, this laudable practice has ceased.

BIOGRAPHY. *George Cuitt*, an ingenious artist, was born at Moulton in 1743, and shewing in early life a strong talent for drawing, he was patronised and encouraged by Sir Lawrence Dundas, who sent him to Rome, where he studied for six years. Returning to England, he settled in Richmond, where he painted both portraits and landscapes. Some of his pictures are still to be seen on the walls of some Yorkshire mansions. He died in 1818.*

Ancient Deeds.

KIRKSTALL ABBEY, &c. From the MSS. of the late Fairless Barber, Esq., F.S.A.—*Continued.*†

D. 2. 20 Novr. 20 Hen. VII. 1505. Deed in English 10 × 5½ inches. Seal gone.

This Indre mad at Bradfurth the xxth daye off November in the xxth yer off the ren off Kyeng henry the viith betwex John Yatis off Maninggam off the on parte and Gilbert fferrer off ouenden off the other parte wytnes that the fforsed John has demised and to farm letyn to the foresaid Gilbert or his asseins on tenement & a noxgang off land in Manynggam called the hous at the spot from the fest off Saynt Mertyn the last past and on to the end & terme of vj yeres next folloing gyffing iij* yer ffarm to the forsaid John and his assenetz within xx dyas next aft the fest of the Nativite of Christ and the other iij yer farm betwix this & this dya twelmoth A to the deuvyng the terme afforsad and after this don then the forsad Gilbert no thyng will pya to the forsad John dureing the terme affor writtyn Allso it is agred yat the forsad John sall giff up & surrender

* Vide Bulmer's Directory, p. 520.

†An incidental note led me to the discovery that this series of deeds, numbering 165, had been lent to Mr. Barber by Mr. Earwaker, on behalf of Mr. Dixon, Astle Hall, Cheshire, the owner. I wrote to Mr. Earwaker suggesting that the Leeds ones should be secured for Leeds, and I have pleasure in recording that he has induced the owner to deposit them in the keeping of the Corporation of Leeds.

in the forsad tenymment and the land into the handys of Henry Skott unto the be youff of the forsad Gilbert duryng the therme a ffor wretyn & for defaut off sufficient entre at the fest off the Invencion of the holy cross ov the forsad Gilbert sall entre to the hous callid Wilson hous for ever and to the ox gang ther to belonging

Also it is agred if the forsad Gilbert pya not nor mak to be pyad unto the for sad John the Some a ffor writyn then the for sad John sall enter to the tenymment a for writyn Thes conditions wel and truly to be don Auder partie has set to ther Sellis thes beyng wetnes Amer Gellro John Bolland Gyffyn the dya & the yer affor wretyn.

D. 14. 1557. Philip and Mary. Title given.

Sciant etc. Edwardus Radcliff de Magna Meirsey in com. Lanc. armiger dedi Carolo Radcliff filio et herede apparenti meo totum ille capitale manerium de Todmorden cum pertinenciis in com. Lanc. predicta atque omnia et singula alia mea maneria messuagia terras tenementa prata pascua pastur boscos subboscos aquas piscaria moras mosset Reddetus renenciones fines et heridamenta quecunque cum omnibus et singulis libertatibus commoditatibus aisiamenis et proficiis eisdem maneriis et ceteris premissis pertinencia sive spectantie scituata jacentia et existentia in com Lanc. predict. et Ebor seu alibi infra Regnum Anglie Habendum et tenendum prefato Carolo Radcliff et heredibus masculis de corpore predicti Caroli Radcliff procreatis et procreandis et pro defectu heredum Masculorum de corpore etc. inde rectis heredibus mei predicti Edwardi Radcliff in perpetuum Warranty appointment of Roger Nowell "de parva meirley generosus" and Christofer Walton to deliver seisin &c. In cujus rei testimonium etc. Data nono die marcii Anno regnorum Phi. et Marie dei gratie Regis et Regine Anglie Hispaniarum Francie Jerusalem et hibernie fidei defensorum Achducum Austrie Ducum Burgundie mediolani et Brabancie comitum hasburgii . . . , flandrie et Tiroll tertio et quarto.

Signed Edward Radcliff.

medium sized round seal of red wax still attached. Device &c. obliterated.

memorandum of seisin endorsed.

Witnesses being Grymshaw John Grenacres Thomas

Walmyster Wyll Asmoll and John Aveson.

1557.

[size 15½ × 9½.]

D. 15. Deed in bad condition part of it decayed & worn away, apparently with damp.

Sciant quod Ego Xpoferus Hammerton vicarius de Pagula in holdernesse in comitatu Ebor. dedi Johanni Pynnyng de Hedon Willelmo Heryson Henrico Stokwith et Thomas Helmshaw unum messuagium cum suis pertinentiis in pagula prout jacet quondam Philippi Spencer

Warranty.

His testibus. Johanni Billingham Thoma Crofte Thoma

Marsh Rudolpho Bulmer et aliis. Datum apud Pagulam predictam vicesimo die aprilis Anno regni regis Henrici Septimi post conquestum Anglie vicessimo quarto.

1509. the day before Hen. VII's death.

small round seal of red wax apparently | | | for X. H. on a shield.

In English.

D. 16. Indre made the xxvijth day of June in the xxixth yer of the Reign of our Sovereign lord kyng Henry the eight Between Edward Radcliff of Todmorden in the county of Lancaster Esquire of the one partie and Charles Radcliff sone and heir apparant of the said Edward Radcliff of the other partie Witnesseth that the said parties have covenanted and agreed and each of theym covenants and graunts by this present Indenture to and with th'oder in forme folloyng that is to say that the s^d Edward Radcliff covenants by this indenture to and with the said Charles that he the said Edward of this side and before the fest of the annunciation of our ladye next after the date of this Indre at the eqall coste and charge in the Lawe of boith the said parties shall make or cause to be made one surrender sufficient lawful and of Estate to be made to the said Charles and Margareth now his wif and t'heirs of the bodye of the said Charles lawfully begotten and for defaute of such issue to the right heires of the said Edward for ever of and in the Manor Place of Todmorden aforesaid with all Edifices and buyldyngs thereunto belonging and also of and in all those messuages lands tenements meadows and pastures beyng parcele of the demayne of Todmorden aforesaid callyd the Mithomes the Mithome heede the Ermett Holme two crofts lying and being above the said Manor place one close of pasture called the Ollers the one halfe of the longebanke one close called Rye-brite also two parceles of the close callyd the More hey all the which premises with the appurtenances do extende unto the cler yerly Value of four pounds over all charges And furthermore the said Edward covenanteth and graunteth by this indenture to and with the said Charles that he the said Edward at the costs and charges in the Lawe as is aforesaid shall from tyme to tyme do cause and suffer to be done all and every such thyng and thynges as hereafter shal be reasonably devised by the said Charles or Margareth or their Councell lerned in the Law of the land be it by fine settlement retorne in writ of entrie in le post or otherwise for the forther assurance and making sure of all and every the premises to the said Charles and Margareth and theires of the bodye of the said Charles lawfully begotten remander as is aforesaid For which said estate to be well and truly made by the said Edward Radcliff as is aforesaid the said Charles Radcliffe covenanteth and graunteth by this present Indenture to and with the said Edward that he the said Charles or his executors shall content and pay or cause to be contented and paid to the said Edward or his executors or his or their certen attorney xlti pounds of lawful Ynglysh

money in forme foloyng that is to say twentie marks of like money at the enfeallyng of this Indenture of the which Twentie marks the said Edward knowledgeth himself to be fully and holly content satisfied and paid and the said Charles thereof to be acquietyd and dischargyd and also vi li xiiij s. iiijd. of like money to be paid to the said Edward at the fest of Saint Michaell tharchangell next comyng after the day of the date of this Indenture and other vi li. xiijs. iiijd. at the fest of the conversacion of Saint Paull then next foloyng and oder twentie marks of like money residue of the said xl ti pounds within the space of five yeres next foloyng And for the true performance of all the covenants and articles heretofore in this Indenture covenanted and agreed of the partie and behalfe of the said Edward to be performyd fulfillyd and kept in forme before said the said Edward Radcliff covenantith and grauntith by this present Indenture to and with the said Charles that he the said Edward and his executors shall be bounde by their Dede obligatorie to the said Charles and Margareth his Wyf in the some of a C. marks In Witness whereof the parties before said to this present Indenture interchangeably have sett their sealls the day and yere above writyn. Seal gone. [Size 12½ × 8].

In English.

D. 18. 1577. Indenture of 17th Jan. 19th Eliz. Between Thomas Casson of the citie of London gent. Robert Kyllyngebeck of Allerton Graunge gent. William Marshall of Mooreallerton husbandmen William Fladder of Chappell Allerton husbandman and Thomas Thwait of Allerton Gledeshow husbandman of the one part and Jennett Dawson late wyfe of Thomas Whallaye late of Woodmylne in the Countie of York mylner deceased of the other partie Witnesseth that the said J. Casson R. Kyllyngebeck Will. Marshall Will Fladder and T. Thwait at the motion and special desyre of Thomas Whallaye sone and heire of the said Thomas Whallaye deceased and his frendes and for sundry good and reasonable causes & considerations them movynge Do by that present Indenture. dymyse graunt and lett unto the said Jennett Dawson All the third part of and in all that tenement or cotage and of one crofte or close of Lande separated in Dyverse parceles Conteynyng together by Estymacion 7 acres of lande be it more or less and halfe of all that water or Corne Mylne commonly called Wood mylne and of all and singular Waters water courses Slays goits dams, bounders liberties waies &c. And also of 4 acres and 3 rodes and halfe a rode two rode and halfe a rode of land in Meanewood lyeinge and beng in Chappell Allerton now or late in the occupation of Dyonyse Dawsons or of the said Jennett to hold &c. unto the said Jennett Dawsons and hir assignes in consideration of all hir dowrie of and in all & every the premises ymedietely from and after the feast daye of the nativite of Saynt John Baptist which shall be in the yere of our Lorde god one thousande fyve hundreth and fower score unto the end & for the whole term of three score yeres from thence next after folowynge if she lyve so longe.

In Witnesse.

Seal gone.

Executed in presence of William Kyllingebeck Thomas Robynson Edward Whallaye John Cowburne and Henry Keychyn with others.
18 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 5 $\frac{1}{4}$.

In English.

D. 19. Indenture Betwixt John Chaloner and William Dynelay of Caldcotes on the one partie and Robert Frank of Gledehowe Allerton on the other partie Witnesseth that Robert Franks had by his deede enfeofed said John Chaloner and W. Dyneley in and of two closes called Gibrode and Cutrode another little close called Frankacres and seven acres and 8 rodes of land & meddowe with the appurtenances in Gledehow Allerton aforesaid to hold to theyme and thare heires for xiiij li xiiij s. iiij d. of money whereof iiij li xiiii s. iiij are payde and content to the said Robert and the x li residewe of the saide some to be paide at the fest of the invencion of the holy crosse next insuyng and the foresaid John & William graunteth by these presents that if seide Robert Franke on the fest of St. Michael tharchangell which shall be in the yere of our Lorde pay to said Robt & William xiiij li xiiii s. iiij d. of lawful money of England that then they will again enfeof said Robert of said lands &c. In witness etc the second day of April the 12 yere of the reigne of King Henry the sevent.

Seals gone. Size 4 × 10 $\frac{1}{4}$.

D. 24. This Indenture made the viijth May 17 Henry VIII. Betwixt Thabbot of the monastery of our blessed lady of Kirkestall and the convent of the same of that one parte and Richerd Rooks of Rodes hall of yt other partie Witnessith that the same Abbot and Convent by theis presenties barganyth alienyth and selleth unto the said Richerd Rooks the custodie and the mariage only of ye bodeye of Jennett Watson one of the doghters and heirs of . . . have and to mary her any tyme during her noon Age unto William Rooks his son and heir apparent or to any other of his sonnys whiche at any tyme duryng the noon age of the same Jennett Watson shall be his son and heir apparent begotten with Isabell nowe beinge his wif for the whiche alienacion bargan and sail of the mariage and custody of the body of the said Jennett Watson as is aforesaid the same Richerd Rooks covenanteth and graunteth by these presenties unto ye seyde Abbot and Convent that he shall truly content and pay or cause to be contented and payd unto the same Abbot and Convent of Kirkestal the somme of vi l. xiiis. iiij d. in manner and forme foloyng that is to wit xl. s. the day of sealyng and delivering these presenties And that day twelve monethes then next foloyng xl. s. And liii s iiij d residew of the same vi l xiiij s. iiij d. on that day twelve monethes then next foloyng in full payment of the same vi. l. xiiij. s. iiij d. Also ye same Richard covenantith and grauntith by theise presenties unto ye same Abbot and Convent and their successors that all such messuages landes medowes wods pastures rents revercions and fines with their purtenances in ye countie of Yorke whereof the same Richard Rooks

and any other person or persons to his use is now or standeth seased and possesid of in and upon eny estate of inheritance immediately after his deth shall descend fall come to revert and remayne to the forseid William Rooks now the son and heire apparent of the seyd Richerd Rooks or unto such other son of the same Richard and Isabell which in the event of the discesse of the said Richard shall be his son and heir apparent and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten.

Moreover the said Richard Rooks covenantith and grauntith by these presents that the aforeseid William Rooks his son and heir apparent affore the ffeet of Seynt Mary Magdalene which shall be in the yere of our Lord God 1525 take and have to his wif ye foreseid Jenet Watson if she thereunto agre and consent And the seid Abbot and convent covenantith and grauntith by these presenties with the same Richard Rooks that if it happen that the same Jenet Watson refuse the same marriage or dye or discesse before she become to the age of xvj yeres, in which god defend then the same Abbot and Convent and their successors shall recontent unto the same Richard Rooks his heirs or assignes ye foreseid somme of sex pounds xiiij iiijd at such like sommes and in such like nowmbre of yeres as the seid Abbot and Convent shall happen then to have receyved of the same Richard Rooks and over that the somme of iiij^{li} to cover costis and charges that the same Richard Rooks shall have born and susteyned for the custody and keyping of the same Jenet Watson durying ye tyme that she the same Jenet Watson shall be with ye same Richard Rookes Also the said Richard Rooks covenantith and grauntith yt if William Rooks his son dye or discesse before Jenet Watson come to the age of xvj yeres as god defend that then the said Jenet Watson shall revert and come to the keeping and custody of the said Abbot agayn except the seid Richard Rooks shall then have an other son laufullly begotyn with Isabell now his wife ALSO it is covenanted and agreed betwixt the parties rehersed that the seid Richard Rooks may lett or sett to ferm landis to the valor of xxvjs. viiijd. yerly to eny person for the space of x yeres nex insuying after his discesse And that fulfilled and expired to revert and remayne for ever to his heires or heire IN WITNESS whereof to the on partie of this Indenture remaynyng with the same Richard Rooks the same Abbot has sett his convent commyn seale and to the other part of this Indenture remainyng with the same Abbot and Convent the seid Richard Rooks haith sette his seale the day and yere above written.

Endorsed

Payd hereof the xvj th day of May in part of payment of vi li xiiij iiijd this xvij yere of the reigne of our soverynge lorde Henry the Eight	} xls
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Pay'd by Richard Roks of Rodeshall the xij th day of Octobir the xvij yere of the Reigne of our soverynge lorde the eighth	} xls
Item in full payment of vj li xiiij iiij lijs iiijd.	

D. 80. Sciant presentes et futuri quod Ego Thomas filius Ricardi del Dene dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Thome

filio meo primogenito et Cecilie filie Henrici de Wardhull omnes terras et tenementa mea in Todmaredene cum Edificiis in eisdem terris constructis Habendum et Tenendum dictis Thome et Cecilie et heredibus inter Eosdem legitime procreatis de capitalibus domino Aliis feodi per servicia inde debita et consueta libere quieti bene et in pace inteque et honorifice cum communi pastura et omnibus Aysiamenis et libertatibus et commoditatibus predictis terris et tenementis pertinentibus in Todmaredene In Villa de hunresfeled et adeo libere et inteque sicut Ego Thomas predicta tenementa cum suis pertinentiis unquam habui et tenui Et si contingnt predictum Thomam filium meum et Ceciliam sine herede inter easdem legitime procreatis in fata decedere Tunc Volo quod omnes terre et tenementa predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis mihi et heredibus meis libere et inteque revertant Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei omnes terras et tenementa predicta cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et dictum est predictis Thome et Cecilie et heredibus suis inter eosdem legitime procreatis contra omnes gentes Warrantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui Huius testibus Henrico de Helefeld Adam de Cleg Adam de Helefeld Adam de Hucseby Alexandro del Dene Johanne de Kirkeshagh Rogero del Ton Henrico de Clavedene Mattheo del Kirkeshagh et aliis Data apud Todmaredene die dominica proxima post translationem Sancti Thome Martiri Anno regni regis Edwardi filii Regis Edwardi sexto decimo [incomplete.] Seal gone. $[9\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}]$.

D. 34. 3rd Ric. II. 1379. Deed in bad condition but good & curious Seal still attached. Grant very much worn. the grantor being Broun de Allerton and the grantee Thomas

Among the Witnesses names can be made out . . . de Newtona John Frainke de Allertona Willelmo de Cordelayi Willelmo fabro de Allerton et aliis.

Datum afsad Allerton . . . anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum tertio.

A small round seal in dark wax still appended

Device. A horse or some other animal with a tree behind it under which it is standing across the field to the left & turning back its head as if feeding. legend in old crude letters, not clear enough to be made out $[11\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}]$

D. 35. A Deed the lower part of which is eaten away, being a Quitclaim by Robertas ffraunke de Gledhow Allerton to John Chaloner and William Dyneley de Caldecotes of all his right "totum jus meum titulum statum claineum et interesse que habui habeo &c de sive in duabus culturis terre insimal jacentibus in quadam clausura separali in Gledhow Allertona continente in se simul per estimationem decem acras terre quarum una cultura vocatur cutrode Altera Gibrodehole Ac de et in alia clausura separali ibidem vocata Fraunkacre et Scilecet de et in septem acris et tribus rodīs terre et prato jacentibus in divisīs in campis de Gledhowe Allerton."

No seal & date & witnesses gone.

Size when perfect $[10\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}]$

D. 89. 1892. Quitclaim by "Ricardus de Goldall Capellanus" to "Ade de Lepton de Wyrkelay, Willelmo de Lepton de Wyrkelay Ade de forest de Kyrkestall Roberto Parco de Kyrkestall Roberto de Browhous de Bramlay et Willelmo Royde de Adyll of lands in More Allerton, Chapell Allerton and Schadwell.

Data apud Arthyngton vicesimo quarto die anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum quinto decimo Hiis testibus Dominis Roberto de Nevyll et Rogero de Passelew de Newtona Nicholao Frank Johanne de Rouden Roberto de Horsford et Aliis.

Round Seal in red wax still attached. Design mediæval, device and legend not to be made out.

Right hand of deed gone. Size when perfect [$11\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$]
remaining [$8 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$]

D. 40. 1881, 5 Ric. 2. Grant by Thomas de . . . de More Allertona to Robert Sp . . . de Eadem of all his lands and tenements which he had of the gift of Richard Broun son of William Brown of More Allerton in the vill & territory of the same

Witnesses Roberto Paslewe Johanne Scott de Newton Johanne Fraunk de Allerton Willelmo de Cordelay Willelmo Smyth de Allerton et aliis Data apud More Allerton die lune proxime post festum Sancti Luce Evangelii; Anno regni regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto [Monday after 18 Oct. 1881.] Round Seal in dark wax attached. Device a Shield bearing a fess between three birds two and one. Legend illegible. Parts of deed too faded to be read. [10×8]

D. 41. Small undated but perfect and well written deed. [$7\frac{1}{2} \times 9$]
Omnibus xpi fidelibus ad quorum Notitium presens Scriptum pervenerit Willelmus filius Willelmi de Allertona Salutem in domino sempiternum Noverit Universitas vestra me pro salute anime mee dedisse concessisse et presenti scripto quietum-clamasse de me et heredibus meis. Dominis meis Abbati W. et Monachis Sancte Marię de Kyrkestall quinque acras terre et dimidiam et dimidiam perticatam terre cum vestura bosci crescente in eadem in territorio de Allertona illum videlicet Boscum cum fundo qui vocatur gervaysrode et gervays grene Tenendas et habendas predictis Abbati et Monachis et eorum successoribus in puram et perpetuam Elemosinam Ita plane quod Ego predictus Willelmus vel heredes mei in predicto Bosco et fundo clamium vel calumpniam . . . exigere poterimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis Testibus Willelmo Pictavense Willelmo de Alwaldele Roberto Scot Stephano Spregonel Alano ad Traynas Ade de Cukeryc Willelmo Gylle et aliis.

Round Seal in red wax, perfect, still appended.

D. 42. [$11 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$] Omnes ad quos presentes litere pervenerit Ricardus Marschall de Newtona juxta Ledes Salutem Noveritis me remisisse . . . Abbati et conventui beate Marie de Kirkestall et eorum successoribus suis totum jus etc . . . in omnibus illis terris

et tenementis cum omnibus pertinenciis suis que iidem Abbas et conventus habent in villa et teritorio de Allertona Gledhow ex dono et feoffamento meo et que quondam fuerit Willelmi Webster patris mei et Matilde matris mee.

Dated at Allerton 1st May A.D. 1896. 15 Ric. II.; no witnesses named in it.

Round seal of red wax with letter M on it, still appended.

D. 48. Too much worn to be made out.

D. 44. [$8\frac{1}{2} \times 2$. seal gone.]

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod Ego Alicia Loucok dedi concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi . . . omnia terras et tenementa cum suis pertinenciis que habeo in vill de Gledhowe Allertona Habendum etc.

Data apud Gledhowe Allertona die dominico proxima post festum Sancti Martini in yeme Anno R. R. E. tercii post conquestum tricesimo sexto. Hiis testibus Willelmo de Kylynbek Radulpho atte Woode Willelmo de Cordelay John Wyl . . . el aliis.

D. 45. 17 Feb. 1844. 18 Edw. III. [$10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$.]

Omnibus Xpi fidelibus hanc cartam visuris vel auditoris Thomas filius Alexandri de Allertona salutem in domino Noverit Universitas vestra me remisisse relaxasse et de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum quietum clamasse Religiosis Viris Abbati et conventui beate Marie de Kirkestall et eorum successoribus omnia servicia que habeo habui vel potero in una bovata terre cum pertinenciis Suis in Allerton Gledhow quam predicti Abbas et conventus . . . acquisierunt de licencia et bona voluntate mea de Alma filia Willelmi de Morwyk in eadem et tam in uno tofto et crofto et in una bovata et dimidia terre et in una placea bosci qui vocatur Sampson Grene que quidem toftum croftum bovatom cum . . . predicti Abbas et Conventus acquisiverunt et habent ex licencia et consensu de Mariota de Littoryntona in eadem. Ita quod nec ego nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine nostro in predictis terris aut tenementis aliquod servicium jus vel clameum exigere vel vendicare poterimus in perpetuum Et Volo pro me et heredibus et assignatis meis quod predicti Abbas et conventus habeant et teneant predictas terras et tenementa cum pertinenciis suis bene et in pace quiete ab omnibus Wardis releviis escaetis sectis curie et aliis serviciis omnibus cunque de predictis terris et tenementis exeuntibus aut . . . sive consuetis Excepto tamen quod predicti Abbas et conventus et eorum successores reddent mihi et heredibus meis annuatim duos denarios et unum obolum ad festum sancti Michaelis pro omnibus serviciis supradictis In cuius rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui Hiis testibus Thoma le Wayt de ledes Johanne de Neutona Willelmo Scot de eadem Willelmo filio suo Willelmo Mauleverer Willelmo atte Wod Willelmo de Kelyngbek Ricardo Broun et aliis. Data apud Kyrkestall xvj die februarii anno regni regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum Decimo octavo.

Perfect round seal in green wax still appended, device cock treading a hen, legend . . .

D. 45A. 18 May, 1866.—9 Edw. III. Annexed to 45 is another Deed of Thomas son of Alexander de Allerton to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkestall by which he quitclaims his right etc.

"In quibuscunque terris et tenementis quas et que Willelmus de Morwyk quondam de me tenuit in Allerton Gledhowe et que Willelmus de Chouthorp et Margareta uxor ejus quondam de me tenuerunt in eadem que quidem terras et tenementa predicta Abbas et conventus acquisierunt in eadem tam in homagiis fidelitatibus Wardis relevis escaetis sectis curiarum quam in aliis serviciis quibuscunque Salvo mihi et heredibus meis anno redditu novem denariorum quem predictus Willelmus de Morwyk mihi reddere solebat et unius dimidie libre Cimini quem predicti Willelmus de chouthorp et margareta uxor ejus reddere solebant."

Which 9d. and one half pound of cinamon the Abbat & convent are to pay at the accustomed terms and the said Thomas son of Alexander will make no other claim except for his said rents.

"Testibus. Thoma Wayt de Ledes Ricardo fratre suo Thoma de Neutona Johanne filio suo Willelmo Scot de Allertona Willelmo filio suo Willelmus atte Wode Willelmus Mauleverer Roberto de giptona Willelmo de Kelyngbek et allis Data apud Kyrkestall xvij die maij anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum nono [1836.] same seal as 45 to which it is attached both seals being equally perfect.

D. 47. Pateat universis per presentes quod Ego Edmundus Fraunk filius et heres Johanne filie Thomæ de Allerton concessi et licenciam dedi Abbati et Conventui de Kirkestall quod ipsi possint acquirere omnia terras tenementa prata bosciculos et pasturas cum omnibus suis pertinenciis que fuerunt Johannis Attewodd in Gledhow Allertona Statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Datum die Anunciationis Domine Anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto decimo. [1892. Mar. 25.]

Let it be clear to all by the presents that I Edmund Fraunk son and heir of Joan daughter of Thomas of Allerton have granted and given licence to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall that they may acquire all lands tenements meadows under woods and pastures with all their appurtenances which John Attewodd had in Gledhow Allerton The Statute for not putting lands and tenements into mortmain notwithstanding. In Witness whereof to this present writing I have set my seal. Dated the day of the Annunciation of our Lady. Anno regni regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum Anglie quinto decimo. (1892-8 Mar. 25).

D. 48. Sans date. Will. son of W. de Allerton quitclaims to Richard son of Elyas ad boscum what Ric de Stokesle formerly Forester in la Runde haye held & granted to Rich. viz. 2 bovates wh. Alan brother to William formerly held and a toft & assart Richard de Stokeslay had held. 2d. reserved. [8½ × 8.] . . .

Noverint universi presentes et futuri quod Ego Willelmus filius Willelmi de Allerton pro me et pro heredibus meis concessi et confirmavi Ricardo filio Elye ad boscum totam terram et tenementum que Ricardus de Stakeal quondam forestarius in la Runde haye quondam de me tenuit et dicto Ricardo dedit per suam cartam Scilicet duas bovatas terre que quondam fuerunt Alani fratris mei et unum thoftum et unum assartum et unam bovatom terre quam dictus Ricardus de Stokeslaye quondam tenuit per meam cartam in Gledehow Allirton Habenda et Tenenda prenominato Ricardo filio Elye et heredibus suis vel suis assignatis de me et de heredibus suis in perpetuum libere et quiete secundum tenorem carte sui feofamenti Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis duos denarios infra natate domini pro omnibus Salvo forinseco servicio quantum pertinet ad tres bovatas terre in Villa de Allerton et ut ista mea concessio et confirmacio perpetuum robur optineant presenti scripto sigillum meum est appositum Hiis testibus Domino Alexandro de Ledes Willelmo Pictavo Johanne Sampson Willelmo de Grimstona Thoma de Morewik Thoma de Kaldecotes Thoma Underwode de Secroft Adam de Secroft Jurdano de Morallerton Waltero Harpin et aliis.

Small oval Seal, white wax still attached. Device, fleur de lys; legend, S. WILEL . . S right side of legend broken off.

D. 49 & 50. only valuable for seals which are in each case perfect.

D. 49. [7½ × 2½]. Too much worn to give names of parties but Allerton is mentioned and among the witnesses is Adam de Knousthorne. It is dated at Kirkestall on some day in the reign of K. Edward son of K. Edward, presumably therefore Edw. II.

It has a perfect round seal ¾ ths of inch diam. in green wax.

Device a stag with fine antlers passant gardant.

Legend

OWLES.

D. 50. [7½ × 2½.]

Small Deed quite obliterated by damp but on close examination shewing that it has been written very beautifully in a very small hand.

has perfect oval seal in brown wax 2 in. × 1 in. device a star of 8 points the first & fifth elongated and widened to cover more of the spare field of the seal at top and bottom

legend + S' MARGARETE F' IOHNS

D. 51. Small Deed sans date. Will. son of W. de Allerton to W. son of Alexander de A.

[8½ × 3½]

Sciant etc. quod Ego Willelmus filius Willelmi de Allerton concessi et confirmavi hac presenti carta Willelmo filio Alexandri de Allerton et heredibus suis vel assignatis unam bovatom terre cum pertinenciis in campis de Allirtona jacentem cum tofto et crofto que jacent inter Crosflat et Croftum dicti Alexandri quondam excepta inde dimidium acram terre quam Thomas filius predictis Alexandri quondam vendidit Abbati de Kirkestall tenendum et habendum de me et heredibus meis vel assignatis sibi et heredibus suis vel assignatis libere

quiete integre et pacifice in campis in planis in boschis in marescis in virgultis in viis et semitis in pasturis in pratis in communis et aisia-
mentis que ad tentam terram infra villam de Allerton et extra perti-
nerit Reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vel assignatis
sex denarios ad duos terminos anni scilicet tres denarios ad festum
Sci Martini in hyeme et tres denarios ad Pentecostem pro omni
servicio exacione et demanda et consuetudine excepto forinseo Regis
quantum pertinet ad unam bovatum terre ejusdem feodi Et Ego W.
et heredes mei vel assignati dictam bovatum terre dicto W. et heredi-
bus suis vel assignatis contra omnes homines et feminas bovatum pro
bovata si Willelmus vel sui heredes vel assignati jacturam vel calump-
niam de illa dicta bovata terre restaurabimus
preterea ego predictus W. et heredes mei vel assignati dictam bovatum
terre cum omnibus pertinenciis suis predictis dicto W. et heredibus
suis vel assignatis. Warentizabimus adquietabimus et defend' in
perpetuum In hujus rei testimonium hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei
munimine roboravi Hiis testibus Domino Alexandro de Ledes Willel-
mo paitefin de heddinglay Rogero de Ledes Willelmo de Grimeston
Ada de Secroft, Ricardo ad boschum et aliis Seal gone

D. 53. [10 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$]. Sciant etc. . . . quod ego Ricardus filius
Ricardi Broun de Allertona dedi etc religiosis viris Abbati et Con-
ventui Sancte Marie de Kirkestall Septem acras terre arabilis prout
jacent divisim in Villa et territorio de Moreallertona per loca varia
infra scripta videlicet duas acras semul jacente in Tonwalderodes et
unam acram jacentem in Mikelden et tres acras simul jacentes in le
Morefeld de Moreallertona et dimidiam acram jacentem in Swynbrekkes
et dimidiam acram in Akerodebuttes Habendum etc. predictis Abbati
et conventui et eorum successoribus imperpetuum de Capitali domino
feodi illius per servicia inde debita et consueta Et Ego etc. . Warran-
tizabimus etc. Data apud Kyrkestall in festo Sancti Andræ apostoli
A.D. 1846, 20th Edw. III. Hiis testibus Thoma de Allertona Willelmo
Attewod Willelmo Mauleverere Roberto filio suo et aliis multis.

Seal gone.

Translation.

Know present and to come that I Richard son of Richard Broun de
Allerton have given granted and by this my present charter, confirmed
to the religious men the Abbat and Convent of Saint Mary of Kyrke-
stall seven acres of arable land as they lie dividedly in the vill and
territory of Moreallerton through the various places underwritten viz.
two acres lying together in Tonwalderodes and one acre lying in
Mikelden and three acres lying together in the Morefeld of More
Allerton and half an acre lying in Swynbrekkes, half an acre in
Alderode buttes, to hold to said Abbat and Convent and their successors
for ever of the chief Lord of that fee by the services thence due &c.
with warranty &c.

Dated at Kyrkestall on the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle A.D.
mcccxlvi and A.R. Edw. III. the 20th.

Witnesses. Thomas de Allerton, William Attewod, William
Mauleverer, Robert his son, and many others.

A Catalogue

Of a Collection of Tracts, Almanacs, &c., written in different Phases of the *Dialect of Yorkshire*, and consisting of some of the rarest of the local publications specified in the English Dialect Society's Bibliographical List of the Works which have been published illustrative of the Dialect of the County; by C. C. Robinson, Esq., 1, Marlborough Mansions, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

1.—WEST RIDING.

(A) *Leeds and District*. Representing a Dialect area corresponding with the ancient division of the Riding known as the Kingdom of Elmete (Saxon).

The Dialect of Leeds, and its Neighbourhood, illustrated by Conversations and Tales of Common Life, &c. (pp. 146); to which are added a copious Glossary (pp. 231), notices of the various Antiquities, Manners, and Customs, and General Folk-lore of the District. Together with some Introductory remarks on the varying character of the Yorkshire Dialects (pp. xxxiii.). By C. C. ROBINSON. 12mo., pp. 488. London: John Russell Smith, 1861.

Tommy Toddles's Comic Almenac, Fur all t' Fowks i' t' Warld an' rahnd abaght; happen witty, happen hitty; concarnin' ivverything an' ivverybody; crammed wi' stuff to mak yuh laugh an' du yuh goid, an' le-ave yuh wi' more sense 'an it fun yuh. All t' lot be Tommy Toddles, Ees-quear, Braan-munger, Skyosopher, Weatherologer, Fearful Larn'd, an', Yorkshire. 8vo and Crown 8vo. *Leeds*.

Of this publication six numbers were, by arrangement, written in the true Dialect of Leeds. The latest four of these were carefully written by one hand. The Nos. referred to are those for the years 1865, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 1871. They are the only examples of circulating Yorkshire Dialect in which ill spellings have been avoided. Illustrated. Title-page designed by Richard Doyle. The six Nos. above referred to, each 82 pp.

T' Frogland Olmenac, an' Leeds Loiner's Annual. 16mo and 12mo, pp. 20. *Leeds*. Five annual issues. The earliest numbers were very fair in character; the latest have been great trash. The publication ceased with the 1871 number.

Tommy's Annual. 8vo, pp. 24. *Leeds*: 1872. Untrue to spoken speech. There was no further issue. Compare with 1 & 2.

T' Leeds-Loiners' Comic Almanac. 8vo, pp. 26. *Leeds*: 1878. Untrue to spoken speech. Compare with 1 & 2.

(B) *Sheffield District*.

The Sheffield Dialect. By ABEL BYWATER. 16mo, pp. 295. 2nd ed. *Sheffield*: 1854.

A reprint of selected pieces, partially in the Dialect, with many changes and refinements of previous spellings. These are, however, not out of character, the phase of dialect being, from various causes,

a weak one. There is a Glossary of 8 pages. The first edition (same size) was published at Sheffield in 1889.

(C) *Bradford District.*

The Dialect Poems of BENJAMIN PRESTON. With a Notice of the Author. 16mo, pp. 64. With a glossary of phrases, and some account of the various poems. *Saltaire*: 1872. The Glossary of Words and Phrases comprises 11 full pages, the letterpress being *run on*.

The second collected ed. of Mr. Preston's Dialect poems. The additional ones are the following:—

1. Poll Blossom, or t' Folly o' Pride. The first Dialect poem of the author, written in 1854, and published at Bradford the same year, 16mo, pp. 8, under the title of 'A Poetical Sarmon, preycht to t' White Heathens o' Wibsa, i' ther Native Tongue. Be a Latter-Day Saint.' Two more editions followed.

2. Owd Moxey. First published in the 'Bradford Observer,' some years ago.

3. T' Lancashire Famine. This appeared as a broadside at the time, under the title 'An Appeal to the English and Irish in Yorkshire, on behalf of the starving in Lancashire.'

4. T' Sacred Drawer.

5. Uncle Ben. First published in the Leeds Dialect Almanac 'Tommy Toddles,' in 1865.

6. T' Short Timer. Published in the 'Bradford Observer,' 1870.

7. T' Maistur o' t' Haase: A Pictur. Published at Bradford, in 1859. 16mo, pp. 8.

8. Stand up Lads, an' let's hev a Feyt. Published in the Yorkshire Christmas Annual, 1871.

9. Come to thi Gronny, Doy! Published in the 'Peterborough Times,' and afterwards (1871) in a Yorkshire journal.

All Mr. Preston's poems are very faithful to their phase of Dialect, and several are noticeable for their literary merit.

A Poetical Sarmon, on t' Folly o' Pride, preycht to t' White Heathens o' Wibsa, i' ther native tongue. Be a Latter-Day Saint. 16mo. pp. 8. N. D. See preceding.

(A) Aw niver can call hur my Wife. Broadside. 1860. By B. PRESTON. This afterwards appeared under the title of 'T' Poor Weyver,' in the collected edition of the writer's Dialect Poems Pp. 32. 1864.

(B) An Injured Woman's Complaint. By R. CHIPPINDALE. Broadside. N. D.

(D) *Huddersfield.*

Jim o' th' Pan's Journey to London, with the New Poor Law to mend. By a Collector. 12mo, pp. 45. *Huddersfield*: 1842. Sold also by the Relieving Officers and Assistants of the Huddersfield Union.

Partly in the Dialect of Huddersfield. It is the only existing publication illustrating this interesting phase of dialect, and is very faithful.

I have never seen or heard of another copy. Remarkable for showing the vigorous use of an old participial form—"Knawn"=know;

"thinken"=think; "surpris'n"=surprise, &c. Twenty years ago, no Huddersfield bookseller knew of this publication, nor did any other bookseller in the county, as I bought up all their dialect publications at that time. My copy was picked up in a farm house in the North-Riding.

(E) *Barnsley.*

The Bairnsla Foak's Annual an' Pogmoor Olmenack. Be Tom TREDDLEHOYLE. 8vo. *Leeds*.

Has appeared for upwards of thirty years, in the Barnsley Dialect. It has been increased from 40 to 60 pages, and enlarged in size recently to Crown 8vo. To the No. for 1847 was appended a Glossary of one and a half pages, double columns. The writer was the late Mr. C. Rogers, of Barnsley.

Annual issues for 1844, 6, 7, 9, 50, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. These early Nos. contain the most characteristic specimens of the Dialect. In late years the idiom is sacrificed to a great extent as a means of obtaining a more general circulation.

Sum Thowts abaght Nan Bunt's Chresmas Tea-Party; Bairnsla Feastin; A Owd Maid's Pocket, an' Tom Treddlehoyle's Lament. . . Be Tom Treddlehoyle. 8vo, pp. 24. *Barnsley*: 1839. Barnsley Dialect.

Tom Treddlehoyle's Thowts, Joakes, an' Smiles, for Midsummer Day; settin' foarth his joint ta Lunnan, ta see t' League Bazaar. 8vo, pp. 48. *Leeds*: 1845. Barnsley Dialect.

Tom Treddlehoyle's Trip ta Lunnan, ta see Paxton's Great Glass Lantern. 8vo, pp. 56. *Leeds*: 1851. Barnsley Dialect.

A Visit ta t' Great French Exhibition. Be Tom Treddlehoyle. 8vo, pp. 56. *Leeds*: 1855. Barnsley Dialect.

A Peep at t' Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition. Be Tom Treddlehoyle. 8vo, pp. 36. *Leeds*: 1857. Barnsley Dialect.

(F) *Dewsbury.*

The Bome Miln Olmenac, an' T' West Riding Annual. Be Timothy Shoddygull. *Cleckheaton*: 16mo, pp. 16. First No.

Of this publication, but four numbers were issued, in 1855, 6, 7, and 8, and one of these was printed at Sheffield. The Dialect is that of Dewsbury, fairly rendered. They were written by Mr. John Firth, of Cleckheaton. Few printed and excessively scarce 25 years ago. Mine was the author's file copy.

A Dictionary of the Dialect of Batley. (And twenty other neighbouring villages are specified on the title-page.) Anonymous, 16mo, pp. 16. *Batley*: 1860.

Pretentious. The words of every kind number 115, and the explanations attached are mostly inaccurate.

The Dewsbre Back at Mooiin Olmenac. Crown 8vo, pp. 16. *Dewsbury*. Annual issues for 1864, 5, 6, 7, 8. The number for 1867 has 24 pp.

T' Bag o' Shoddy Olmenac. 12mo, pp. 16. *Batley*: 1866, 7, 8. In the Dialect of the place.

T'owd Original Cuddy Miln Olmenack. 12mo, pp. 16. *Heckmond-wike*: 1870. In the Dewsbury Dialect. Very poor.

T' Laffable Adventurs i' t' Militari Kareer a Tom Wallop. Rittan bi T' Authar. Full a Picturs. Price Three Hawpens. 18mo, pp. 16. *Batley*: 1870. In the Dialect of the place (Dewsbury district).

(G) *Halifax*.

Polly's Gaon, and other pieces in verse. By EZRA DOYLE. 32mo, pp. 50. *Halifax*: [n. d.]

Professedly in the Halifax Dialect. Worthless, every way. This publication has been recently reprinted at Wakefield.

Nancy o' Johnny's Visit to th' Thump. To which is added, Nancy's Wedding. By WILLIAM HEATON. 32mo, pp. 16. *Halifax*: 1866.

The Halifax Original Illuminated Clock Almanack. In the Yorkshire Dialect. By JOHN HARTLEY. 12mo, pp. 48. *Halifax*: 1868, 71. In the Dialect of Halifax. Later numbers have been enlarged.

Yorkshire Ditties. By JOHN HARTLEY. 16mo. *Halifax*: 1868. In the Dialect of Halifax. Has been recently reprinted at Wakefield.

Th' Beacon Almanack. 12mo, pp. 56. *Halifax*: 1878. In the Dialect of Halifax. Remarkable for the use of refined terms which have no existence in the people's speech. By A. W. BICKERDIKE.

(H) *Wakefield*.

A List of Provincial Words in use at Wakefield. Collected by Wm. STOTT BANKS. 16mo, pp. 82. *London*: 1865.

The Wakefield 'Free Press' Almanac. 12mo, Dialect pp. 24. *Wakefield*: 1872. In the Dialect of Wakefield. The Dialect matter is curiously mixed up with the advertisements.

(I) *Keighley District*.

Bill oth' Hoylus End's Vízit t' th' Glory Band, wi' a full and per-tic'ler accaant of an owd man's story. By Bill hissel. (Wm. WRIGHT, of Keighley). 12mo, pp. 16. Enlarged ed. *Keighley*: 1867.

Prose and verse. In the Dialect of the place.

Bill oth' Hoylus End's second visit to t' Glory Band. 12mo, pp. 12. *Keighley*: 1867. Prose and verse.

Bill oth' Hoylus End's vízit to t' City o' Howarth, an' his recepshun among t' natives. By Bill Hiz Sel. 12mo, pp. 15. *Keighley*: 1867.

Prose and verse. A 'Part Two' appeared immediately afterwards, with the same title.

Th' History o' Howarth Railway, fro' t' beginin' t' th' end. [By W. WRIGHT]. 12mo, pp. 16. 3rd ed. *Keighley*: 1867. Prose and verse.

John o' Sham Wutherin's akeaant o' th' oppenin' o' Haworth Railway; in a letter to his brother Jamie, i' Wibsey. 12mo. pp. 15. *Keighley*: 1867. Verse. In the Dialect of Keighley. Written by a native of Haworth.

T' Stoary o' th' pudding macking un eiting; a Defence fer Howarth. Be Sammy Slyman, o' Wuthering Heights. 12mo, pp. 16. *Cullingworth*: 1867. Prose and verse. In the Dialect of Keighley.

Lund's Excursion to Windermere. By W. Wright. 24mo, pp. 16. *Keighley*: 1867. Prose and verse. In the Dialect of Keighley.

The Dialect exemplified in *Jane Eyre*, *Shirley*, *Wuthering Heights*, and other works of the sisters Brontë is unadulterated in the above.

(J) *Otley to Tadcaster District*.

(B) T' Country Chap, or T' Yorkshar Plewboy. A Poem, in his own Dialect. (By MR. WM. TODD.) 18mo, pp. 22. *Heckmondwike*: 1856. In the Dialect of the rural west.

(K) *Rural South-west*. (From between Wakefield and Barnsley to near Huddersfield.)

(c) The Rev. Jabez Bunting, or, Begging. With other Poems. By a Lady. 12mo, pp. 14. *Leeds*: 1833. The first-named poem, one of 6 pages, is in the Dialect of the rural south-west—a phase I have never known appreciated, save by this accidental writer.

The mixed forms are striking, and very faithful to the locality. A very rare publication.

2.—UPPER CRAVEN.

Poems in the Craven Dialect. By Tom Twisleton. 18mo, pp. 119. 2nd ed. *Settle*: 1869. A third edition was published in 1871.

Slaadburn Faar, bein' t' adventurs o' Jacky and Nelly Smith, o' Girston, when they gang'd ta Slaadburn an' back agaan. Put inta' t' Craaven plaan mak o' tawk bi Oliver Cauvert, Greenaw-Hill, Leead miner an Poet. 12mo, pp. 16. In verse. *Skipton*: 1871.

Mr. Blackah, the faithful renderer of the Nidderdale Dialect, is the 'lead-miner and poet' of Greenhow Hill, but this composition is not his. The prose stories (in the Craven Dialect), of 'Stephen Jackson,' are understood to be by the same writer.

3.—LOWER NIDDERDALE.

A Memoir of the Life of Peter Barker, the blind Joiner of Hamps-thwaite. By William Grainge. 12mo, pp. 13. *Pateley-Bridge*: 1873. Partly in the Dialect of Nidderdale.

The Nidderdill Olminac, an' Ivvery Body's Kalinder. 12mo, pp. 20. *Pateley-Bridge*: 1864, 65, 66, (dialect matter only), 67, 68, 75. At its first publication, with but one or two Dialect compositions, but has greatly increased this feature since 1868.

The Tailor and the Ghost. Anonymous. Prose. The supplementary Broadside to a local journal, 1865. Partly in the Dialect of Nidderdale.

The Scottish Pedlar; a tale of the Yorkshire Moorlands. By Wm. Grainge. 16mo, pp. 28. *Pateley-Bridge*: 1866. Partly in the Dialect of Nidderdale.

Oliver Banks, or St. Thomas's Bounty at Hebden. By THOMAS BLACKAH. 12mo, pp. 16. 2nd ed. *Pateley-Bridge*: 1867.

Songs and Poems in the Nidderdale Dialect. By THOMAS BLACKAH, a working-miner, of Greenhow Hill. 12mo, pp. 60. *Pateley-Bridge*: 1867. Very faithful.

4.—NORTH RIDING.

(A) *The Near North.*

York Minster Screen. Being a specimen of the Yorkshire Dialect as spoken in the North Riding. By the REV. THOMAS ALEXANDER BROWN, late Vicar of Bilton. 8vo. *Malton*: 1838. 3rd ed. 8vo, pp. 11. With explanatory notes. *Malton*: 1860. Exceptionally good. The Poem contains 214 lines. [Reprinted in *Yorks. Notes & Queries*].

T' Yorkshur Alminac, written accoarding tea nater, e plain English, without Grammar, or onny mak o' beak larning. By NATHANIEL NETTLENASE. 12mo, pp. 72. *Leeds*: 1861. The publication ended with the issue of a following year's number. In the Dialect of the North Riding, and written by the publisher, Mr. David Green, then of Leeds.

The Landscape, and other Poems. By DAVID LEWIS. Post 8vo, pp. 100. *York*: 1815. Only two of these poems are in the Dialect, and they are but reprinted here. They are an 'Elegy on the Death of a Frog,' and 'The Sweeper and Thieves,'—both well-known as stock examples. The Author was resident at Belmont Farm, near Knaresborough, and died in 1858.

Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect; to which is added a Glossary of such of the Yorkshire Words as are not likely to be understood. The Seventh edition, with considerable additions and amendments. 12mo, pp. 36. *York*: 1811. The usual reprint of rural specimens. There is a whole page engraving, illustrating the poem of 'Awd Daisy.' An eighth edition is noted in Mr. Smith's bibliographical list.

Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect, in various Dialogues, Tales, and Songs, to which is added Aud Isaac. With a Glossary (2 pp.) 18mo, pp. 60. *Otley* [n. d.] A recent, and the latest publication of this character. In the main, it is a reprint of the usual rural stock specimens. Of the three modern pieces included, two, 'The White Ghost,' and 'Canny Yatton Feast,' are grossly inaccurate. The third, 'The Parson and Pot,' is a more satisfactory composition.

Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect, selected from the 'Register Office,' 'Richard and Betty at Hickleton Fair,' &c. With Glossary. 12mo, pp. 24. *Knaresbro*: 1843. Reprint of rural stock specimens.

(B) *South Cleveland.*

The Bard of the Dales, or Poems and Miscellaneous pieces, partly in the Yorkshire Dialect. By JOHN CASTILLO. 12mo, pp. 184. *Kirby-Moorside*: 1850. In the Dialect of the North Riding, the writer, though Irish by birth, having been reared from childhood in Cleveland. The longest of the compositions (chiefly religious), 'Awd Isaac,' is popular among the peasantry, north and east. A later edition of these poems, together with additional pieces in the Dialect, and an autobiography, was published at Stokesley, in 1858.

North of England Tractates. No. 13. Awd Gab, o' Steers. By FLORENCE CLEVELAND. 12mo, pp. 9. Prose. *Stokesley*: 1873. In the Dialect of this place. A Glossary of 8 pages is added.

Rhymes and Sketches. To illustrate the Cleveland Dialect. By Mrs. G. M. TWEDDELL. 12mo, pp. 68. With an appended Glossary of 16 pp. Prose and verse. *Stokesley*: 1875. Consisting chiefly of reprinted pieces, and embodying many refined pronunciations, of which several frequent ones are unindicated orthographically, but, as a work, meritorious and faithful.

5.—MIXED DIALECT.

(A) *Mixed Dialect*, (Towns.)

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Temperance Recitations and Dialogues, in the Yorkshire Dialect. By J. G. CARTLEDGE, of Lincoln. 16mo, pp. 16. *Leeds*: 1872-78. A hash-up of West-Riding phases; words and forms being used merely because of their being heard in dialect speech of some kind. A second series was published in 1878, but only partly in 'Yorkshire Dialect;' and a third, of the same character, was announced to follow.

(B) *Mixed Dialect*, (Rural.)

Oops an' Doons an' Sayin's an' Doin's o' Timothy Goorkrodger, His Aud Deeam, an' Darter Meary, at Whoame an' Abroad. 1st Series. Crown 8vo, pp. 188. Printed for the Author, F. W. FETHERSTON, of Knaresbro, Yorks., and pub. at *York*: 1870. Curious, and worthless. The author explains that he 'believes that he has authority for most expressions,' but he has 'visited north, south, east, and west, and compounded the whole.' There is a Glossary of 9 pp., double columns. 'Yorkshire Lyrics, by the same author, is in preparation.

(C) *Mixed Dialect*, (Town and Rural.)

The Factory System, or Frank Hawthorn's Visit to his Cousin, Jemmy Cropper, of Leeds. 12mo, pp. 12. *Leeds*: 1881. A dialogue, introducing the Dialect of the rural west, and that of Leeds, but in a loose, faulty manner.

6.—GENERAL.

Manuscript Glossary. "Old World Lumber, being a Glossary of Common Words, with Peculiar Meanings, gathered from Dialect-speech in various parts of the County of York. By C. CLOUGH ROBINSON, Author of "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire," &c.

An unpublished MS. Glossary of 117 sm. quarto pages, and containing nearly 500 entries, with examples of the use of each term. Together with a Preface by Archbishop Trench.

"This collection of words, divested of orthographic peculiarities, in order that their meanings, so different from those in common acceptance, may be more strictly appreciated, is the result of accident rather than of purpose. Most of the words were jotted down singly, at long intervals, during the period of 25 years in which the writer was engaged in investigating the dialects of the county."

Extract from Introduction.

Yorkshire Riddles.

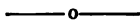
Collected at Horbury, West Riding, in 1864, by S. Baring Gould.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Goes up white, comes down yellow. | An Egg. |
| 2. As I were going over London Bridge,
I saw a man ste-alin' pots,
And the pots were all his own. | Pot Steals
(handles). |
| 8. As I were going over London Bridge,
I met a load of hay,
I shot with my pistol
And it all flew away. | A Bird. |
| 4. All raand t'haase, all raand t'haase,
And i't cupboard. | A Mouse. |
| 5. Four and twenty white beasts,
And t' red one licks them all. | Teeth and Tongue. |
| 6. A haase full, a hoil full,
And a can'na catch a bowl full. | Reek (smoke). |
| 7. Over t' water and under t' water,
And never touches water. | Woman carrying a water can
on her head crossing a bridge. |
| 8. As I were going over London Bridge,
I peeped into a winder,
I saw four and twenty ladies bright
A-dancing on a cinder. | Sparks.
An Iron. |
| 9. Black and breet, runs wi'out feet. | Nail in a shoe. |
| 10. What goes up stairs on t'head? | |
| 11. Black within, red without,
Four corners round about. | A Chimney. |
| 12. As I went over London Bridge,
I met a load of soldiers,
Some in nickets and some in nackets,
And all in yellow jackets. | Swarm of Wasps. |
| 13. As round as an apple,
As plump as a cup,
Not all the King's horses
Can draw it up. | A Well. |
| 14. As I was going over London Bridge,
I met a S. Anthony scholar,
And drew off his cap,
And drew off his glove,
I've told you the name of the scholar. | Andrew. |
| 15. As I was going over London Bridge,
I met a boy. I asked him where he were barn',
He said, to his father. And his father died (dyed)
Seven years before he was born. | |
| 16. As I was going over London Bridge, I saw a house,
'Twouldn't hold a mouse,
Of windows it had more
Than all King George's palace. | A Thimble. |

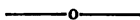
17. It whistles i' t' wood, it rattles i' t' town,
It addles it' master many a crown. A Fiddle.
18. There was a man, he had no eyes,
And he went out to view the skies ;
He saw a tree with an apple on, Man with one eye
He took none off and he left none on. took one apple.
19. Two legs sat a' top of three legs, one leg laid by,
In comes four legs, sams up one leg,
Up gets two legs, throws three legs at four legs,
And gets one leg back.
Man. Leg of Mutton. Three-legged Stool. Dog.
20. As I went through a corn field, I seed sum'at white,
It was neither flesh, bone, nor fowl. I took it home
And kept it till it ran about. An Egg.
21. As I was going over London Bridge, I saw a man standing.
I pulled off his head and drank up his blood,
And left his body standing. A bottle of Wine.
22. All round t'cloise, all round t'cloise,
And never touches t'cloise. A Calf in its mother's womb.
23. Swimmin' out at' water,
And never touches t' water. An Egg in a Duck.
24. As round as a cup,
And all t' water it' world
Would na' fill it up. A Riddle (sieve).
25. Eleven men riding by,
Eleven *pairs* hanging high ;
Each man took a pear
And left eleven hanging there.
26. What goes round t' house and ligs i' every 'corner ? Dust.
27. I went to t' wood and I got it. When I had got it, I looked for it.
The more I looked for it, the less I liked it. I brought it home
because I could not find it. A Thorn.
28. As high as the wall,
As bitter as gall,
As white as milk,
As soft as silk,
And yet a king could eat it. A Walnut.
29. Hippi-pippi sets at' top o' t' wall,
Hippi pippi can not fall ;
Not a lady i' the land
Can take hippy-pippi by th' hand. The Sun.
30. Stiff-stude in a bed,
First white, then red. A Carrot.
31. The King o' Northumberland
Sent the Queen o' Cumberland
A bottomless vessel
To put flesh, blood and bone in. A Ring.

82. The King of Agripp'
 He built a great ship
 An' at the one end
 His daughter did sit.
 If I had to tell her name
 I should be much to blame,
 For I've told you the same;
 Now, prithee what is't? Ann.
83. As I went over Ummi Jumli (field)
 Umli jumli jarni,
 I saied an old rag-a-ma-jag (shepherd)
 Taking away my comparni (sheep).
 If I had my itti-kitti (gun)
 Itti-kitti-karni,
 I would have slain the rag-a-ma-jag
 For taking away my comparni. (Irishman stealing a sheep).
84. There was a man rode thro' the sun,
 Grey grizzle was his name,
 His saddle bow was gilt with gold,
 Three times I've told his name. Was.
85. Long legs, short thighs,
 Little head, no eyes. Tongs.
86. As white as snow and isn't snow,
 As green as grass and isn't grass,
 As red as fire and isn't fire,
 As black as coal and isn't coal. A blag (blackberry).
87. As I went over London Bridge,
 I saw a piece of paper,
 I nipped it up, and flung it down,
 It danced like a quaker. A Toad in a piece of paper.
88. Black and white and read all over. Newspaper.
89. Three feet upwards, dead as a stone,
 Two feet downwards, flesh, blood and bone,
 The eyes of the living are under the dead,
 Tell me the riddle if you've wits i' your head. A man with a
 posnet on his head.
40. Under the earth I go,
 Upon oak-leaves I stand;
 I ride on a filly that never was foaled,
 I carry a bridle cost dearer nor gold,
 And I carry the mare's skin in my hand.
 A man going to be hung, put earth in his cap, leaves in
 his shoes. The filly is the gallows, the bridle that costs
 so dear is the rope that costs his life, in his hand is a
 leather whip.
41. A little house with a long entrance. A Pipe.
42. Wick at both ends: deead i' t' middle. A Plough.
43. A little house, all in it good. Nut.

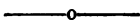
44. Life in death, six in one,
Tell me my riddle and I am done. A Nest.
45. Hicklety picklety at one side a' t' wall,
Hicklety picklety at t' othi;
If you go near Hicklety picklety
Hicklety picklety will bite you all. Nettle.
46. Who am I that shine so bright,
Wi' my pretty yellow light,
Peeping thro' your curtains grey,
Tell me, little lass, I pray. Moon.



MR. RICHARD EDLESTON, of Heywood, died August 1887. His name appears in the minutes of the Conference for 1844 as leader of the Bolton New Church Society, which Society applied for his ordination in 1846. Mr. Edleston became the minister of the Society at Leeds in the year 1847, when the Society entered upon the occupation of Albion Chapel. At Leeds, Mr. Edleston gathered round him a band of zealous young men, and for several years the cause of the New Church prospered in the town as it has never done either before or since. The later years of Mr. Edleston's ministry in Leeds were not so successful, and he removed from thence in 1857 to become the minister of the Society in Heywood, an office which he held for about three years. At the close of his engagement at Heywood, Mr. Edleston retired from the active work of the ministry, and in the year 1864 requested the Conference to remove his name from the list of ministers. Mr. Edleston had a pleasing and fertile pen. For some time he was editor of the *Juvenile Magazine*. Among his publications, the best known is the little work on *The Immortal Fountain; or, The Travel of Two Sisters to the Fountain of Beauty*, which has passed through several editions in English, and has been translated into French. His *Infants in Heaven* deserves to be better known, and would well bear republication, as would his other little volume on the subject of *Marriage*.



THE REV. ELKANAH HOYLE, 1792, Master of Stockport Grammar School, died March 5, 1829, aged 68, and was buried at Stockport. He was of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and had held the Incumbency of Poynton and Norbury. He had held the Grammar School for 37 years, which station he filled with devoted attention and unquestioned ability. He was a native of Halifax parish.



DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Dinah Leake, of Great Driffild, died March 1892, at the residence of Mrs. Hostick, her daughter, in the 103rd year of her age. Deceased until six weeks since walked downstairs every day, and she retained consciousness to the last. According to the register at Thwing Parish Church, she was born on February 14th, 1790.

STRANGE APPEARANCES.—The true relation of a strange and very wonderful thing that was heard in the air October 12th, 1659, by many hundreds of people:—As the Lord sees what a deep sleep is seized upon us as no low voice will awaken us, so He is pleased to roar aloud from heaven, intending thereby (in all likelihood) either to rouse us up out of our present security, or to leave us the more without excuse in the day of His fierce wrath. Now I come to relate the matter, the which was thus:—Upon the 12th day of October, in the afternoon, there was heard by some hundreds of people in Holderness Hedon, and about Hull, and several other places in Yorkshire—first, three great pieces of ordnance or cannons discharged in the air one after another, very terrible to hear, and afterwards immediately followed a peal of muskets. This shooting off of muskets continued about an half quarter of an hour, drums beating all the while in the manner just as if two armies had been engaged. Such as heard the aforesaid cannons, muskets, and drums, do report that the sound was from the north-east quarter, and to their thinking, not far from the place where they stood. Two men being together about six miles from Hull in Holderness, near Humber-side, supposed it was directly over Hull; whereupon one said to the other, "It being the sheriff's riding-day at Hull, this peal of muskets must be there; and see (quoth he) how the smoke riseth!" Now the reason why he mentioned the smoke was, because no sooner was this noise finished over Hull, but (as it happeneth after the discharge of guns) there arose a very great smoke or thick mist round about the town, although immediately before (the day being a very clear day, and the sun shining all the while very bright) he saw the town very perfectly. One thing more was observed by him who saw the smoke over Hull; that all the while this prodigious noise continued (which was as he supposed, about the eighth part of an hour), the face of the sky (as in the eclipses of the sun) waxed very dim; yea, such a strange nature accompanied it, that the very earth seemed to tremble and quake under him. A certain gentleman, who had been some time a major in the war as he was riding with a friend between the towns of Patterington and Ottringham, was so persuaded that some encounter by soldiers was on the other side of a small hill where they were riding, as that they could not but mount the hill to try the truth, so plainly did the drums beat and the muskets go off, and, to their thinking, so near them, as either it must be a sign from Heaven or real battle hard by. The country people were struck with such strange wonder and deep terror, that they gave over their labour, and ran home with fear; yes, some poor people gathering coals by the sea side were so frightened that they ran away, leaving their sacks behind them. In conclusion: for the space of forty miles this fearful noise of cannons, muskets, and drums was heard all the country over.

[58.] Burialls 1679. (*Continued from page 80.*)

William ye son of John Martin was Buried february ye seventeenth Ano. Dom. 1679

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 22th day of february following &c.

William Tompson was Buried february the 28^o. Ano. Dom. 1679.

An Affidavit & Certificate was Brought in the 29th of february following &c.

Edward Roebucke was Bur. the 27th day of february Ano. Dom. 1679.

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 29th day of february following &c.

William the son of John Miller was Buried the eleventh day of March Ano. Dom. 1679.

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 14th day of March following &c.

1680.

Elizabeth Pinder was Buried June ye sixteenth 1680.

An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 20th day of June following, concerning the said party 1680

Alice ye daughter of Anthony Barlow was buried ye 18th of September 1680. An affidavit was Brought in the 16th day of September following, concerning the s^d. partie.

Robert ye son of Thomas Parr was Buried ye 21^o. day of Novembr. 1680. An Affidavit was Brought in the 26th of November following, concerning ye s^d. partie.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Barker was Buried ye 22th of November 1680. An Affidavit was Brought in the 26th of November following concerning the s^d. partie.

Mary Godley wid. was Buried ye 29th day of November 1680. An Affidavit was Brought in the 4th of December following.

John ye son of Robert Winter was Buried the 18th day of March 1680.

An affidavit was brought in the 21^o. of March following.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

Ano. Dom. 1681.

[59.]

Ann ye daughter of Edward Lee was Buried March ye 31^o. An Affidavit was brought in the 2^d. day of Aprill, &c. 1681.

Ann ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried May ye 18th. An affidavit was brought in the 16th of May &c. 1681.

Jane Tayler was Buried October ye first 1681. An affidavit was brought in the 5th of Octobr. following &c.

Mary Norman ye wife of John Norman was Buried the eleventh day of December 1681. An affidavit was Brought in the 18th day of December following &c.

1682.

A still Born child of Henry Wright's was Buried July the 7th 1682.

An affidavit was brought in the 10th day of July following &c.

Mary ye wife of Henry Wright was Buried July ye 11th 1682. An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 18th day of July following &c.

Mary ye daughter of George Cottrell was Buried January ye 29th 1682. An affidavit & Certificate was brought in the 30th day of January following &c.

1683.

Dorothy ye wife of William Rogers was Buried May the 23d. 1683.

William ye son of Henry ffoster was Buried October ye 7th 1683. an affidavit brought in the 9th &c.

Dorothy ye daughter of John Wild was Buried October ye 20th 1683. an affidavit was brought in the 21^o &c.

William ye son of William Rogers was Buried December ye 29th 1683. An Affidavit was brought in January the 3^d. following &c.

Thomas Bird was buried January ye 19th 1683. an affidavit was brought in the 21^o of January following &c.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

[60.]

Jane ye wife of Anthony Barlow was Buried the Last day of January 1683. An Affidavit was brought in the 3^d. day of ffebruary following &c.

Mary ye daughter of John Rogers was Buried the 16th day of ffebruary 1683. an Affidavit was brought in the 18th day of february following &c.

1684.

Richard Calver was Buried June ye 9th Anno Dom. 1684. an affidavit was brought in the 12th of June following

Alice ye wife of William Rogers was Buried September ye 29th 1684, an affidavit was Brought in Octobr. ye 6th following

ffrancis Rogers Esqr. was Buried October ye 26th 1684. Contrary to the Act, & p^d the penelty.

Dorothy Kirke was Buried November ye 21^o. 1684. An affidavit brought in the 24th of November following.

Jane ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried December ye 2^d. 1684. An affidavit was Brought in same day.

George Cottrell was Buried March the 17th 1684. an Affidavit was Brought in ye 20th day ffollowing.

Isabell ye daughter of ffrancis Rogers Esqr. Buried November 26th. An affidavit brought in the 27th 1684.

1685.

Grace ye wife of Robert Winter was Buried Aprill ye 19th 1685. an affidavit was Brought in the 20th following &c.

Edward Price was Buried the 5th day of May 1685. an affidavit was brought in the 9th day following

Elizabeth Price widdow was Buried the first day of December 1685. an Affidavit was brought in the 4th of December following &c.

Wm. Radcliffe, Curat. *Ibid.*

Burials.

[61.]

John ye son of John Wild was Buried December ye 8th 1685. an Affidavit was brought in the 10th of 10ber following

Richard ye son of Robert Winter was Buried December the 8th 1685.
an Affidavit was brought in the day following &c.

Alice ye wife of Ralph Heaton was Buried January ye 16th 1685. an
Affidavit was brought in the 17th of January following &c.

John Wild was Buried the 5th of february 1685. An affidavit was
brought in the 7th following &c.

William Rawwood was Buried the 24th of ffebr. 1685. An affidavit
was brought in the 1st of March following &c

1687.

Sarah Cottrell Buried Aprill ye 8^d. 1687. an affidavit brought in the
5th &c.

Mary ye daughter of John Shipham was Buried May ye 6th. an
affidavit brought in ye 9th 1687.

Joseph ye son of Thomas Guest was Buried Decembr. 31^o. an affi-
davit was brought in Jan. 3. ffollowing 1687.

1688.

Elizabeth Wilson wid. was Buried the 19th of July 1688. An affi-
davit was brought in ye 23^d. of July following &c

Elizabeth Beamont was Buried the 20th of July 1688. An affidavit
was brought in the 23^d. of July ffollowing &c

Jane ye daughter of Henry ffoster was Buried September ye first.
An affidavit was brought in the day following &c. 1688

Wm. Radcliffe Curat. *Ibid.*

[62.]

Burials 1689.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried August 24th
1689. An affidavit was brought in the 29th of the same month &c.

Mary ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was Buried September ye 1st 1689.
An affidavit was brought in the 6th of September ffollowing &c.

Jane ye daughter of Thomas Guest was Buried November ye 11th
1689. an affidavit was brought in the 16th day &c.

Grace ye daughter of Edward Price was Buried the 28th of November
1689. an affidavit was brought in the 3^d. of December ffollowing &c.

Dorothy ye daughter of William Rogers was Buried December ye 17th
1689. an Affidavit was brought in the 23^d. following.

John ye son of John Wild was Buried ye 19th of December 1689. an
Affidavit was brought in the 23^d. day following &c.

1690.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Thomas Wildsmith buried May the 10th.
An affidavit was brought in the 13th day ffollowing &c. 1680

Thomas ye son of John Walker was buried September ye 6th 90. An
Affidavit was brought in the 9th following &c.

Hannah the wife of William Parr was buried September ye 7th 90.
An Affidavit was brought in the 12th day following &c.

Elizabeth ye wife of John Miller was buried January 2^d. 1690. an
affidavit was brought in the 5th ffollowing &c.

Wm. Radcliffe Curat *Ibid.*

[63.]

Elizabeth Walker was buried the 8^d. day of January 1690. an Affidavit was brought in the day following &c

Dorothy ye wife of William Rogers was buried March ye 5th 1690. an Affidavit was brought in the 10th of March following.

1691.

Robert Turner was buried the 25th day of June 1691. An affidavit was brought in the 27th of the same month &c.

John ye son of Thomas Wildsmith was buried february ye 25th 1691. an affidavit was brought in the 28th of the same month &c.

1692.

William & Thomas the sons of William Rogers were buried June the 22th 1692. an Affidavit was brought in the 26th off the same month.

Thomas & Richard the sons of Roger Sterkey were buried June 29th 92. an Affidavit was brought in the 6th of July following.

Elizabeth ye wife of Thomas Wildsmith was buried August ye 5th 1692. an Affidavit was brought in 10th day following &c

1693.

A female child of William Rogers still borne was buried June 2^d. 1693. An affidavit brought in the 6th day following &c.

[64.]

1693.

Charles the son of Francis Rogers Esquire was buried feeb. ye 1st 1693. Gervase Stansall was buried March the 19th 1693.

1694.

Grace Stansall wid. buried Aprill the 12th 1694.

Jo^a. ye son of Edward Neeves was buried August ye 27th 1694

Jane ye wife of Edward Neeves was buried December ye 9th 1694

Liddia ye daughter of Edward Ryllas was buried January ye 29th 1694

1695.

John Westernne was buried Aprill ye 1st. an Affidavit was brought in the 7th following &c 1695

John Thomeley was buried in woollen May the 21st Anno Dom 1695

Elizabeth the daughter of James Travis was buried in woollen, June ye 29th 1695.

Mary the dau. of James Travis was bur. in woollen, July ye 2^d. 1695.

John the son of Frances Parr base begotten was buried in woollen December ye 8th 1695.

William the son of William Rogers was buried in woollen January ye 8^d. Anno Dom 1695.

Robert Barlow was buried in woollen August the 23rd Anno Dom 1696.

1697.

Matthew Green was buried in woollen Aprill the 9th Anno Dom 1697

Timothy the son of Robert Turner was buried in woollen September ye 20th Anno Dom 1697

Elizabeth the wife of George Chantrey was buried in woollen November ye 6th Anno Dom 1697

Edward Ryalls was buried in woollen the 18th Anno Dom 1697.
 Dorothy Wilson was buried in woollen ffeby the 17th Anno Dom 1697
 1698.

A male child of John Walker's still borne was buried in woollen July
 ye 11th Anno Dom 1698

[7th line of 1697, month indecipherable: large ink-blot all over here, and on the
 opposite page; looks like January.]

Burialls —98.

[65.]

Emott Price servant was buried in woollen October the 28^d. Anno
 Dom 1698

1699.

Anne the daughter of wid. Ryalls was buried in woollen June 80th
 Anno Dom 1699

Thomas the son of Thomas Allen, mason, was buried in woollen
 March the 4th Anno Dom. 1699.

1700.

Amy the wife of Wm. Rogers, Labourer, was buried in woollen
 October the 27th Anno Dom. 1700.

1701.

Elizabeth the daughter of Shipston Booth Taylor M: C. was buried
 in woollen March the 31st 1701.

examined ye 16th of 8^{br}. 1701. M: C.

Herbert the son of George Rogers, gent. was buried in woollen October
 the 14th Anno Dom 1701.

Alice the wife of Thomas Neeves of Anston p'ish husbandman, was
 buried in woollen, february the 7th Anno Dom 1701.

John the son of Robert Turner, weaver was buried in woollen March
 the 2^d. Anno Dom 1701.

1702.

A still borne female child, of Sarah Whitehead's, base begotten, was
 buried in woollen, May ye 11th 1702

Robert Booth Taylor was buried in woollen the 11th of September
 Anno Dom 1702.

Elizabeth Booth Relict of Robert Booth was buried in Woollen
 September the 26th Anno Dom 1702.

Anne Western, a poor widdow, was buried in woollen, November the
 29th 1702.

John Shipam farmer was buried in woollen January ye 9th Anno
 Dom. 1702.

John Billam of Sheffield p'ish servant was buried here in woollen
 March the 6th Anno Dom. 1702

1703.

Isabell the daugh. of Gervas Stancell, Labourer was buried in woollen
 June the 2^d. Anno Dom. 1703.

Elizabeth the wife of Thomas Allen mason was buried the 29th day
 of Octor. in woollen, Anno Dom 1703

Elizabeth the daughter of James Ryall wheelwright was buried in
 woollen the eight of January Anno Dom 1703

[66.]

Burialls 1740.

Thomas the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was buried in woollen the 17th of July Anno Dom. 1704

Surveyed P. D.

1705.

Robert the son of Gervas Stansall Labourer was buried in woollen January the 6th Anno Dom. 1705.

A female child of Thomas Allen's miller still borne was buried in woollen ffebr the 17th Anno Dom. 1705.

1706.

William Parr Labourer was buried in woollen Aprill ye 9th 1706.

Mary the daughter of Shipston Booth Taylor was buried in woollen Aprill the 12th Anno Dom 1706

Dorothy the wife of Samuell Barlow, Labourer, was buried in woollen July the 17th Anno Dom. 1706

Margarett Wright, a poor wid. was buried in woollen the 8^d. day of September 1706.

1707.

Alice the daughter of Joseph Hawksworth was buried in woollen April the 8^d. Anno Dom. 1707.

philip the son of George Barlow was buried in woollen April the 25th Anno Dom. 1707.

Elizabeth the daughter of Anthony Barlow was buried in woollen July the 27th 1707

John Hay farmer was buried in woollen the 26th day of December Anno Dom 1707

1708.

Leonard the son of Mr. George Rogers was buried in woollen June the 28^d. Anno Dom. 1708.

George Rogers gent. was buried in woollen the 15th of August Anno Dom. 1708.

George Inkersall was buried in woollen ffebruary the 26th Anno Dom. 1708.

A poor vagrant woman was buried in woollen March the 18th Anno Dom. 1708.

1709.

Robert Barker was buried in woollen May ye 22^d. Anno Dom 1709.

Martha the daughter of Edmund Neeves was buried in woollen Juni ye 12th 1709.

James Watkinson a poor traveller was buried in woollen Sept. the 9th Anno Dom 1709.

Benjamin the son of Thomas Wildsmith was buried in woollen October ye 18th 1709

Burialls 1709.

[67.]

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen October the 22^{cond}. day Anno Dom. 1709

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen November the 20th Anno Dom. 1709

Jane the daughter of John Miller was buried in woollen the 17th day of January Anno Dom. 1709

John the son of Edmund Neeves was buried in woollen March the 19th Anno Dom. 1709.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen March the 19th Anno Dom. 1709

1710.

A poor vagrant woman was buried in woollen March the 27th Anno Dom 1710.

Thomas Parr was buried in woollen the 10th of April. Anno Dom. 1710.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen february the 29^d. 1710.

1712.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen July the 24th Anno Dom 1712.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen August the 7th Anno Dom 1712.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woolin August the 31^{rst}. Anno Dom. 1712

A poor vagrant woman was buried in woolin Septemb the 10th Anno Dom. 1712

A poor vagrant man & two vagrant women were buried in woollen September ye 12th 1712

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen September the 19th 1712.

A vagrant woman & a child was buried in woollen Sept. ye ult. 1712.

A poore vagrant woman was buried in woollen October the 20th 1712.

Thomas Neeves was buried in woollen November the 29^d. Anno Dom. 1712

A vagrant man was buried in woollen Sept. ye 20th 1713.

[The last 2 lines are smudged out: see next page, same date.]

[68.] Burialls 1713.

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollen June the 30th Anno Dom. 1713

A poor vagrant man was buried in woollin July the 19th Anno Dom. 1713.

Simon the son of Thomas Wildsmith was buried in woollen August the 7th 1713

A vagrant man was buried in woollen September the 20th 1713.

A vagrant Boy was buried in woollen same day 1713.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen the 23 day of Sept. 1713.

A vagrant Boy was buried in woollen September the 26th 1713

A vagrant man was buried in woollen September the 27th 1713.

1714.

Isabell the wife of Gervas Stancell farmer was buried in woollen June ye 6th 1714

Mary the daughter of Edmund Neaves farmer was buried in woollen June ye 12th 1714

Mary the wife of John Neeves Taylor was buried in woollen Novembr ye 8, 1714.

Richard Millam vagrant was buried in woollen December the 15th Anno Dom. 1714.

Elizabeth the daughter of John Neevs Taylor was buried in woollen December the 30th Anno Dom. 1714.

Daniel Chapman miller was buried in woollen January the 19th Anno Dom. 1714.

1715.

Thomas Gest Blacksmith was buried in woollen March the 27th Anno Dom. 1715.

Gervas Stancell labourer was buried in woollen April the 7th Anno Dom. 1715.

Lydia ye wife of Joseph Hawksworth labourer was buried in woollen October ye 18th Anno Dom. 1715.

Martha the wife of Richard Beecham gent. was buried in woollen february ye 29th 1715.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen March the 20th Anno Dom. 1715.

Burials 1716.

[69]

Anne the wife of Francis Wilson farmer was buried in woollen July 25th Anno Dom. 1716.

Edward Ingall a poor man of this parish was buried in woollen November the 5th Anno Dom. 1716.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen Novembr ye 10th 1716.

Sarah the fift wife of William Rogers husbandman was buried in woollen December the 5th Anno Dom. 1716.

William Rogers husbandman was buried in woollen December the 9th Anno Dom. 1716.

Alice Allan wid. was buried in woollen December the 18th Anno Dom. 1716.

Ralph Eaton day labourer was buried in woollen february the 27th Anno Dom. 1716.

1717.

Anthony Barlow husbandman was buried in woollen August the 10th Anno Dom. 1717.

1718.

James the son of John Wildsmith mason was buried in woollen June ye 7th Anno Dom. 1718.

Sarah Whithead a poor woman was buried in woollen July the first Anno Dom. 1718.

Ed. Barber farmer was buried in woollin October the 26, 1718.

John Turner yeoman was buried November the 17th in woollen 1718.

Sarah the daughter of Robert Barker late Shepherd at Thorp-hall was buried in woollen february the 8th Anno Dom. 1718.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen febr. the 14th Anno Dom. 1718.

Francis Berry houswright was buried in woollen february the 22d Anno Dom. 1718.

1719.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen April 30th 1719.

A vagrant child was buried in woolen August ye 23 1719.

A vagrant woman was buried in woollen Sep^{br}. the 13 1719.

A vagrant woman was buried in woollin Sep^{br}. the 20 1719.

A vagrant man was buried in woollin October the first, 1719.

[70]

Buryalls 1719.

A vagrant man was buried in woollen October the 13 1719.

James the son of George Bradshaw Esq. was buried in woollen
December the 5th 1719.

A vagrant man was buried in woollin Decembr the 7th 1719.

A vagrant woman was buried in woollin Decem. the 10th, 1719.

A vagrant woman was buried in woollin December the 14th 1719.

A vagrant man was buried in woollin Jan^{ry} ye 13, 1720-19.

Anne Ingall a poor wid. was buried in woollen ffebruary the 21st 1719

A vagrant woman was buried in woollin Feb^{ry}. the last, 1719.

1720.

Anne Berry wid. was buried in woollen the 24th day of April Anno
Dom. 1720.

Peter Foulter a vagrant man was buried in woolen Nov^{br}. ye 5th 1720.

Marget the daughter of Thomas Guest blacksmith was buried in
woollin March the 8th 1721-20.

Henry Foster farmer was buried in woollen March the 31st 1721.

1721.

Alice the daughter of Samuel Bothe cooper was buried in woollen
October the 18th 1721.

Jeremyah Jagger a vagrant of Bystoll was buried in woollen Decembr
ye 9.

Arthur Hardy a vagrant of Hamsteed in the forest of Knasbrough was
buried in woollen Jany. the 12, 1722-21.

1722.

Joshuah the son of Widdow Barber was buried in woolen on May the
18th, 1722.

Mary ye daughter of John Bromhead (a vagrant) was buried in woollen
November ye 17 1722.

John Miller husbandman was buried in woollen January the 7th 1722.

Buryalls 1723.

[71]

Susannah the wife of Thomas Wildsmith mason was buried in
woolin June ye 24 1723

John the sone of William French Laborar was buried in woollin June
ye 27, 1723

John Walkar a poor man was buried in woollin June the 28 1723

Adam the sone of Stephen Fox farmer was buried in woolin August
the 29 1723

Alice Barlow a poor widdow was buried in woollin September the 17
1723

George Barlow mason was buried in woolin March the 7th 1723

Elizabeth the wife of George Greavs was buried in woolin March the 10th 1728

1724.

Anne the daughter of John Stansal Laboror was buryed in woolin August ye 4 1724

Thomas the sone of the late George Rogers of Netherthorp gent. was buried in woolin October ye 18 1724

Joseph a vagrant was buried ye 20th Feb. 1724 an affidavit — in wollen — given accordingly

Elizabeth Walker poor widdow was bur^d. March 18 1721, an affidavit in wollen given accordingly

1725.

Elizabeth ye Daughter of Jno. Stancer was buried wth an affidavit given in wollen accdg to law *Ibid.* Oct. 8

Edward Allan Lab^r. was buried wth an Affidavit given accdg to Law Novr. 14th 1725.

[72]

Burials for ye year 1726.

Samuel Fell Farmer was buried & an Affidavit given ye same Day in woollen only May 15 1726.

The rest of this page is blank.

Christnings 167^s

[73]

Sarah ye daughter of 'Mr. William Radcliffe ministr of Thorp-Salvin, borne January ye first, & was baptised Jan. the 16th, 1678.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Barker was baptized february the 14th 1678

1679.

ffrancis ye son of William Parr was bapt. May ye 6th 1679.

Joshua ye son of

Mary ye daughter of William Tompson was bapt. August ye 5th 1679.

Katherine ye daughter of ffrancis Rogers Esq., was baptized ye 21th day of August 1679.

Dorathy ye daughter of John Wild was bapt December the ninth 1679.

William ye son of John & Elizabeth Miller was bapt. January ye 20th 1679.

John ye son of John & Elizabeth Walker was bapt. March ye 18th Ano. Dom. 1679.

1680.

George ye son of John & Mary Norman was bapt. August ye 6th 1680

Ann ye daughter of Edward & Ann Ryalls was bapt Sept ye 19th 1680

Mary ye daughter of John & Alice Thornely was bapt. Novembr ye 18th 1680

Richard ye son of Thomas & Mary Gest was bapt. Decembr ye 2d, 1680.

John ye son of Robert & Grace Winter was bapt. ffebruary ye 14th, 1680-1.

Emmott ye daughter of Edward & Elizabeth Price was bapt. ffebruary ye 15th 1680-1.

Mary the daughter of George & Mabella Barlow, was bapt. March the 5th 1680.

2nd line of 1679, rest of line blank.

1st line of 1678, minister of Thorp-Salvin inserted in another ink.

[74] Christnings, 1681.

George ye son of Mr. William & Mrs. Mary Radcliffe was borne Aprill ye 27th, was bapt. May the 17th, Ano Dom. 1681.

frances ye daughter of Barnard & Susanna Wastneys was bapt. June ye 17th Ano Dom. 1681.

Isabell ye daughter of John & Dorothy Wild was bapt. December ye 4th 1681.

Joseph ye son of Robert & Grace Winter was bapt. ye 20 day of february 1681.

Thomas ye son of John & Elizabeth Walker was bapt. March ye 2d, Anno Dom. 1681.

Christnings, 1682.

Thomas ye son of Anthony & Jane Barlow was baptized Aprill ye 9th 1682.

Sarah ye daughter of Robert & Elizabeth Barker was bapt. Aprill ye 18th 1682.

Jane ye daughter of Edward & Anne Ryalls was baptized July ye 6th, 1682.

Thomas ye son of Thomas Gest was baptized November ye 8th 1682.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John & Elizabeth Millar was bapt. January 30th 1682.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John & Mary Rogers was bapt. february 18th 1682.

1683.

William ye son of William & Dorothy Rogers was bapt. May ye 12th, 1683.

Grace ye daughter of Mary Tompson base begotten was bapt. Aug. 30th, 1683.

Hellen ye daughter of Richard Calver was bapt. Septembr ye 15th, 1683.

William ye son of Henry & Emott foster bapt. October ye 5th 1683.

francis the son of John & Dorothy Wild was bapt. October ye 20th, 1683.

[75]

Andrew ye son of Mr. William & Mary Radcliffe was borne february ye 20th & was bapt. March ye 18th 1683.

Grace ye daughter of Edward & Elizabeth Price was bapt. March ye 18th 1683.

Hannah ye daughter of John & Alice Thornely was bapt. March ye 22th 1683.

Christnings, 1684.

Robert ye son of George & Mabell Barlow was bapt. May ye 18th, 1684.

Mary ye daughter of Thomas & Mary Gest was bapt August 21 1684.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Edward & Anne Ryalls was bapt. September ye 11th 1684.

Alice ye daughter of Henry & Emmott ffoster was bapt. September ye 12th 1684.

Alice ye daughter of William & Alice Rogers was bapt. September ye 20th 1684.

John ye son of John & Barbara Shipam was bapt. Novembr 2, 1684.

Richard, ye son of Robert Winter was bapt. March ye 22th 1684.

1685.

John ye son of Robert & Elizabeth Barker was bapt. Aprill 24th 1685

Elizabeth ye daughter of Edmund Neaves was bapt. July ye 24th, 1685.

John the son of John Wild was bapt. february ye 7th, 1685.

1686.

John ye son of Robert Turner was bapt. June ye 24th 1686.

Joseph ye son of Thomas & Mary Guest was bapt. August ye 8th, 1686.

[76] Christnings, 1686.

Mary ye daughter of John & Barbara Shipam was bapt. August ye 8th 1686.

Mary ye daughter of John & Elizabeth Walker was bapt. September ye 5th, 1686.

George ye son of George Burkett of Wood-Seates bapt. Novembr 28th, 1686.

Sarah ye daughter of John & Mary Jenkinson bapt. Decembr 26th, 1686.

Thomas ye son of Mr. Wm. Radcliffe was borne the 19th day of february & was bapt. the 10th of March ffollowing, 1686.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John Cottrell was bapt. March ye 20th 1686
1687.

Alice the daughter of Joseph Hawksworth was bapt. June ye 5th, 1687.

Robert the son of Robert Turner was bapt. Novembr ye 11th 1687.

John ye son of John Turner bapt. January the 8th 1687.

Anne ye daughter of Thomas Guest was bapt. february ye 14th 1687.

Thomas ye son of Edmund Neaves bapt. March ye 22th 1687.

1688.

Jane ye daughter of Henry ffoster was bapt. July ye 26th, 1688.

Mary ye daughter of Edward Ryalls was bapt. July ye 29th, 1688.

Thomas ye son of Francis Wilson was bapt. October ye 21st 1688.

Anthony ye son of George Barlow was bapt. November ye 18th 88.

Christnings (1689)

William the son of Joseph Hawksworth was bapt. March the 25th 1689.

John ye son of Robert Turner was bapt. June ye 26th, 1689.

Thomas ye son of John Shipam was bapt. August ye 8th, 1689.

[77]

James ye son of Henry ffoster was borne ye 26 of June, bapt. August ye 18th 1689

Roger ye son of Roger Sterkey was bapt. August ye 17th, 1689.

Dorothy ye daughter of William Rogers was bapt. September ye 5th, 1689.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Thomas Guest was bapt. October ye 2d, 1689.

George ye son of Gervas Stancell was bapt. October ye 20th, 1689.

Mary ye daughter of John Turner was bap. March ye 5th, 1689.

Edward ye son of Robert Winter was bapt. March the 24th, 1689.
1690.

Edmund ye son of Edmund Neaves bapt. Aprill ye 25th, Anno Dom. 1690.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. May ye 2d, 90.

ffrancis ye son of ffrancis Wilson was bapt. May ye 30th Anno Dom. 1690.

Anne ye daughter of Godfrey Watson was bapt. March 23d, 1690.
1691.

Timothy ye son of Robert Turner was bapt. Aprill ye 12th, 1691.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Joseph Hawksworth bapt. Sept. 17th, 1691.

Susanah the daughter of John Shippam was Bapt. May the 26th, 1691.

[78]

John ye son of Thomas Wildsmith, was bapt. Octobr the 2d, 1691.

Anne the daughter of Edward Ryalls was Bapt. ffebr. ye 27th, 1691.

Isabel ye daughter of Thomas Guest, was bapt. ffebruary 28th, 1691.
1692.

John ye son of Edward Neaves was bapt. Aprill ye 24th, 1692.

John ye son of ffrancis Wilson was bapt. June the 5th, 1692.

William & Thomas the sons of William Rogers was bapt. June the 20th, 1692.

Thomas & Richard the sons of Roger Starkey was bapt. June 21st, 1692.

Mary ye daughter of Gervas Stancell Junr., bapt. July 5th, 1692.

John ye son of George Barlow was bapt. Novembr. 19th, 92.

William ye son of James Trevis was bapt. Novembr. 24th, 92.
1693.

Amy the daughter of William Rogers was bapt. July the 2d, 1693.

Elizabeth ye daughter of Mary Sykes & John Miller the supposed father, basely begotten, was bapt. Aug. the 27th, 1693.

Richard the son of John Shipam was baptized December the 17th, 1693.

Edmund the son of ffrancis Wilson was baptized December the 17th, 1693.

[79]

Elizabeth the daughter of John Walker was baptized Decemb. ye 24th, 1693.

Joseph the son of Edward Neeves was baptized March ye 8th, 1698.
 John the son of Thomas Wildsmith baptized feeb. ye 25th, 1698.
 Joⁿ ye son of Gervase Stansall was baptized December ye 2d, 1694.
 John ye son of Jo. hookesworth was baptized ye 28 of february, 1694.

1695.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Allen was bapt. Aprill the 21st, Anno. Dom. 1695.

Phillip ye son of George Barlow was borne May the first & was bapt. May the 12th Anno Dom. 1695.

Mary & Elizabeth ye daughters of James Travis were borne & bapt. June ye 15th 1695.

Susannah the daughter of Thomas Wildsmith was borne the 27th of October & bapt. the 4th of November Anno Dom. 1695.

Mary the daughter of ffrancis Wilson was borne the 9th & bapt. the 24th of November 1695.

John the son of ffrances Parr base begotten was borne & bapt. the 7th of December 1695.

Elizabeth ye daughter of John Neaves was borne November the 15th & bapt. December ye 15th 1695.

William the son of William Rogers was borne the 15th & bapt. the 25th of December 1695.

Edward the son of Edmund Ryalls was borne february ye 12th & bapt. the 16th of the same, 1695.

1696.

Gervas ye son of Gervas Stancell was borne March ye 18th & bapt. the 26th, 1696.

Mary ye daughter of Edward Neeves was borne May ye first & bapt. June ye 6th, 1696.

John ye son of Thomas Allen was borne the 20th of September & bapt. October ye 18th, 1696.

4th line of 1695 interlined in a different coloured ink.

[80]

Christnings, 1696.

Mary ye daughter of James Dawson was borne October ye 20th & babt. ye 26th 1696.

1697.

Thomas the son of William Rogers was born Aprill the 5th and babt. Aprill 18, 1697.

Elizabeth the daughter of Mr. George Rogers was borne May the 6th & bapt. same day 1697.

Mary the daughter of John Taylor was borne the 23rd of May & bapt. June ye 20th, 1697.

Elizabeth the daughter of ffrancis Wilson was borne the 7th & bapt. the 8th of August 1697.

Mary the daughter of Shipston Booth was borne & bapt. September the 20th Anno Dom. 1697.

Michael ye son of ffrances Par base begotten, was borne September ye 29th & bapt. October ye 10th, 1697.

Sarah ye daughter of James Travis was borne the 14th of October & bapt. ye 18th of ye same, 1697.

Thomas the son of Thomas Wildsmith was borne November ye 14th & bapt. the 16th, 1697.

Alice the daughter of Thomas Allen was borne March the 11th & bapt. the 24th of the same, 1697.

1698.

Peter the son of Gervas Stancell was borne the 14th & bapt. the 17th of Aprill Anno Dom. 1698.

Francis the son of Mr. George Rogers was borne the 10th & bapt. the 14th of July Anno Dom. 1698.

William the son of Edward Neeves was borne July the 14th & bapt. August the 15th, Anno Dom. 1698.

Elizabeth the daughter of George Barlow mason was borne the 4th & bapt. the 5th of february 1698.

1699.

Elizabeth the daughter of Shipston Booth Taylor was borne Aprill the 2d & bapt. same day 1699.

Mary the daughter of Joseph Hawksworth wheelwright was borne Aprill the first & bapt. the 5th of the same 1699.

Charles the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 18th & bapt. the 20th of August Anno Dom 1699.

Henry the son of Francis Wilson farmer was borne January the first & bapt. the 11th of same 1699.

1712
1697

0015

Christnings, 1699.

[81]

Thomas the son of Thomas Allen mason was borne January the 17th & bapt. the 21st of the same 99.

1700.

Herbert the son of Mr. George Rogers was borne the 17th of August & bapt the 21st of the same 1700.

Thomas the son of Gervas Stancell labourer was borne the 25 & bapt. the 29th of October 1700

James the son of Edward Neeves farmer was borne the 8d of November & bapt the 8d of December Anno Dom. 1700. M. C.

George the son of George Rogers gent. was borne the 7th & bapt. the 8th of November Anno Dom. 1701.

Isabel the daughter of Francis Wilson farmer was borne November ye 9th & bapt. December ye 11th 1701.

Abraham the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 29th of December & bapt. the 6th of January Anno Dom. 1701.

1708.

Dorothy the daughter of Edward Neeves labourer was bapt. Aprill the 11th Anno Dom. 1708.

Isabel the daughter of Gervas Stancell labourer was borne May the 28th & bapt. June the 1st 1708.

Samuel the son of George Rogers gent. was borne the last day of May & bapt. June the 7th Anno Dom. 1708.

Sarah the daughter of Francis Wilson farmer was borne July the 29th & bapt. August the 13th Anno Dom. 1708.

Mary the daughter of John Hay farmer was borne October the 8th & bapt. the 15th of the same Anno Dom. 1708.

Elizabeth the daughter of James Ryall wheelwright was borne the 7th & bapt. the 22d of December Anno Dom. 1708.

Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 8d & bapt. the 8th of January 1708.

1704.

Sarah the daughter of William Richardson Trencher maker was borne the 7th & bapt. the 14th of May Anno Dom. 1704. P. D. surveyd.

Charles the son of George Rogers gent. was borne the 12th & bapt. the 14th of January Anno Dom. 1704.

Anne the daughter of James Ryall wheelwright was bapt. the 20th of January Anno Dom. 1704.

Baptisms 1704.

[82]

William the son of Sarah Rhum base begotten was borne february the 19th & bapt. March the 4th 1704. Surveyed P. D.

1705.

Robert the son of Gervas Stansall labourer was borne the 18th & bapt. the 20th of May Anno Dom. 1705.

Sarah the daughter of John Heys farmer was borne the 6th & bapt. the 19th of July Anno Dom. 1705.

Jane the daughter of John Miller farmer was borne the 19th & bapt. the 22d of July Anno Dom. 1705.

Sarah the daughter of Edmund Neeves labourer was borne Jan. 22th & bapt. the 27th Anno Dom. 1705.

1706.

William the son of Edward Barber farmer was borne the 5th & bapt. the 21st of Aprill Anno Dom. 1706.

Joseph the son of Thomas Wildsmith freemason was borne the 8th & bapt. the 14th of July 1706.

Mary the daughter of Samuell Barlow labourer was borne the 12th & bapt. the 15th of July Anno Dom. 1706.

Thomas the son of George Rogers gent. was borne December the 20th & bapt. the 21st of the same 1706.

1707.

George the son of Thomas Allen mason was bapt. May the 4th Anno Dom. 1707.

Mary the daughter of James Ryalls wheelwright was bapt. May the 9th Anno Dom. 1707.

Elizabeth the daughter of John Hay farmer was bapt. the 19th of June Anno Dom. 1707.

1708.

Isabell the daughter of Gervas Stancell was bapt. August the 15th Anno Dom. 1708.

Thomas the son of John Shirtliffe was bapt. the 17th of October Anno Dom. 1708.

William the son of William Glover was bapt. January the 16th Anno Dom. 1708.

Anne the daughter of Edward Barber was bapt. february the 24th Anno Dom. 1708.

Baptisms 1709.

[88]

John the son of John Rogers was bapt. March 28th Anno Dom. 1709.

Benjamin the son of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. August the 14, Anno Dom. 1709.

John the son of James Ryall was bapt. february the 8d. Anno Dom. 1709.

John ye son of Edmund Neeves was bapt. february the 27th Anno ye Dom. 1709.

1710.

Hannah the daughter of John Shirtliffe was bapt. April the 28d. Anno Dom. 1710.

Simon the son of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. November the 9th Anno Dom. 1710.

Sarah the daughter of William Glover bapt. february the 18th Anno Dom. 1710.

Jane the daughter of Edmund Neeves was bapt. March the 6th Anno Dom. 1710.

1711.

Edward the son of Edward Barber was bapt. October the 1st Anno Dom. 1711.

1712.

John the son of John Radley was baptized November the 21st Anno Dom. 1712.

Elizabeth the daughter of James Ryall was bapt. febr. the 17th Anno Dom. 1712.

1713.

Job the son of Thomas Wildsmith was bapt. *August the July the 26th Anno Dom. 1713.

Mary the daughter of John Lambert was bapt. August the 7th Anno Dom. 1713.

Joshua the son of Edward Barber farmer was bapt. November ye 15th Anno Dom. 1713.

Elizabeth the daughter of John Turner junr. freemason was bapt. January 28d Anno Dom. 1714.

Isabell the daughter of Edmund Neeves was bapt. January the 30, Anno Dom. 1714.

* "August the" smudged out.

[84]

Baptisms.

Mary the daughter of Sam^l. fells farmer was bapt. June the 16 Anno Dom. 1715.

John the sonn of John Lambert farmer was bapt. Septem^r the 4th Anno Dom. 1715.

Gervas the son of John Radley joyner was bapt. September the 25th Anno Dom. 1715.

Richard the son of Richard Beecham gent. was bapt. the 27th of November Anno Dom. 1715.

William the son of William ffrench labourer was bapt. february the 9th Anno Dom. 1715.

John the son of John Stansal labourer was bapt. May the 18, Anno Dom. 1716.

John the son of John Turner jun^r freemason was bapt. the 25th of December 1716.

John the son of Thomas Paintar was baptised April the 14. Anno Dom. 1717.

Hannah the daughter of Samuel Booth cooper was bapt. the 26th of May Anno Dom. 1717.

Mary the daughter of Thomas Guest, blacksmith was bapt. July the 14, Anno Dom. 1717.

Hannah the daughter of John Stansal labourer was bapt. March ye 16, Anno Dom. 1718-17.

George the son of Sam^l Fells farmer was bapti^d October the 11th, 1718.

Mary the daughter of William Bye Huntsman was bapt^{td}. October the 15, 1718.

Thomas the son of Thomas Penter Husbandman was bapt^{td}. Novembr. the 9 1718.

Anne the daughter of Thomas Guest Blacksmith was bapt. febr. the 16th Anno Dom. 1718.

1719.

Elizabeth the daughter of Anthony Barlow Stockin weaver was bapt. May ye 24th 1719.

Philadelphia the daughter of John Turner freemason was bapt. June the 4th 1719.

James the son of George Bradshaw Esqr. was bapt. December the 3d, Anno Dom. 1719.

Joseph & Mary son & daughter of Sarah Tingle base begotten by James Stot servant were bapt. December the 5th 1719.

Marriages 1680.

[85]

William Rogers & Dorathy Roebucke was married ye 21^o of September 1680.

Robert Michel & Mary Barlow was married the 21^o of October Anno Dom. 1680.

Mr. George Westby & Mrs. Anne Turnell was married february ye 29d 1681. Authoritate Curie.

1682.

ffrancis Sissons & Anne Turner was married the first day of Decembr. Anno Dom. 1682.

John Parr & Brigett*

John Arnefield & Anne Thorpe was married february ye 1st 1682.
 Richard Hudson & Mary Sellars was married february ye 1st 1682.
 Henry ffoster & Emott Martin was married feb. ye 20th 1682.
 William Rogers & Alice Shipam was married January ye 16th 1683.
 Thomas Roebuck & Alice Kershaw was married January ye 22th 1683
 John Cooke & Sarah Kendall was married Novembr. ye 6th 1684.
 Robert Turner & Hester Chambers was married Aug. ye 6th 1685.
 1686.

Joseph Hawksworth & Lidia Green were married May ye 6th 1686.
 Edward frith & Anne Daniell were married Novembr. ye 15th 1686.
 Mr. Henry Rhodes & M^{is} Elizabeth Rogers were married January ye
 30th 1686.

1687.

Henry Harrison & Catharine Revell was married July ye 7th 1687.

* No further particulars given.

[86]

Marriages.

Joseph Marrison & Mary Booth was married January ye 15th 1687.
 1688.

William Rogers & Dorothy Wild was married June ye 26th 1688.
 Robert Walker & Elizabeth Calver was married June ye 28th 1688.
 Roger Sterkey & Mary Tompson was married Sept. the 8th 1688.
 1689.

Thomas Wildsmith & Elizabeth Allin was married July ye 7th 1689.
 William Smith & Bennett Wright was married November ye 28th
 1689.

1691.

George Greaves & Elizabeth Rogers was married November 26th
 1691.

William Rogers & Amy Eyre was married November ye 28th 1691.
 1695.

John Neeves & Mary Sterkey was married April the 23d 1695.
 Edward Neaves & Sarah Whittaker was married September ye 1st
 1695.

1698.

Edward Kirke & Elizabeth Chantrey were married June the 18th
 Anno Dom. 1698.

1700.

John Miller farmer & Hannah Wright were married the first of Dec-
 ember Anno Dom. 1700. M. Cayley.

1701.

William Rogers labourer & Sarah Chappell were married June the 8th
 Anno Dom. 1701.

Examined ye 16th of Octobr. 1701. Matth. Cayley.

Robert Nixon of Harthill p'ish. labourer & Anne Walker was married
 December ye 21st 1701.

Marriages 1702.

[87]

William Savage of Worsoppe p'ish. shoemaker & Elizabeth Booth of
 this p'ish. was married January the 14th 1702.

1708.

James Ryalls wheelwright & Susana Chantrey was married March the 80th 1708.

William Richardson Trencher maker & Hester Turner was married June the 6th Anno Dom. 1708.

1704.

Edward Barber husbandman & Hannah Ryall was married January the 80th Anno Dom. 1704. Surveyed P.D.

1705.

Isaac Story of Eckington p'ish. husbandman & Anne Westerne of this p'ish. was married the 17th of Aprill Anno Dom. 1705.

1706.

Samuell Barlow labourer & Dorothy Tompson was married May the 2d Anno Dom. 1706.

1707.

William Glover of Harthill parish & Sarah Parr of this parish was married May ye 11th 1707.

1710.

William Billiat & Alice Thorneley was married July the 31st Anno Dom. 1710.

1711.

John Lambert & Mary Nubould was married November the 23 Anno Dom. 1711.

John Radley and Sarah Hay was married January the 15th Anno Dom. 1711.

1713.

Samuell Booth of the p'ish. of Eckington Cooper & Alice ffoster spinster was married September the 21st 1713.

1716.

Joseph Hawksworth of Sheffield parish cutler & Elizabeth Hawksworth of ye parish of Thorp-Salvin spinster was married the 11th day of September Anno Dom. 1716.

1719.

William Dickenson of Stainton parish yeoman & Mary Turner of this parish wid. were married february the 16th 1719, by Banes Asking cer'ified by the minister of Stainton.

1720.

Robert Dunstan servant & Susanah Wildsmith spinster both of this parish were married April the 17th 1720, by Banes Asking.

In line 1, a worm hole piercing through Shoemaker.

[88]

Baptisms 1719.

Elizabeth the daughter of Simon Gochear husbandman was bapt. february the 11th 1719.

1720.

Edward the son of Edward May Groom too George Bradshaw Esq. was bapt. July the 22nd 1720.

Mary the daughter of Antony Barlow Frame work Knitter was bapt. the 27th of Novembr.

1721-20.

Anne the daughter of John Stancer Laborer was bapt. Jan^{ry} the 15th, 1721-20.

Mary the daughter of Robert Dunston sar^{nt} was bapt^d Jan^{ry} the 29th, 1721-20.

Elizth. the daughter of Willm. Ward Postillion to the Mar^{qu} of Calmarthen was bapt^d Feb^{ry} the 2nd 1721-20.

Margaret the daughter of Thomas Guest Blacksmith was bapt^d March the 4th 1721-20.

1721.

Marshall the son of Samuell Fells ffarmer was bapt. May the 28, 1721.

John the son of John Barker labourer was bapt. June the 4th, 1721.

Alice the daughter of Samuel Booth Cooper was bapt. October the 5th 1721.

Thomas the son of Thomas Guest Blackth was bapt. Jenner^{ry} the 25, 1722-21.

John the son of William French laborer was bapt. March the 28, 1722-21.

Thomas ye son of Anthony Barlow was baptized October the 7th, 1722.

Mary ye daughter of John Bromhead (a vagrant) was bapt. November the 9th 1722.

William the son of Robert Dunston was born Jany. ye 81 and bapt. february the 14th 1722.

1723.

John the son of Richard Dunston laborer was bapt. May the 5th, 1723.

Ruth the daughter of Robert Hawksley millar was bapt. May the 16th 1723.

Anne the daughter of George Rogers Gent. was bapt. August the 10th 1723.

Baptisms 1723.

[89]

Elizabeth the daughter of John Stansal laborar was bapt. November the 10, 1723.

Thomas the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Shipam was born January the 28 and bapt. february the 2^{cond} 1723.

Margret the daughtar of Thomas Guest was bapt. february the 16, 1723.

Martha the daughtar of William Franch laborar bapt. March the 22, 1723.

1724.

Mary the daughtar of John Barkar was bapt. November the 6th, 1724.

Anne the daughtar of Samuell Booth was bapt. february the 28 1724.

1725.

Robert the son of Robert Dunston was bapt. March the 28 1725.

Mark the son of William Ward was bapt. May the 2d. 1725.

Ann the daughter of Robert Hawkesley was bapt. July the 28, 1725.
 George the son of Anthony Barlow frame work knitter was bapt.
 September ye 80th 1725.
 Richard the son of Richard Dunston laboror was bapt. December ye
 5th 1725.
 George the son of George Rogers Gent. was bapt. January the 18,
 1725.
 Thomas the son of John Alin mason was bapt. January ye 16, 1725.
 Mary the daughter of Will^m Leeson Gent. was bapt. January ye 16,
 1725.

1726.

John ye son of Thomas Shipam labourer born April ye 21 & bapt. ye
 22, 1726.
 Gervis the son of Thomas Guest born April ye 16 and bapt. the 22,
 1726.
 Thomas the son of John Stancal was born July the 8d & bapt. the
 10th 1726.
 Hannah the daughter of Stiven ffox was bapt. July the 21, 1726.
 Mary the daughter of William ffrench was bapt. August th 1726.

In the last line a small triangular piece has been torn out.

[90]

1720.

Richard Dunston Laborer and Elizabeth Barlow Spinster both of
 this parish was maryed July the third by Banes askeing 1720

1722.

Richard Brice of the p'ish. of Wath, nealer, and Hannah Millner of
 this parish widdow were married the 21st of february 1722 with A
 Licence granted By Mr. Barnerd Vicar of Langton 1722.

1724.

John Allin mason and Elizabeth Wildsmith spinstar Both of this
 parish was married february the 4th by Banns asking 1724

1726.

William Ingall of Todwick parish and Mary Alin of this parish was
 married May the 14, by Banns Asking 1726.

Richard Shipam Labororer and Sarah Parr Both of this p'ish. was
 married November the 10th by Banns asking 1726.

This is the outer page; the lower half has indications of lines of writing, but has
 lost by wear all traces of letters.

—o—

Thorpe Salvin is a perpetual curacy thirteen miles S.W. of Bawtry.
 The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and contains a very curious
 font, and an ancient door-way, engravings of which may be found in
 Hunter's South Yorkshire. The living is known as a peculiar. It,
 with that of Wales, is annexed to the vicarage of Laughton-en-le-
 Morthen. The Rev. G. Osborne Browne, Shireoaks, died soon after
 sending us the MS. copy.

BEWICK'S YORK CHAP-BOOK BLOCKS.



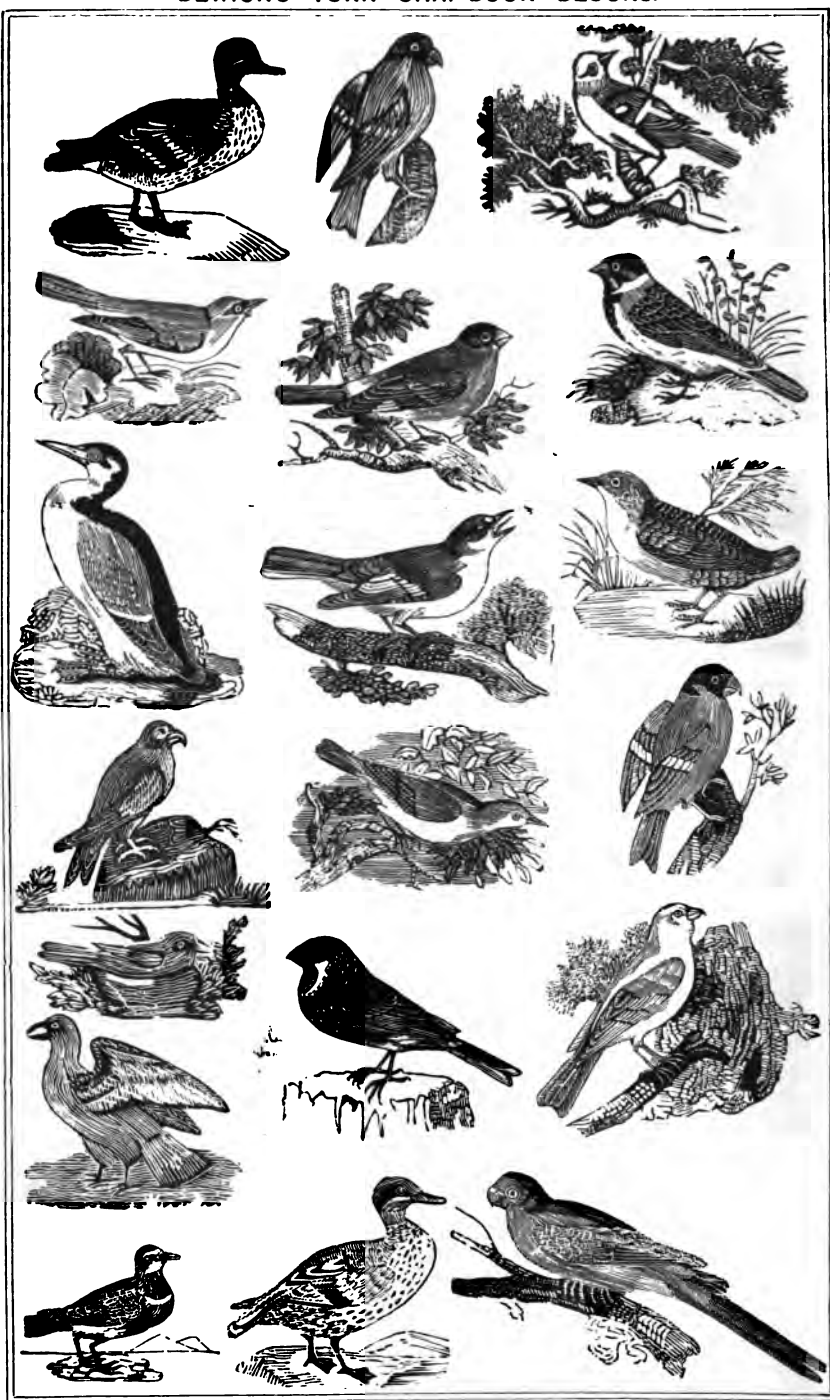
BEWICK'S YORK CHAP-BOOK BLOCKS.



BEWICK'S YORK CHAP-BOOK BLOCKS.



BEWICK'S YORK CHAP-BOOK BLOCKS.



Lists of Non-Parochial Registers and Records

IN THE CUSTODY OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

PURSUANT TO THE ACTS OF THE 3RD AND 4TH VICTORIA, CAP. 92., AND 21ST VICTORIA, CAP. 25. LONDON, 1859, VOL.

Yorkshtre—(continued.)		MINISTER.	
PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.
Pontefract, Ebenezer Chapel, Finkle Street, previous to 1796 at Tanshelf	Independent	1780	Henry Douglas
Pontefract	Wesleyan		
Pontefract	Primitive Meth.	1828	William Colefax
Pudsey, New Chapel	Independent		
Pudsey, Parish of Calverley	Wesleyan	1776	
Pudsey, Zion Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1797	
Quarmby-cum-Lindley, Parish of Huddersfield, Salendine Nook Meeting House	Baptist	1748	James M'Pherson
Rawden, Buckstone (or Buxton) Chapel	Baptist	1715	Samuel Hughes
Reeth	Independent	1788	William Hackett
Richmond	Catholic		Robert Johnson

Births & Bap.	1819-1887
Burials	1812-1887
Births & Bap.	1808-1887
Births & Bap.	1892-1894
Births & Bap.	1891-1887
Births & Bap.	1787-1828
Births & Bap.	1828-1887
Burials	1816-1887
Births & Bap.	1882-1887
Births & Dedications	1788-1828
Births	1820-1887
Births	1756-1808
Births	1788-1792
Burials	1789-1791
Births	1798-1817
Burials	1798-1818
Births	1816-1887
Births & Bap.	1787-1887
Baptisms	1748-1774
Baptisms	1790-1798
Baptisms	1799-1827
Marriages	1815-1821
Deaths	1814-1828
Baptisms	1814-1840

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTERS.	
Rillington	Independent	1818	William Ayre	1819-1887
Rimington, Salem Chapel, Parish of Gisburn	Independent	1816	R. Abram	1816-1888
Ripon, The Temple, All-Hallowgate	Independent	1818	Joseph Croft	1818-1887
Ripon, Providence Chapel, Dacre	Independent	1827	Ralph Holgate	1821-1886
Ripon, Cottagegate Hill Chapel	Wesleyan	1795		1828-1886
Ripon, Priest Lane	Primitive Meth.	1821		1817-1887
Ripon, Bishop Thornton	Catholic	1809	James Platt	1824-1887
Rishworth, Parish of Halifax,	Baptist	1802	Thomas Mellor	1806-1840
Roadside Chapel				1802-1824
Rotherham	Presbyterian	1706	Jacob Brattel	1824-1887
				1748-1785
				1786-1816
				1816-1886
				1811-1887
				1882-1885
				1880
Rotherham	Wesleyan	1807		
Runswick, Zoar Chapel, Parish of Hinderswell	Independent	1829	William Mitchell	
Saddleworth, Providence Chapel	Independent	1885		1886
Saddleworth, Upper Mill, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1881	Reuben Calvert	1882-1887
Saddleworth, Providence Chapel	Independent	1885	John Morris	1807-1887
Saddleworth, Upper Mill	Wesleyan	1818		1818-1887
Salterforth	Inghamite	1758	Henry Holgate	1815-1887
				1758-1886
				1756-1828
Sancton, Houghton Chapel	Catholic	1780	George Keasley	1787-1840
Scarborough, Ebenezer Meeting House	Baptist	1771	Benjamin Evans	1815-1886
				1787-1884
				1776-1885

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Scarborough, the Old Meeting House	Presbyterian or Independent	1708	G. Balderston Kidd	Baptisms 1703-1725 Marriages 1706-1720 Births & Bap. 1725-1897 Births & Bap. 1808-1898 Births & Bap. 1801-1897 Burials 1827-1896 Baptisms 1826-1834 Births & Bap. 1798-1840 Marriages 1820-1886
Scarborough	Wesleyan	1772		
Sculcoates, Hull, the Tabernacle	Independent	1827	Samuel Lane	
Sculcoates, the Hull Catholic Chapel, formerly in North Street, and now in Jarrett Street	Catholic	1799	Joseph Render	
Sedbergh, Zion Chapel (see s.v. Dent)	Independent	1825	No settled Minister	Births & Bap. 1825-1897
Sedbergh, Jose Lane, Salem Chapel	Independent	1810	John Robertson	Births & Bap. 1811-1897
Selby, New Lane, Bethesda Chapel	Presbyterian			Births & Bap. 1797-1896
Selby	prior to 1807 Catholic		George Best	Births & Bap. 1822-1840
Selby	81 Geo. III. Wesleyan	1817		Births & Bap. 1818-1897
Settle, Parish of Giggleswick	Independent	1812	John Williams	Births & Bap. 1816-1897 Burials 1821-1896
Settle	Wesleyan	1781		Births & Bap. 1880-1897
Sheffield, Lee Croft Chapel	Independent	1780	Francis Dixon, late Minister	Births & Bap. 1785-1799 Burials 1789
				Births & Bap. 1798-1801 Births & Bap. 1798-1887 Burials 1828-1896
Sheffield, Fultwood Chapel	Independent	1729	Hugh Garside Rhodes	Births & Bap. 1820-1897
Sheffield, Howard Street	Independent	1789	R. S. Bailey, F.S.A.	Births & Bap. 1780-1899 Burials 1797-1898

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Sheffield, Mount Zion Chapel	Independent	1884	W. B. Landells	1885-1897
Sheffield, the Nether Chapel, Norfolk Street	Independent	1720	Thomas Smith	1748-1772 1799-1825 1799-1816 1748-1789 1890-1897 1788-1887
Sheffield, Queen Street Chapel	Independent	1788	Joseph Augustus Miller	1805-1886 1881-1744 1745-1887 1812-1829 1829-1886 1759-1787 1882-1887 1890-1887
Sheffield, Garden Street Chapel	Independent	1808	Joseph Speakman	1804-1895
Sheffield, Norfolk Street	Presbyterian	1681		1894-1887 1888-1887 1797-1887 1828-1880 1788-1827 1827-1840 1886-1888 1807-1887 1844-1857 1890-1886
Sheffield, Carver Street Chapel	Wesleyan	1804	Jos. Evans	
Sheffield, Norfolk Street, Bruns- wick and Park Chapels	Wesleyan			
Sheffield, Scotland Street and South Street, (Independent Methodists) Bow Street Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1797	Simeon Woodhouse	
Sheffield, Norfolk Row	Catholic	1788	James Sharples	
Sheffield, General Cemetery	Wesleyan	1791	J. B. Holroyd	
Shelf, Whichfield Chapel, Parish of Halifax	Independent	1816 or 1815	James Leslie Armstrong	

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Shipley, Providence Chapel, (Brad- ford)	Wesleyan	1800		Births & Bap. 1881-1887
Silsden	Prim. Methodist			Births & Bap. 1828-1897
Skelmanthorpe	Wesleyan	1815		Births & Bap. 1815-1887
				Burials 1820-1826
Skidby	Baptist	1826	James Stephenson	Births 1824-1886
Skipsea	Independent	1807	James Sykes	Births & Bap. 1807-1886
Skipton, Zion Chapel, New Market Street	Independent	1777	Richard Gibbs	Baptisms 1788-1897
				Burials 1829-1887
				Births & Bap. 1887
				Baptisms 1897-1857
				Burials 1887-1856
Skipton	Wesleyan	1807 or 1808		Births & Bap. 1807-1887
Snaith	Wesleyan			Births & Bap. 1826-1887
Southcove	Independent	1690	William Stott	Births & Bap. 1791-1881
South Oworm	Wesleyan	1806		Bap. & Bur. 1807-1840
				Burials 1807-1840
Sowerby, Sowerby Green Old Chapel	Independent	1720	James Hatton	Births & Bap. 1740-1887
Sowerby	Wesleyan	1788		Births & Bap. 1798-1887
				Burials 1808-1887
Sowerby, Bouldercrough Chapel	Meth. New Con.	1884	J. Ramsden	Births & Bap. 1824-1887
				Burials 1824-1884
Spofforth, Stockeld Park Chapel; Peter Middleton, Esq., Proprietor	Catholic; in- memorial		James Knight	Births & Bap. 1785-1840
				Marriages 1832-1840
				Deaths 1833-1889
Stansfield New Chapel, Parish of Halifax	Inghamite	1798		Births & Bap. 1811-1885

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Stainforth	Unitarian	1816	Alfred Hardy	Births 1818-1885 Burials 1818-1887
Stainland	Christian Independent	1755	Daniel BarracloUGH	Births & Bap. 1779-1824 Burials 1786-1824 Births & Bap. 1824-1886 Burials 1824-1886 Births & Bap. 1828-1887
Staiths, Bethel Chapel, Parish of Hinderwell	Independent	1828	William Mitchell	Births 1836-1887 Burials 1836-1887
Stanningley, Leeds and Calverley	Wesleyan	1800		Births & Bap. 1718-1887 Burials 1718-1887
Stannington	Presbyterian	1742	Peter Wright	Baptisms 1829-1887
Stockbridge, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1827		Baptisms 1799-1884
Stokesley and Guisbro' <i>see</i> Guisbro'	Independent	1798 or 1800	George Swann	Births & Bap. 1885-1887
Stokesley	Wesleyan	1770		Births & Bap. 1891-1887
Stones, Township of Soyland	Wesleyan	1808		Births & Bap. 1804-1818 Burials 1804-1887
Sutton, near Thirsk, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent	1811	G. Walton	Births & Bap. 1818-1887 Births & Bap. 1808-1881
Swaledale, formerly Smarber Hall Chapel, now Low Row Chapel	Independent	1662	Daniel Davies	Baptisms 1766-1887
Swanland, Swanland Chapel	Independent	1700	John T. Evison	Births & Bap. 1789-1886
Swinefleet	Prim. Methodist	1824		Births & Bap. 1882-1887
Tadcaster	Wesleyan			Births & Bap. 1826-1887
Tadcaster	Primitive Meth.			Baptisms 1886-1887
Tadcaster	Inghamite	1768	Joseph Brown	Births & Bap. 1768-1885 Deaths 1812-1886

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.	
Tanshelf, Pontefract Chapel	Catholic	1800	Josh. Holden	Bap. Marriages and Deaths 1787-1840
Thirsk	Independent Wesleyan	1804	Abraham Pickles	Births & Bap. 1805-1897
Thirsk	Unitarian	1816		Births & Bap. 1820-1897
Thorne	Christian	1816	Alfred Hardy	Births & Bap. 1817-1897
Thorne, Ebenezer Chapel	Independent Wesleyan	1800	J. E. Milson	Burials 1805-1897
Thornor	Wesleyan			Births & Bap. 1796-1806
Thorncliffe, Mount Pleasant, Ecclesfield	Wesleyan	1823		Births & Bap. 1823-1886
Thornton, Parish of Bradford, Kipping Chapel	Independent	1660	James Gregory	Bap. & Bur. 1756-1786
				Baptisms 1786-1884
				Burials 1786-1803
				Baptisms 1808-1897
				Burials 1819-1898
				Baptisms 1834-1897
Thornton, (Bradford) Bethesda Chapel	Wesleyan		William Foster	Births & Bap. 1818-1897
Thurlston, Netherfield Chapel	Independent	1788		Baptisms 1849-1957
				Baptisms 1788-1825
				Baptisms 1824-1886
Thurlstone	Baptist	1828		Baptisms 1830-1886
Thurlstone	Wesleyan	1795		Burials 1820-1897
Todmorden, Township of Langfield	Wesleyan	1780		Births 1796-1886
Wadsworth, Birchcliff, Parish of Halifax	Baptist	1764	Henry Hollinrake	Births & Bap. 1807-1897
Wakefield, New or Zion Chapel	Independent	1782	John Douglass Lorraine	Births 1785-1812
				Births 1812-1897
				Burials 1816-1897
				Births & Bap. 1782-1897
				Burials 1788-1897

PLACE.	DENOMINATION.	FOUNDED.	MINISTER.		
Wakefield, West Gate Chapel	Presbyterian	1751	Patrick Cannon	Births & Bap. Burials	1761-1897 1786-1895 1890-1884
Wakefield, Quebec Chapel; Congregation dissolved 8rd April, 1886	Independent	1828		Baptisms	
Wakefield, Salem Chapel, George Street	Independent	1800	John Kelly	Births & Bap. Burials	1799-1800 1808-1829 1818-1886
Wakefield, West Parade	Wesleyan	1802		Births & Bap. Burials	1797-1897 1829-1897 1828-1840
Wakefield, St. Austin's Chapel	Catholic	1828	J. G. Morris	Baptisms	1748-1886
Warley, near Halifax	Independent	1705	Thomas Hawkins	Births & Bap. Burials	1751-1897 1818-1897
Westgate Hill	Wesleyan	1817		Burials	
West Melton, near Rotherham	Independent	1797	Wm. Moorhouse	Births & Bap.	1795-1897
Wetherby (Spofforth)	Wesleyan	1805		Births & Bap.	1805-1816
Whitby, Cliff Lane Chapel	Presbyterian	1790	George Young, M.A.	Births & Bap.	1790-1897
Whitby, Flowergate	Presbyterian; no Minister at present	1695		Births & Bap. Mar. & Burials	1695-1892
Whitby, Silver Street Chapel	Independent	1770	William Blackburn	Births & Bap.	1770-1897
Whitby, Brunswick Chapel	Wesleyan	1768		Births & Bap.	1815
Whitby, St. Hilda's Chapel	Catholic	1805	John Conaty	Baptisms Marriages	1808-1840 1819
Wilsden, near Bradford, the Low Chapel	Independent	1796	Samuel Blair	Births & Bap. Births & Bap. Burials	1798-1805 1806-1897 1816-1897
Wilsden	Wesleyan	1768		Births & Bap.	1816-1897
Winterburn	Independent	1704		Births & Bap.	1811-1886
Woodhouse, (Leeds)	Wesleyan			Births & Bap.	1817-1897

Yorkshire Dialect Works.

(Additions, page 117.)

A GLOSSARY OF YORKSHIRE WORDS AND PHRASES collected in WHITBY NEIGHBOURHOOD. By an Inhabitant [F. K. Robinson.] 1855. pp. x. 204.

BROCKETT'S Glossary of North Country Words, includes North and East Ridings of Yorkshire.

MARSHALL'S Rural Economy of Yorkshire, 1796.

JOSEPH HUNTER. Hallamshire Glossary (Sheffield). London, J. R. Smith, 12mo, 1829.

JOSEPH HUNTER, see Hallamshire, both editions, folio.

YORKSHIRE DIALECT exemplified in Dialogues, Tales and Songs, with a Glossary. London, J. R. Smith, 1839. 24 pages.

GROSE AND PEGGE'S Glossary of Provincial and Local Words used in England. London, J. R. Smith.

COUNTRY WORDS OF THE WEST RIDING. A Magazine of Yorkshire Literature, 1870.

[Edited by Isaac Binns, Batley.] 18 Monthly Parts, Jan. 1870,—June, 1871. Printed at various places in the West Riding. The article on Charles Rogers ("Tom Treddlehoyle,") and his *Bairnsle Fooks' Annual* is specially interesting.

JAMES BURNLEY: *The Yorkshireman*; The early volumes are specially valuable.

A GLOSSARY OF PROVINCIAL WORDS USED IN TEESDALE, Durham. [By F. T. Dinsdale.] 1849. London, J. R. Smith. Pp. xv., 151.

LUCAS' Studies in Nidderdale; pp. xxvi., 292. Printed at Pateley Bridge, by T. Thorpe.

C. C. ROBINSON, Leeds Dialect. My copy is anonymous, 1862, pp. xxxiii, 454.

WATSON'S Halifax.

C. A. FEDERER. Yorkshire Magazine.

SPECIMENS OF YORKSHIRE DIALECT. London, 1828. Knaresbro', 1818.

SPECIMENS OF THE YORKSHIRE DIALECT; 86 pages, 10th edition. 6d. frontispiece. York, Kendrew.

SPECIMENS, &c.; coloured frontispiece, 84 pages, 6d. Otley, W. Walker.

SPECIMENS OF THE ORIGINAL YORKSHIRE DIALECT. [Contains same pieces as the two last mentioned, with additions.] 52 pages, 1879. York, C. L. Burdekin.

SUM THOWTS abaht Ben Bunt's Weddin, &c., be Tom Treddlehoyle. Barnsley, 1888, 20 pages, 8d.

ARTHUR W. BICKERDIKE. Beacon Christmas and New Year Annual, 1872. Halifax, 48 pages, 8d.

WILLIAM HEATON. Clippings from the Hedges, No. 4. Th'ould Maid's Dream, &c. Halifax, 1866, 16 pages each number.

SAMUEL DYER: see page 91.

REV. M. C. F. MORRIS: see page 91.

TOM TREDDLEHOYLE (Charles Rogers.) *Bairnsla Foaks' Annual an Pogmoor Olmenack.* Leeds, Alice Mann. About 56 pages each, 6d.

Commenced with 1887. The following years are wanting in my set, 1887-8-9, 1840-1-2-3, 1848. 1875-6-7, 1882+

The Olmenacks for 1837 to 1842 were published at 8d. each, but in 1843 a sixpenny edition containing the Barnsley record of Marriages, Deaths, &c., was issued for local requirements.

TOM TREDDLEHOYLE. *A Vissit ta t' Great French Exhebishan, we a peep at t' Crystal Palace, Sydenham.* 56 pages, 6d. Leeds, Alice Mann. 1855.

TOM TREDDLEHOYLE's *Trip ta Lunnan, ta see Paxton's Great Glass Lantern.* 56 pages, 6d. Leeds, Alice Mann, 1851.

Tom Treddlehoyle was for many years unknown even by his near neighbours, but eventually the author was discovered. Amongst his many visitors was Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the philologist, at whose desire Tom turned the "Song of Solomon" into the Barnsley dialect. A memoir of Tom, completing the account given in "Country Words" is desirable.

JOHN NICHOLSON. *The Folk-Speech of East Yorkshire.* Driffield, T. Holderness, pp. xii., 110. 1889. There were also 100 copies issued on large paper.

JOHN NICHOLSON, *Folk-Lore of East Yorkshire*, 1890. Pp. xviii, 168. Large paper copies also issued.

YORK MYSTERY PLAYS, edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. Oxford, 1885.

HAMPOLE's Pricke of Conscience, edited by Rev. R. Morris.

„ *Prose Treatises*, edited by Rev. G. G. Merry, 1866.

„ *Psalter*, edited by Rev. H. R. Bramley. Oxford, 1884.

RURAL ECONOMY IN YORKSHIRE in 1641. Surtees Society Volume, 1857.

REV. R. MORRIS, LL.D., "*Cursor Mundi*," a Northumbrian Poem. Printed 1874-8.

REV. THOMAS BROWNE, Hull. *Poems.* 1800. Pp. xxviii., 179. [Some dialect ones.]

HULL BELLMAN, 1880.

E. MAULE COLE. *Scandinavian Place Names.* Pamphlet. Driffield, T. Holderness.

REV. R. W. HAMILTON, Leeds. *Nugæ Literaria.* Leeds, 1841. Pp. viii, 586.

A very important dialect chapter is given.

THOMAS HOLDERNES, Driffield. *Some Place Names of the East Riding.* 1881. 32 pages,

THOMAS HOLDERNES. *Specimens of the Yorkshire Dialect as spoken in the East Riding.* 1887. 8vo., 48 pages.

A GLOSSARY OF WORDS USED IN HOLDERNES. By Frederick Ross, Richard Stead and Thomas Holderness. *English Dialect Soc.*, pp. v. 162.

TOWNELEY MYSTERIES. Wakefield dialect.

PROF. SKEAT. Glossary of North of England Words by J. H., five glossaries by Marshall, East Yorkshire, &c.; West Riding Glossary by Dr. Willan. English Dialect Soc., 1878.

PROF. SKEAT. Five Glossaries, reprinted, including — East Yorkshire Words, and Kenneth's *Parochial Antiq.* Dialect Words. English Dialect Soc., 1879.

GEORGE LANCASTER, Hull. In *Hull Bellman*, 1880; *Hull Critic*, *Hull Arrow*, 1889; Poems, 1880.

RICHARD STEAD. Holderness and the Holdernessians. Hull, 1878. pp. 121.

RICHARD STEAD. *Leisure Hour*, Feb. 1879.

THOMPSON'S *Welton*. Hull, pp. vi., 205.

ISAAC WILSON. *Hull Advertiser*, 1799.

THE SHEVVILD CHAPS ANNUAL AND WINTER FIRESIDE ALMANACK, various years.

T'PUDDLEDOK OLMINACK for t'year 1856. Heckmondwike, 1856.

T'COUNTRY CHAP, or Yorkshar Plewboy, a poem in his awn dialect. Heckmondwike, 1856.

[GEORGE MERRINGTON, Northallerton.] The Praise of Yorkshire Ale. A Poem, to which is added a Yorkshire Dialogue in its pure Natural Dialect as it is now commonly spoken in the North parts of Yorkshire with some observations on the Dialect of the East Riding, by G. M. 3rd edition, 12mo. York, 1697.

ROBT. WILLAN, M.D., F.R.S. A List of Ancient Words at present used in the Mountainous Districts of the West Riding of Yorkshire. Vol. 17, *Archæologia*. London, 1811.

AUD ISAAC, a poem in the Yorkshire Dialect. 1855. Various editions since.

NATTERIN NAN, a picture by a Yorkshire Likeness Taker; Bradford, 1856, 8 pages. [B. Preston.]

T'SPICY MAN, 1859, 8pp. „

T'CREAKIN YATE, 1859, 8pp. „

POEMS, 1864, 32 pp. „

BENJAMIN PRESTON. Dialect Poems. 1872. Enlarged edition, 1881.

[Benjamin Preston's numerous dialect prose writings should by all means be gathered into a volume.]

BOME MILL OLMENAC an t'Bradfurth an West Riding Annawal. Bradford, 1855-6-7, &c.

T'BISHOP BLAIZE OLMENAC for 1857, by Bill o'Jacks, Benk Fooit, Wibsa. Bradford, 1857.

JOHN HARTLEY. Halifax, afterwards of Bradford. Clock Almanacks. I have a full set as described in *Yorkshire Notes & Queries*, 1890.

JOHN HARTLEY. Dialect Works, see *Yorks. Notes & Queries*, 1890, for full account.

JOHN HARTLEY, of Brighouse. Back o' t' Moooin Olmenacs. A full set.

[W. WRIGHT, Keighley.) Almanacks and pamphlets.

LOCAL POETS. Most of our local poets have availed themselves of the force of expression that the dialect affords.

[REV. W. CARR, Bolton Priory.] *Horæ Momenta Cravenæ*, or the Craven Dialect, in two Dialogues, by a Native. 1824.

REV. W. CARR. *The Dialect of Craven, in the West Riding.* 2nd ed. 2 vols. 12mo. 1828.

DOLLY'S GAON, or the Effects of Pride, with Rose & Dolly added. 24mo. Halifax, 1854.

T'FROGLAND OLMENAC an Leeds Loiners' Annual. Leeds, 1852, &c.

T'YORKSHER ALMINAC, by Nathl. Nettlenase (Edward Burland.) North Riding Dialect. Leeds, 1856.

NIDDERDALE OLMENACS. Pateley Bridge.

TWEDDELL, MRS. (Florence Cleveland, nom de plume.) *Poems, &c.*

REV. W. H. OXLEY, M.A. *T' Fisher Folk of Filey Bay.* *Poems chiefly in the Yorkshire Dialect.* 2nd ed. 4to. 46 pages. Scarbro', Dennis, 1888.

REV. J. C. ATKINSON. *Cleveland Glossary.*

ENGLISH DIALECT SOCIETY, 1. See Prof. Skeat above, 1873.

„ 3. *Glossary of Swaledale Words*, by Captain Harland, 1873.

„ 6. *Ray's Collection*, with Thoresby's letter to Ray, 1703. 1874.

„ 9. *Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Whitby*, by F. K. Robinson. Part I. A—P. 1875.

„ 13. *Ditto.* Part II. P—Z. 1876.

„ 12. *Five Original Provincial Glossaries*, Cleveland, &c. 1876.

„ 14. *Glossary of Mid-Yorkshire Words*, with a Grammar, by C. Clough Robinson. 1876.

„ 16. *A Glossary of Holderness Words*, by Ross, Stead & Holderness, 1877.

„ 23. *Five reprinted Glossaries*, East Yorkshire, see Prof. Skeat above, 1879.

„ 39. *Glossary of the Dialect of Almondbury & Huddersfield.* By Rev. Alfred Easter, M.A., and Rev. Thomas Lees, M.A. pp. xxviii, 152. 1883.

„ 48. *Four Dialect Words—Clem, Lake, Oss, and Nesh.* By Thomas Hallam. 1885.

DR. J. WRIGHT, M.A., has ready for the press. *A Grammar of the Shipley and Idel Dialect.*

YORK MINSTER SCREEN. Anonymous Dialect Poem. North Riding, privately printed pamphlet, reprinted in the *Yorkshire Notes & Queries and Folk-Lore Journal*, 1887.

CALDERDALE WORDS, a series of articles in the *Yorkshire Notes and Folk-Lore Journal*, 1885-90.

EAST RIDING DIALECT GLOSSARY in the *Yorkshire County Magazine* for May, 1891, by the Rev. G. F. Crowther, M.A. J. H. T.

Notices of New Books.

TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES OF DANIEL WILSON, Sailor. Batley, J. S. Newsome, printer, 1888. 16 pages; with 8 pages inserted on "The Perambulation of the Boundaries of Batley" by the Overseers (our antiquarian friend, the late W. C. Dyson being one,) and Dan Wilson as Captain.

Dan was born at Batley in 1838, and has returned to his old home; he may be off again ere now. To turn an honest penny, he printed this all too brief adventure, and Dr. Stuart rightly judged it was a tit-bit we should be pleased to receive. We have to acknowledge in a similar manner a parcel of odds and ends from Mr. Rupert Simms, Newcastle, Staff: who is printing the *Staffordshire Bibliography*. These will be fully recorded in a book we hope to issue shortly, entitled "Ten Thousand Yorkshire Books."

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. CHAD, SADDLEWORTH, in the County of York, containing the Marriages, Baptisms and Burials, from 1751 to 1800, with Baptisms and Burials from the Chapels of Heights, Dobcross and Lygate, also supplement and appendix containing information respecting the Church and Parish of Saddleworth-cum-Quick. Edited by John Radcliffe. Upper mill, printed for the Editor by John Moor, 1891. Frontispiece, pp. viii, 675. of which 80 are index.

We have the extremest pleasure in directing attention to this most valuable book. Those who have the former volume will be delighted to add this, and those who have not will find this a desirable acquisition and complete in itself.

JOHN WESLEY'S FOOTSTEPS IN THE HEXHAM DISTRICT. A paper, reprinted from the Hexham Herald, June, 1891, by J. B. Lobley. 15 pages.

Mr. Lobley left Idel, his native district, many years ago, so we claim his pamphlet, would there were more of the same class, amongst our Yorkshire bibliography.

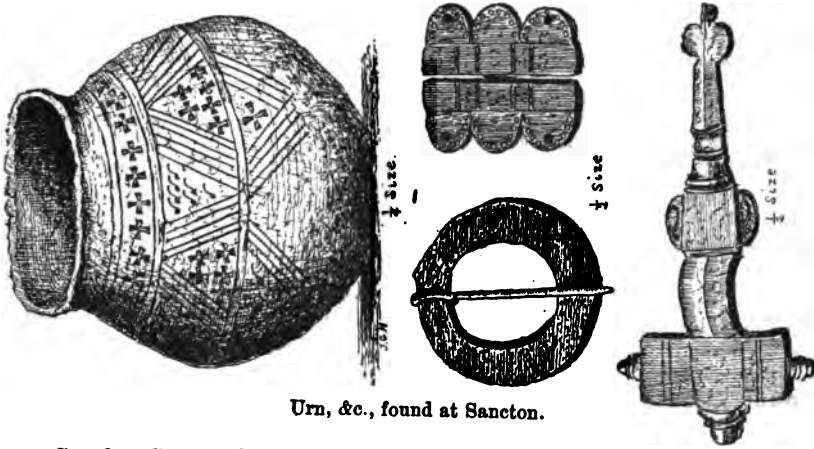
WALKS, TALKS, TRAVELS AND EXPLOITS OF TWO SCHOOLBOYS. A Book for Boys. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, Canon of York; and Incumbent of Danby. New Edition. London, Macmillan & Co., 1892. pp. xi., 488. Illustrations by Harrison Weir.

Present and future Boys of England will thank Dr. Atkinson for this new edition of his charming, healthy, elevating natural history and boy's companion. It is also emphatically a Yorkshire book, and as emphatically a general Naturalists' book.

PLAYHOURS AND HALF-HOLIDAYS, or Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys. By the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Canon of York, Incumbent of Danby. Illustrated by Coleman. London, Macmillan & Co. 1892. pp. xii, 445.

These are the 'very' books that should be sent broadcast before the youths of Britain; and no boy will be sorry, having read either one or both of these delightful stories, to find the author supplying a third volume of "Experiences." Young and old will profit by their perusal, and boys must be particularly fascinated.

A HISTORY OF SOUTH CAVE and of other parishes in the East Riding.
By John George Hall. Hull, Edwin Ombler, 1892. Demy 8vo., pp.
vi., 295. Illustrated, 7s. 6d.



South Cave, North Cave, Newbald, Sancton, Hotham, Wallingfen, Easttrington, Blacktoft, Faxfleet, Bromfleet, Rowley, Brantingham, Elloughton, Welton, North Ferriby, Hessle, and Kirk-Ella are the places described in the welcome volume before us. Mr. Hall, with praiseworthy skill, has supplied the salient points in the history of this extensive district, and paid special attention to the pedigrees of the many ancient families that derive their surnames from that locality. Biographical notes are specially numerous, and it is difficult to do justice to the varied and valuable contents of the work. Jere. Simpson, of Welton, (died 1719), is commemorated in the words of his epitaph :—

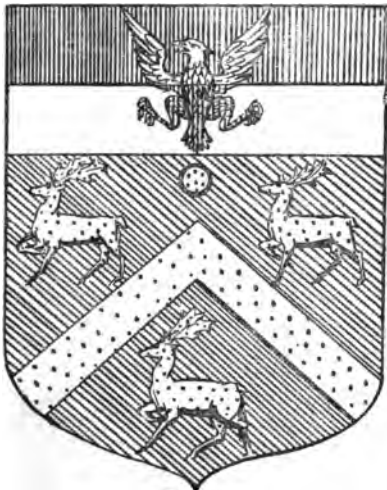


Sir J. Hotham.

"Here lieth he, ould Jeremy,
 Who hath eight times married been,
 But now in his ould age
 He lies in his cage
 Under the gras so green."

Special pedigrees, with arms, are given of Barnard, Cave, Ellerker, Metham, Pease and Portington families; Lists of Vicars, notes from Registers, copies of Monumental Inscriptions, records of Charities, and thirty or more illustrations are pleasant features not to be overlooked. Sarah Barker, of North Cave, died in 1849, aged 104 years. The York Wills have evidently not been examined sufficiently or a long account of the Rev. Christopher Nesse's family would have been added.

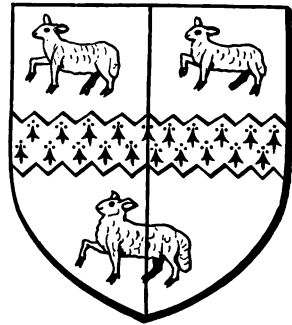
We append three engravings from our own collection—



Pease.



Pease of Hesselewood.



Pease of Hutton.

NOTICES OF LINCOLNSHIRE, being an Historical and Topographical account of some Villages in the Division of Lindsey. By John George Hall. Hull, "Eastern Morning News," 1890. pp. vi, 200, from newspaper columns. Plates—Clee Church Doorway, Skypwith Brass, Saxon Font, Wintringham Effigy, Stallingborough Sepulchral Slab, Killingholme Font, Barnoldby Font, Immingham Font, Theddlethorp Brass.

Though a Lincolnshire book, its author and printers reside in Hull, and there are many items respecting Yorkshire men scattered about these interesting pages.

THE CAMBRIAN ROCKS AND SILURIAN BASE of Ewcross, Dufton, and Shap Wells. By Robert R. Balderston, Ingleton. Read before the Lancaster Philosophical Society. Lancaster, Bell, 1890. 25 pages. Lithograph plan.

This is such a pamphlet as should be recorded in our pages, for, if not obtained immediately there is often great difficulty in securing one afterwards. Mr. Balderston's *Ingleton* is, of course, well known; the four quarterly numbers of his "Naturalist Trout Fisher," an extinct Magazine printed at Ripon a few years ago, less so.

KARMA and its twin doctrine RE-INCARNATION, the foundation Doctrines of Theosophy. By H. Snowden Ward. 1d. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co., 1891. 14 pages.

MY EXPERIENCES AS AN EXECUTIONER. By James Berry. Edited by H. Snowden Ward. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co. [1892.] 144 pages. 1s.

These are Bradford publications, and as such demand a record in our pages. Mr. Ward's abilities in Natural History and Photography none will gainsay, but these heavenly and unearthly subjects we little expected from him. The latter book is not so ghastly as we feared the subject would demand; indeed we read it with melancholy interest and instruction. Portraits of murderers embellish the book, and that of Berry is the prominent frontispiece.

SUNBEAMS ON MY PATH; or Reminiscences of Christian Work in Various Lands. By Ebba J. D. Wright, née Almroth, 8 illustrations, (one being Middleton Tyas Rectory, Yorks.,) 1890. London, Nisbet & Co. Price 2s. 6d. pp. viii., 138.

The secondary title aptly describes this unique and delightful autobiography by a Swedish lady, who became the wife of the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, curate of Middleton Tyas. A more concise, pithy and fascinating record of Christian devotion it would be difficult to find. Culture and simplicity beautifully blend on every page. The Yorkshire section is doubly entertaining to us in its references to rustic North Riding life, and to the labours of the Rev. Dr. Blackwood at Middleton, and at Scutari during the Crimean War. The book is inscribed to the Lady Alicia, wife of Dr. Blackwood, the authoress of "A Narrative of Personal Experiences and Impressions during a Residence on the Bosphorus throughout the Crimean War." London, Hatchard, 1881. Dr. Wright is also a voluminous author.

LICHFIELD AND ITS CATHEDRAL, a brief History and Guide. By H. Snowden Ward. 70 pages, including reprint of civil-war tract. 6d. Map, illustrations. Bradford, Percy Lund & Co., 1892.

In matter and illustrations this is an excellent guide book, and will be useful in any library. The drawings are numerous and good, especially the copy of Chantrey's "Sleeping Children."

A BRIEF GUIDE TO LEEDS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD. For the Delegates, (National Union of Teachers) 23rd Annual Conference. Easter, 1892. London, Blackie & Son. About 40 pages. 17 illustrations.



Alderman Boothroyd.

The illustrations are specially good; the information is mostly abridged from Prof. L. C. Miall's "Guide to Leeds and Airedale," issued for the British Association in 1890. Messrs. Blackie kindly lend us a specially prepared block of Alderman Boothroyd, Mayor of Leeds.

ANNALS OF THE HOUSE OF PERCY, from the Conquest to the opening of the 19th century. By Edward Barrington de Fonblanque. In two volumes. London, Richard Clay & Sons, for private circulation only. Royal 8vo. Vellum covers, hand made paper. Vol. I. 1887. pp. xxvii. 620, with pocket for pedigree sheet. (1080-1537.)

Illustrations:—Henry, 1st Earl of Northumberland (coloured). Whitby Abbey. Spofforth Castle. Alnwick Castle (8). Seal of

Henry, son of the 12th Baron, 1868. Cockermouth Castle. Wressil Castle. Memorial Brass to Hotspur's Widow. Autograph of 1st Earl. Warkworth (2). Autograph of 2nd Earl. Percy's Cross. Autograph of 4th Earl. Percy Shrine at Beverley. Autograph of 5th Earl. Prudhoe Castle. Autograph of 6th Earl. Sir Ingelram Percy in the Tower of London. Percy Seals (24), 1245, &c., on ten plates.

Vol. II. 1887. pp. xv., 694, (1587-1887.)

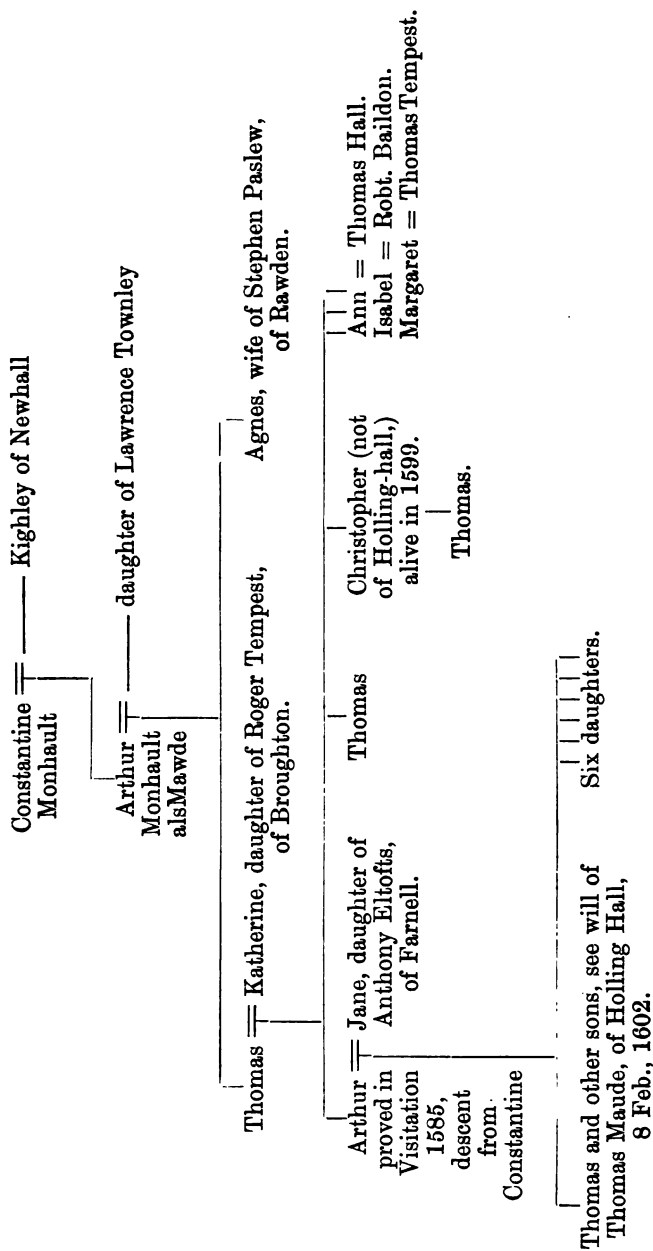
Illustrations.—Thomas, 7th Earl (in colours). Autograph of 7th Earl. Holy Thorn. Petworth House. Autographs of 8th and 9th Earls. Portrait of 9th Earl. Northumberland House, Strand. Autograph of 10th Earl. Portrait of 11th Earl. Portrait of Elizabeth Percy, Duchess of Somerset. Portrait of 6th Duke of Somerset. Portrait of Duchess of Northumberland. Portrait of Hugh, 1st Duke. Alnwick Castle. Portrait of 4th Duke. Portrait of 5th Duke. Petworth Church Tablet. Achievement of Arms of 6th Duke of Northumberland, K.G.

We are enabled to describe this work by favour of the Duke of Northumberland. It is, of course, unobtainable.

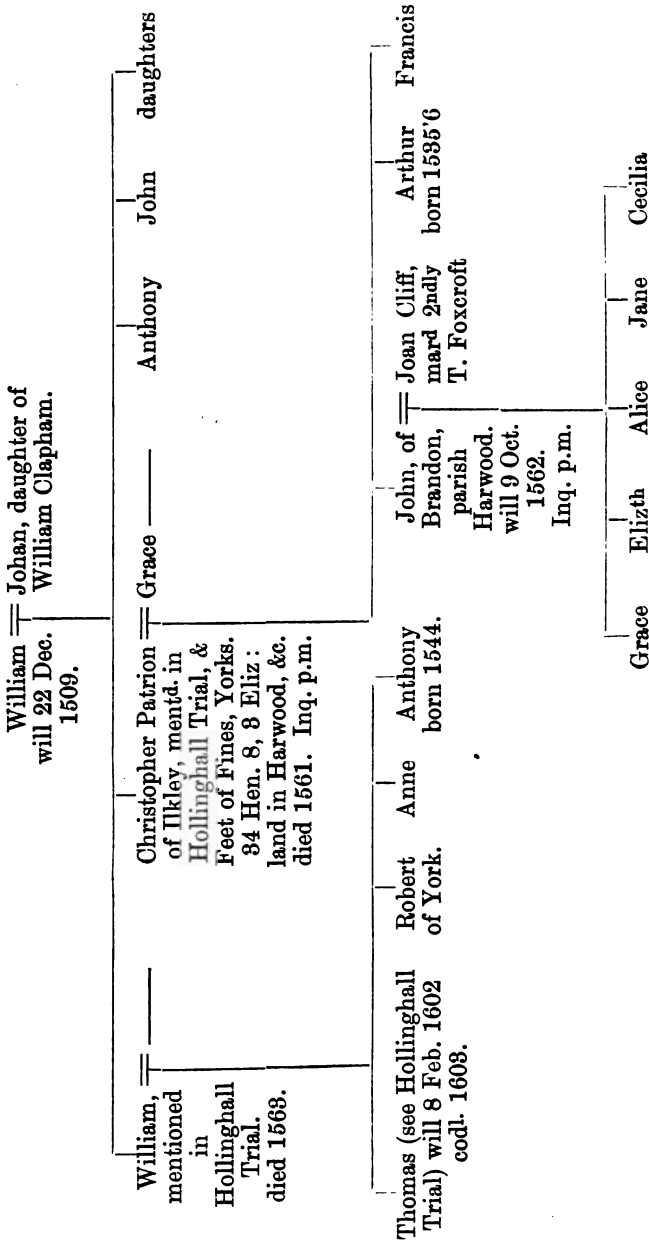
—o—

STRANGE APPEARANCE.—On the 18th of January, 1792, a singular meteoric appearance was observed near Stockton-on-the-Forest, about four miles from York, which resembled a large army in separate divisions, some in black and others in white uniforms. One of these divisions formed a line that appeared near a mile in extent, in the midst of which appeared a number of fir trees, which seemed to move along with the line. These aerial troops moved in different directions, and sometimes with amazing rapidity. The above is stated to have been seen by persons of credit and respectability. A meteoric phenomenon of the same kind was seen near Harrogate, on Sunday, June 28th, 1812, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, by Anthony Jackson, aged 45 years, and Martin Turner, a young man, the son of a farmer in the neighbourhood. When looking after their cattle they were suddenly surprised to see at some distance what appeared to them a large body of armed men, in white military uniforms, in the centre of which was a person of a commanding aspect dressed in scarlet. After performing various evolutions the whole body began to move forward in perfect order towards the summit of a hill, passing the spectators at the distance of about 100 yards. No sooner had this body, which extended four deep over an enclosure of 80 acres, attained the hill, than a second body, far more numerous than the former, dressed in a dark-coloured uniform, appeared, and marched after the first to the top of the hill, where they both joined and passed down the opposite side of the hill and disappeared, when a column of thick smoke spread over the plain. The time from the first appearance of this strange phenomenon to the clearing up of the smoke, the spectators supposed was little more than five minutes. These appearances created a great sensation among the superstitious, who considered them as ominous of the great waste of blood by Britain in her wars with America and France.

MAWDES OF WEST RIDDLESDEN:

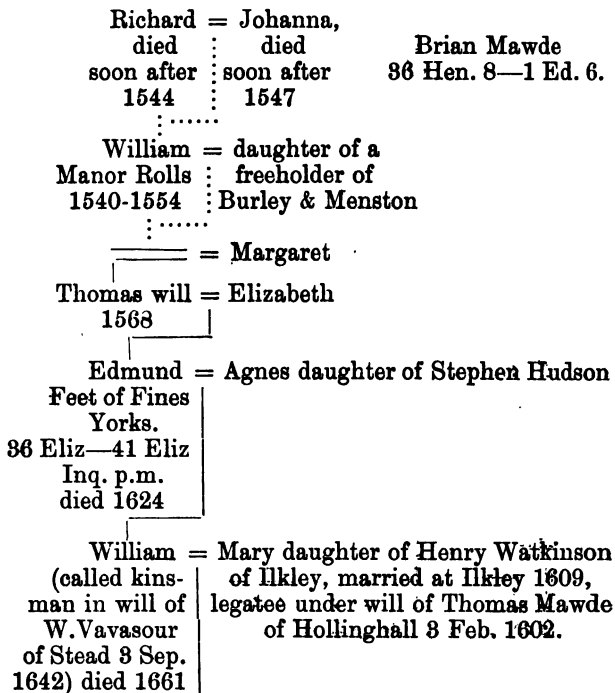


MAWDES OF ILKLEY:



[Proofs of the connection with the
Burley Mawdes desired.]

MAWDES OF BURLEY-IN-WHARFEDALE:



This Pedigree comes down to the present time.

REV. JOHN GIBSON, (p. 89.) The letters written by Mr. Gibson, and transcribed by himself into a book are in the possession of the Rev. W. R. Tate, of Walpole, Halesworth. He was son of John Gibson, husbandman, deceased. He is probably the same as a John Gibson who received the living of Thorp Arch in 1678, South Kirkby in 1675, Folkton in 1718, vacating all three livings by death in 1727. He was buried at South Kirkby Dec. 15, 1727. Mr. Moore-Smith read an account of the letters before the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, May 2nd, 1892. They are chiefly of interest in connexion with the history of Cambridge University. We have to acknowledge the receipt of the reprint from the "Eagle," June, 1892, entitled "John Gibson's Manuscript," 23 pages, demy 8vo., in which we find many interesting notes by Mr. Moore-Smith. Gibson's mother died in the Fall of 1668. He mentions his sister Prudence, and brothers-in-law (evidently,) Francis Wright, — Smithson, and Robert Micklefield, junior, and his uncle Capt. Cuthbert Harrison, of Acaster, who married Lennox, daughter of Marmaduke Lord Langdale.

Yorkshire Place Names and Surnames.

[We print the following more for its bibliographical rarity than for its intrinsic worth. It was the work of a Moravian Brother, who was born in Bedfordshire, educated at Fulneck, Yorkshire, and resided at Lausanne. It will be seen that it is No. 8 of a series. The uniqueness of a privately printed Yorkshire pamphlet in Switzerland will atone for its appearance in our pages, although there are undoubtedly several extremely faulty etymological suggestions; the most flagrant of which, in our opinion, we will indicate by notes in parenthesis, (a), (b), (c), &c.]

OLIM VIII NAMES

Geoffry waes min name in Engla Land,
A book-o-bosom swá did cristnian mé;
Siththa the blodig sege bi Agincourt
The bowmen af min band aye name mé
[Earmstrang.]

LAUSANNE

MDCCCLXXV

Printed *solely* for the writer's relatives and a few friends. [81 pages.]

Lausanne — Printed by George Bridel.

A hermit like myself, cut off by my deafness and other infirmities from all social enjoyments, necessarily contracts the habit of musing on all sorts of subjects. During the long and gloomy evenings of last week, the origin and signification of the names of places and persons have occupied my thoughts. My attempt to explain why places and people bear the names they do, would I foresaw, prove like everything else I have undertaken in life a sad failure, nor has my foresight played me false.

I am told that books exist where one or another of my countrymen has taken the trouble to tell to every one who has faith in him, why he and the spot he inhabits bear the names they do. I have never happened to meet with any of these productions, and have therefore no external aids in my desultory attempts to ferret out the truth; but I console myself with the conviction that the subject is one of not the slightest importance to any human creature, and that consequently anyone may play with it as he lists without burdening his conscience.

If the authors of the books above mentioned have well and duly performed the task they undertook, this implies on their part a knowledge of the language of the Celts (the ancient Britons), that of the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes and of the bastard Latin spoken in the North of France in the eleventh century; to say nothing of the

hundreds of various *dialects* spoken in different parts of the land. As to the pronunciation of the names of our villages, most of which existed before A.D. 1100, as the Dom Boc proves to us, it is only through the arduous labours of English and German philologists that we are able to make a plausible guess as to how the English tongue was pronounced between the sixth and the fifteenth centuries, even by educated men; and how few were educated prior to the Reformation! How widely the language of the common people differed from that of their superiors may be imagined by contrasting the correct English of to day with any of the dialects still current in our counties. The following may serve as an instance. A Yorkshire gentleman would say: "Joe, you know you are bound to send my new coat home before Sunday;" while the same words uttered by a Yorkshire peasant would *sound* as if written: "Jooah, ye nooah ye're baand to send my new coit hooam afoor Soondy." How the unhappy vowels are here maltreated.

In my attempts to trace the name of a place to its root, I have never hesitated to look upon all the fifteen vowels of modern English as interchangeable; rejecting any one of them and substituting any other in its place; and it is only by this summary method that I have been able occasionally to discover the meaning of the names of places and families.

Anglo-Saxon and Danish, two branches of the Teutonic, form the body of modern English, differing however more from each other than do the so called Doric of the Scotch Lowlands and the patois of Somersetshire. As all nations are in the habit of giving a name to their places of abode in their own tongue, we might assume a priori that the majority of our towns and villages would bear Anglo-Saxon or Danish names, and we should not err in so doing. Still this rule has numerous exceptions; the Celtic, the language of the ancient Britons, crops up in every part of our fair land of England; the Roman Eagle has, from the shores of Kent to the Cheviot Hills, left the impress of its talons, and many a crumbling tower tells us where the steel clad Norman baron had entrenched himself behind stone walls, thence to overawe the Saxon ceorls whom he and his compeers had compelled to pass under the yoke.

Man is a gregarious animal, and hence from the earliest times is found living in company. These clusters of human beings, after they had exchanged the pastoral for the agricultural state, were necessitated to give names to the sites they had chosen for their permanent residence, in order to distinguish the one from the other.

The culture of the land implies the possession of stores of food, and to protect those stores from the greed of ill disposed neighbours, sites difficult of access would be chosen; hence a *hill* would be selected before a plain. This we find to have been the case in countries which are known to have been among the earliest inhabited, e.g. in Italy. While slowly making my way from Florence to Rome, a quarter of a century ago, I was struck with the fact that in ancient Umbria and

the Land of the Sabines not only Perugia and the other cities whose Cyclopian walls have for thousands of years successfully resisted the assaults of time and tempest, but that also the greater number of villages visible from my line of march were perched on or near the summits of high and often precipitous hills. The oldest name signifying a hill known to me, is that of *dun*, and as I have suggested the hill having been chosen as a place of residence from the security it afforded *naturally*, the word *dun* came to signify any place where the inhabitants had thrown up an earthen rampart or a rude stone wall for their protection. This monosyllable *dun* is, I doubt not, the parent of the A. S. *tun*, of our word *town*, and of the syllable *ton* forming the end of the names of so many thousands of our towns and villages. As we find the *u* accented in the word *tun* in the ancient manuscripts, we know our A. S. ancestors pronounced it *toon*; it is still so pronounced in the Scotch Lowlands and in Ulster, in both of which countries a cluster of half a dozen huts claims the honour of being a *toon*. [So in North and East Yorkshire.]

Another common termination of the names of our towns and villages is *by* or *bye*. The Anglo-Saxons used the word, but it is to the Danes we owe the appellations of an endless number of places in our Eastern and North Eastern counties where they so long were dominant, and where their descendants still abide. It is to this strong infusion of Danish blood into the population of northern England, which still so favorably distinguishes physically and morally the northern from the southern inhabitants of our island. What a contrast between the muscular frame and the indomitable independent spirit of a Yorkshire clothier, and the slighter limbs and crouching deportment of our southern peasantry!

The A. S. termination *ham*, the ancient pronunciation of which (*hame*) is still preserved in Scotland, speaks for itself; it is but an earlier form of *home*, in the sense of a dwelling.

To distinguish these various *hams*, *tons* and *byes*, a prefix or a suffix was necessary. A word indicating the relative *height* of a place here plays an important part. The Celtic *Pen* or *Ben* has given names to thousands of places in Wales and Scotland, and to not a few in England; among the latter to Pendleton, Penhow, Pennard, Penning and Penrith. The A. S. *heah*, meaning *high*, has named innumerable towns and hamlets, e.g. Higham, Hightown, Howden, Houghton, and perhaps Hutton (*a*); while to the A. S. *hira* (the comparative of the adjective *heah* and meaning *higher*), we are indebted for the names of the numerous villages called Horton, as also Ireton, Ireby (*b*) and Iron Acton.*

From the A. S. *up* and *uppe*, we have Upton, Hopton, (c)Uppingham, Apperleigh, etc.

* I am assured that there is no iron stone found at or near Iron Acton, and that it owes its name to the circumstance of its lying *higher* than its neighbour, the Norman village of Acton Turville.

The situation of a place on the banks of a stream has often given it a name. The Celtic words *Aar*, *Aire*, *ure*, *ouse* and *oos* all mean a stream, and have given names to places wherever the Celts once dwelt. In England we have Airton, Ouseburne, Ouseden, Ousefleet and Ouzeley; on the Rhine Ahrweiler; in Switzerland Aargau, Aarberg, and I strongly suspect that the original name of Berne was Eb-Aarn, i. e. "on the Aar." A tradition of comparatively modern date gives a different origin to the name. Berchtold, Duke of Zehringen, founded the city in the XII^e century, and being asked to name it, he replied he would give it the name of the first wild animal he shot during his next day's chase, and this proved to be a bear, and thence came the name of Berne. In support of this fable, the *armoires parlantes* of the place, a black bear marchant, are pointed out to us strangers, and we are further requested to look at a bas relief below the statue of the Duke, erected in the present century, where the hunting story is cut in stone for the edification of all beholders. The truth is that many centuries before a Duke of Zehringen existed, the peninsula on which Berne stands, was inhabited by a tribe of Celts, who would naturally give their cluster of huts the name of Eb-Aarn, encompassed as they were on three sides by the river Aar. This idea of mine would be caviare to the Bernese; they worship the bears, of which they keep a family at the cost of the town, and the peasants never fail on entering Berne on market days to regale Herr and Frau Mutz and their bearlings with apples, pears and other delicacies. Truth to tell what was said of our Norman kings and their stags in the New Forest, may with equal propriety be applied to the Bernese and their bears: "They love them as if they were their children."

Mais revenons à nos moutons:

The A. S. words *waeter*, *wyl*, *brune*, *burne*, *broc* (pron. brook) and *becc*, and the Danish *vand*, indicate places situated on water, e. g. Waterton, Wellingborough, Ashbourne, Carisbrooke, Bexley, Holbeck, Wansford and Wanstead, while *wudu*, *wald* and *weald*, all signifying wood, have given names to hundreds of our towns and villages, e. g. Woodford, Woodbury, Woodchester, Woodstock, Wooton, the Yorkshire Wolds and the Weald of Kent. The name of our celebrated freebooter Robin Hood is but a perversion of Wood, and is correctly translated by Thierry in his Norman conquest of England with *Robin des Bois*. The word wald for wood seems to have been supplanted by the latter. There is a village in Huntingdonshire called Wood Walton. It would seem that the good people had forgotten the original meaning of *Walt* in Walton (*d*), and so to indicate the sylvan character of the surrounding country, prefixed Wood to Walton, and thus inflicted on the village the eminently absurd name of Wood-wood-ton. A somewhat similar *bérue* was made with the name of the hamlet now called Woodle Hill. Its original appellation was Wood Hill, but when the latter word was gradually absorbed by the former, and the two became in the mouths of the natives Woodle, the wisecracks tacked on a second hill (*Ossa on Pelion*), and Woodle Hill now means Wood-Hill-Hill. [If this refers to Woodhall Hill, near Calverley, the author is in error.]

Trees have a still more numerous progeny than woods. The oak,—A. S. *ac* and *aac*,—meets us at every turn, e.g. in (e) Acton, Ackworth, Accrington, Eccles, Hockley, Oakley, Ockbrook and Oakingham*; the ash,—A. S. *aesc*,—is equally prolific of village names, such as Ashton, Ashby, Eshton, Ashbourne and Esholt; while in Ayscough we trace the Danish *Askescov*, i. e. Ashwood. The elm,—A. S. *elm* and *ellm*,—furnishes us with Elmdon, Elmham, Elmstead, Elmswell and Helmsley. The beech,—A. S. *bece* and *boc* (the latter pronounced book),—gives us Beechingham, Beechingstoke, etc., and what is more interesting our word *book*, for it was on the bark of the beech that our Northern ancestors cut or scrawled their Runic letters, and when a number of the squares of bark were tied together they formed a *book*, and each square was called a *leaf*. The Latin word *liber* has the same double meaning of book and bark, and *folium* means the leaf of a tree and the leaf of a book. The birch,—A. S. *byrce* and *birce*,—lent its name to Bircham, Birchfield, Birchington and Berkley, but not to Berkshire, which is uniformly pronounced *Barkshire* by its inhabitants. In the maps of England, as England was in Anglo-Saxon times, a great part of the Berkshire of to-day appears as occupied by a forest called Baer-ac-wudu, and the ancient name of the county was Baer-ac-scire. We know that the oak, from the time of Abraham (the oak in Mamre) and the Druids, was something sacred,† and we know historically that long after Druid worship had ceased, county assemblies in Berkshire were held under an oak of great age, and consequently bare of bark: *inde*, Bare-oak-shire. Whittock Green, a hamlet in Bedfordshire, had its name from an ancient oak deprived of its bark and was therefore *white*.

As the apple is nothing but a self civilised crab, the tree producing it may have been from very early times cultivated in England, but its Celtic name *afal*, points rather to the A. S. word *aepl* as its root. Certain it is that a century before the days of Edward the Confessor his countrymen had their *weortgards* (orchards), and we cannot be surprised at meeting with such names as Appleby, Appledore, Appleshaw and Appleton.

The willow,—A. S. *sealh*,—is the root of Selby, Selwood, Soldrop, etc.

Our pretty shrub the Broom,—A. S. *brom*,—once so widely spread over our moors, has left its mark on our maps, e.g. Bromham, Bromley, Brompton, Bramley and Bramham.

The nature of the ground on which or near which a village stood, often furnished it with a name. From the predominance of stone,—A. S. *staen*, Dan. *steen*,—we have Stanford, Stanhope, Stanley, Staningley, Stansfield, Stanton and Whinstanley; as also Rockburn, Rockcliffe, Rockland and Rockingham. A clay soil,—A. S. *claeg*,—

* May not Darley, Darlington, Derby, Derwent, etc., (f) owe their names to *dew*, the Celtic name of the oak? If so, those places would mean Oakfield, Oakmead, Oakby and Oakwater. (Dan. Derwand.)

† The recesses of a forest often produce in me a feeling akin to awe, which when a stripling more than once prevented my "harrying corbies' nest" in Lowsden Wood.

gave a name to Clayton, Clayhanger and Cleckheaton ; a sandy one to Sandal Magna, Sandhurst, Sandon and Sandy.

Many names we owe to animals, e. g. to the horse,—A. S. *hors* ;—Horseley, Horsham and Horsemore ; to the cow,—A. S. *cu*,—Cowley, Cowfold and Cowpen ; to the sheep,—A. S. *sceap*,—Scopwick, Skipwith, Skipton and Shipley ; and to *Faar*, the Danish name of the animal, Farsley, Farnley, Farnworth and Fairbottom.*

The Buck,—A. S. *buc*,—named Buckden, Buckley, Buckingham and a dozen Bucklands ; the Hind,—A. S. *hynd*,—Hindon, Hindley and Hinton ; the Hart,—A. S. *hiort*,—we meet with in Hertford, Hartington, Hartland and Hartley. The Hare,—A. S. *hara*,—bolts before us in twenty places in every county, e. g. Harewood, Harrold (i. e. Hareholt) and Harden. The Fox,—A. S. *fox*, and in Dan. *raev*,—has left his mark in numerous Foxleys, and possibly in Rivoc and Rivington. Whether the Bear,—A. S. *bar*,—or the Boar,—A. S. *baer*,—gave names to Barby and scores of other places commencing with Bar and Baer is a moot point ; they probably shared the honour between them ; but that the wolf, or rather a pack of wolves gave existence to the name of Wolverton admits of no doubt ; yet a sarcastic traveller intimated his conviction, that the ravenous appetites of the millions of hungry folk who annually enter the bar of the Wolverton station, sufficiently account for the name of the place.

The feathered tribes have helped us to many names of places ; thus the Eagle,—A. S. *earn*,—supplies us with Arnside, Whernside, Arncliffe, Earnshaw and Wharnccliffe ; the Hawk,—A. S. *heavoc*,—with Hawkcliffe, Hawkshaw, Hawkhurst and Hawksbury ; and even the waddling goose,—A. S. *gos*, pronounced *goose*,—may be traced in Gosfield, Guiseley and Gisburn (*g*).

The A. S. word *bolt*, originally signifying a building, and ultimately a village formed by a collection of buildings, is exceedingly common especially in the north of England, e. g. Bolton Canons, Bolton le Moors, Bolton by Bowland, Bolton le Sands, Bolton on Dearne and Bolton Percy.

The word *wic*, *wyc* or *wyce*, whether standing alone as in Wyke, or forming the first or last syllables of numberless names of places, generally means a village. The *wich* in Middlewich and Northwich is said to mean *salt*, those towns being situated on our inexhaustible Cheshire saltmines. I know of no European tongue in which *wich* means salt. The Greek is *halas*, from which are derived the Latin *sal*, Norman *sel*, German *Salz*, Danish *Dutch* and English *salt*, Anglo-Saxon *sealt*. The Slavonic races call it *sol* ; the Celts *halen*, and when they inhabited central Europe gave to the sites of their saltmines the names they still bear, e. g. Halle and Hallstadt. In England the names of places beginning or ending in *wic*, are commonly situated on a bay, or if inland at the entrance of a lateral valley. The general idea attached by the Anglo-Saxons to the monosyllable *wic*, would appear to have

* I suspect the name of the very ancient town of Daventry was Dafod-tre, the Celtic for Sheep-town.

been that of a place of refuge natural or artificial. That *vic*, in our English names of places, may in some few instances have had a Roman origin is possible, but the Romans certainly *built* few *vici*, their name for villages. They conquered England and behaved as conquerors, and there is rarely much love lost between races standing in such a relation to each other. Caesar got as good as he gave during his two filibustering expeditions to our coast, and for a century later our Celtic ancestors saw no more Romans, save in the guise of peaceful merchants. Claudius at length renewed the attempt to conquer our island, though it was with great difficulty that the four legions chosen for the enterprise could be induced to embark, so high was the opinion entertained by the Roman soldiery of British valour. It cost the Roman generals thirty bloody battles to become masters of the Isle of Wight and to subject a few of the Celtic tribes on our Southern coast. But for the constant dissensions among the British chiefs, it may with truth be asserted that in all human probability our valiant forefathers would never have passed under the yoke; for the prestige of Rome had begun to wane, she had passed the culminating point of her glory. Britain at length became a province of the wide spread empire, but the conquerors never attempted to colonise it; they were simply encamped in our country. Had the Roman governors of Britain been all as wise and as humane as was one of their number, Agricola, it is probable that the Britons like their Celtic cousins in Gaul, would have become amalgamated with their conquerors and thus have become inoculated with a civilisation in some respects superior to their own; but tyranny generates hatred and the feud between the two races never became extinct till the last of the legions in the Vth century abandoned our shores, the Britons celebrating their departure by converting their walled camps (*castra*) into bonfires. The site of each Roman station is clearly indicated by the termination Chester or Cester, corrupt forms of *castrum*. Knowing how cordially they were hated, the Romans can scarcely have ventured to dwell in villages, and hence I conclude that but few of our *vics* are mutilations of the Latin *vicus*.

If a town or village requires a distinctive name, the same necessity, not to say a greater one, exists for a distinctive appellation for its inhabitants. Family names have arisen in various ways in various countries. Perhaps the earliest method adopted was by calling a man the son of his father. To distinguish one Solomon or Joseph from another, the Hebrews called him Solomon ben David, or Joseph ben Jacob, just as the Arabs of to-day call them Suleyman ben Daoud, and Yussuf ben Yacoub. This method, clumsy as it is, was adopted in several countries in Europe, indeed is still in full force in Russia. The name of the Crown Prince of Russia is Nicolai Alexandrovitch, i. e. Nicholas son of Alexander, and that of her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh Maria Alexandrovna, i. e. Mary, Alexander's daughter. I do not know the baptismal names of General Gortschakoff and his father, but supposing that of the former to be Frederic and of the latter John, the Emperor would address him vocally or by letter

as "Feodor' Ivanovitch," i. e. Frederic Johnson. The Norman *Fitz* is the equivalent of the Russian *Vitsch*. In Denmark it appears to me that one fifth of the family names among the peasantry terminate in son or rather *sen*, e. g. Hansen, Gormsen, Knudsen (Canute's son), Nielsen and Nelsen; and I believe it was to the colonisation of our Northern and North Eastern counties by the Danes that we mainly owe our crowd of Johnsons, Jacksons, Wilsons, Williamsons, Davisons, Dawsons and Thomsons. A similar method somewhat modified still lingers in some out of the way nooks and corners in the North of England. On the Greenfield moors in Saddleworth there is a hut well known to weary and thirsty grouse shooters by the name of Bill's o' Jack's (William Jackson's); and a Yorkshire lady told me that on asking her father for information as to her pedigree, she learned that she was "Mary o' Tom's o' Bill's o' Ned's o' Studley Row."

The physical peculiarities of a man have often given a name to his descendants; hence such family names as White, Black, Grey, Blake, —Dan. *bleg*, pale,—Reed,—A. S. *rud*, red,—Whitehead, Short and Long. The real name of Fuseli, a native of Zurich, but long resident in England, was Füssli, meaning Little Foot; but the artist, on his arrival in London, thought fit to give his non-euphonious name an Italian twist and dubbed himself Fuseli. The Anglo-Saxons called a fair haired man *Fær feax*, and a carrotty headed one *Fyr feax*, whence our family name of Fairfax. Any one who possessed a superabundance of hair,—the Esau or Absalom of his village,—was at once named Feax (the Hairy), probably the origin of the name of the well known Yorkshire family of Fawkes; though the Fawkeses of Farnley are said to descend from the Norman family de Vaux. Foote is not an uncommon family name, and on the Great Western Road, ere railways were, I read from the box seat of the mail the name of John Toe, on the signboard of a village inn. The Norman,—now Yorkshire,—family name of Foljambe, signifying *mad leg*, arose from some peculiarity of that useful member, or from the over vigorous use an early Foljambe made of said leg in kicking about his serfs. Armstrong, Sheepshanks, Rigg, Clough (Celt, *lame*) and scores of other bodily peculiarities have enriched our family vocabulary. Moral qualities also named a man. A joker transmitted to his descendants the name of Merry; extraordinary cunning to Fox if an Anglo-Saxon, to Lennox if a Celt. Among the numerous names which puzzle me, that of Whewell, the late celebrated Master of Trin. Col. Cambridge, takes the first place. An Edinburgh reviewer called it a name easier to whistle than to pronounce, and possibly a remote ancestor of the Reverend gentleman may have been as distinguished by his proficiency in the art of whistling, as his remote descendant was by his knowledge of all the sciences, and that thence came the name.

A man's occupation often procured him his family name, and hence the innumerable hosts of Smith, derived like our word *smite* from the A. S. verb *smitan*, to strike. Among the various Smiths, some owed their names to occupations no longer existing, e. g. Arrowsmith, but

the family name survives, as does that of Fletcher, the Norman synonym of Arrowsmith. I suggested in *Notes and Queries* that the first syllable of the curious name of *Sucksmith*, might be a corrupt form of the Danish *sogn* (parish), indicating a monopoly or privilege, like that granted to a *soke* mill, but another correspondent of N. & Q. proposed the Norman *soc*, meaning ploughshare, and I have no doubt that he is right.

The generic name for an artisan is in A. S. *wirta*, pronounced *reet*; and thence came the family name of Wright, e. g. Arkwright, Wheelwright, Cartwright and Wainwright. The priests gulled their flocks into the belief of fables of all kinds, but we need not accuse them of having assured the simple souls that a second deluge was at hand, and so set them to ark building. Ark in Arkwright is the Norman *arc*, a bow, and for bows and arrows there was always a steady demand in Old England. The Celtic name of a blacksmith was *gof*, and the Norman one *mareschale ferrand*, and thence came our Goughs and Marshalls, possibly also our Ferrands. The list of occupations which have given rise to our family names would be endless; some of them however are liable to be misunderstood; among them that of Walker. No celebrated pedestrian gave birth to it. A walker, Dan. *valker*, was a man employed in fulling cloth. The Normans called such a man *fouleur de drap*, and so arose the family name of Fuller. Singularly enough one of our commonest trades, that of shoemaking, seems to have left no family names indicating that the original proprietors thereof had soled sandal, boot, or shoe, or whacked a lapstone, while in Germany Herr Schumacher is very common. The official name of a shoemaker is I believe Cordwainer, a name which at once transports us to Cordova, in Spain, which town, by the way, we ought to pronounce *Córdova* and not *Cordóva*. The Musulmen of Morocco were first rate tanners; the finest leather still bears the name of Morocco. When the Moslem conquered Spain, the tanners migrated to Cordova, and the shoemakers, in all the more civilised parts of Europe, *intimated* to their customers that they only used the best, i. e. Cordovan leather. Thence came their name of Cordovaners, now spelt cordwainers.

One source of family names is an ecclesiastical one. Sworn to celibacy as the priests were, one would have supposed that they would never have communicated nomen vel prænomen to a family. Alack-a-day! the law of nature sets the canon law, and the dicta of even an infallible pope at nought, as proved by the prevalence of such proper names as Bishop, Abbott, Prior, Fryer, Frere, Monk, Parsons, Clarke, Vickers and Procter.

A man's place of residence, or some peculiarity attached to such place, has often conferred upon him a family name, e. g. Wood, Shaw, Hill, Dale, Moore, Lea, Lees, Holmes, Briggs, Cross. Now certain it is that none of the ancestors of the persons bearing these names were the *objects* above mentioned, but they dwelt in them, at them or near them, and possibly possessed them, and thus the man and the thing became associated in the minds of their neighbours. Doubtless

originally Robin Wood would be known as Robin o' the Wood, and his Danish neighbour as Gorm of the Skov (Shaw), but for brevity's sake would be docked into MM. Wood and Shaw. How many family names have arisen from the christian cross! When this symbol was first presented to our Saxon pagan ancestors, they called it what it really was, a *Rod*, with a short transverse appendix. This name became later *rood*, and in Yorkshire *royd*. When one or another of the more superstitious of the inhabitants of the Yorkshire hills and dales stuck up such a rood on the gable or in front of his house, he became known to his neighbours by the name of Ecroyd or Acroyd (oak cross), Holroyd (holy cross), or Murgatroyd (moor-gate-cross). Our English word *cross*, and the Danish *cors*, mere varieties of the Latin *crux*, *crucis*, became in like manner family names when prefixed to *ley*, *thwaite*, *by*, *son* or *ton*, e. g. Crossley, Crossthwait, Crossby, Corston and Corsham.

The word *botham*, meaning a vale or dale, has given many names to families, especially in the North of England, e. g. Higginbotham (Oakdale), Sidebotham (Corndale,—A. S. *sæd*) and Ramsbotham. One of the most remarkable family names I ever met with, was that of Shufflebotham. I counted amongst my intimate friends a family thus designated; a family well worthy of a name less likely to produce a smile on the features of those who heard it for the first time. Imagine the effect produced in a crowded drawing room by a footman announcing the arrival of Miss Matilda Shufflebotham! Shakspeare's question: "What's in a name?" has been often repeated; but if ever addressed to a member of my friend's family, I suspect he would reply, again quoting our immortal bard: "More than is dreamt of in your philosophy!" Now this unfortunate name was originally so simple, so harmless, that any fair maiden might have been happy to adopt it for her own; there is a pleasant idyllic flavour about it. It originally consisted like the family name of Schofield, of the Danish words *Skov* *fællod* (Shawfield), to which was later appended the Teutonic *boden*, or dale. This skovfeldboden means therefore neither more nor less than Woodfielddale; and verily it would be difficult to find a name that more plainly "babbles o' greenfields;" it is redolent of primroses, violets and the shepherd's delight; a novelist might choose it for the hero or heroine of his fiction.

Names of foreigners who have settled in England have been at times strangely transmogrified. When Nathan Mayers Rothschild quitted his shop with the "Red signboard" (Roth Schild), in the ghetto of Francfort, and pitched his tent in the City, he soon became known there by the cannibal name of "Roast Child," and to this day half the population of our Babylon continues to miscall his descendants "Ross Child."—A member of the ancient and noble German family of Manteufel, i. e. Man Devil, has been softened down to Mandeville. Among the thousands of French emigrants whom that superstitious despot Louis XIV, by revoking the Edict of Nantes, compelled to seek our hospitable shores, the nobles and gentry e. g.

the Laboucheres, the La Touches, the La Trobes and the Romillys have retained their names unaltered, but most of the names of the operative class who settled in Spitalfields or in our manufacturing towns have become obsolete or so changed as scarcely to be recognised. Thus the French silk weaver named Dumilieu became Dumilow at Leicester, and his brother emigrant, Jacques Milieu, was soon known by his fellow craftsmen as Jem Mellalew or Mallalieu, and numbers of the poor exile's descendants are still found among the "hands" of the Manchester factories; reminding all those versed in history of the diabolical deeds of the worst even of the Bourbon tyrants.

After dotting down the above yesterday, it is no wonder that during my walk to Prilly, this morning, the subject of the names of places in England, with which I was familiar half a century ago, should recur to me. I speak of my *walk* to Prilly, but my *creep* thither would be a more appropriate term, for the moral suffering I have undergone during my last lustrum has grievously crippled my body as well as my mind. As my handmaiden Sophie has relieved my table of the tea things, rather than lapse into my normal state of do-nothing-ness between eight and ten o'clock, I will (to use a phrase of one of my teachers) "try to endeavour" to commit to paper my musings of this morning, as to the why and wherefore some few places in West Yorkshire bear the names they do. That the result of my cogitations will prove "naught" in the opinion of my nephews and nieces, I have no manner of doubt. Be it so; mistakes in etymology are not mortal sins.

Ingleborough is no borough at all, but a hill; in A. S. *beorh*, and when prefixed by *Ingle* the compound word means *Beacon Hill*. Need there was for such beacons during the many centuries when Celts, Danes and Saxons rushed forth moved by lust of booty, or lust of blood. History has recorded the particulars of many such raids bringing death and desolation to the vallies of West Yorkshire.

Sedberg. (*k*) Knowing nothing of the surroundings of this town, I can only suggest the A. S. *sæd*, corn, as the root of the name, which would then mean Cornhill, implying that Sedberg was surrounded rather by arable than grazing land.

Gisburn, i. e. Goosebeck, (*l*)—A. S. *Goes-burne*.—A fat stubble goose was as toothsome a morsel to an Anglo-Saxon, as our goose is to us to-day, and rather more so. If I envy our semi-barbarous ancestors anything, it is the perfection of their digestive organs. They could eat *any* amount of *any* thing at *any* time, as old chronicles inform us; they would have borne away the bell in a pitched prog combat, from the most hungry of ostriches and most voracious of sharks. The common phrase that the sole fault of the goose is that it is two much for one and not enough for two, was assuredly never hatched in the brain of an Anglo-Saxon, to whom the fattest goose that ever waddled would only have been a snack by way of a damper

before his twelve o'clock dinner. I believe the names of Gisburn, Guiseley and Goosnargh, near Preston, had all this goosey origin.

Skipton. Here we are on safer ground. It is clearly the A. S. *sceap, scaep, sceop, scēp*,—so variously was it spelt,—meaning a sheep which gave a name to Skipton. The wide moors surrounding the town in the olden time must have afforded an almost unlimited extent of summer pasturage to large flocks of sheep, and the well watered valleys below would afford them a sufficiency of hay to feed them, when driven by snow and sleet from the higher grounds. Skipton must have been the metropolis of the woolly tribe.

Flasby. The name of this village, situated at no great distance from Skipton, leaves me in doubt as to its original meaning. Browsed as were the surrounding moors by large flocks in the summer tide, and were therefore shorn there, may not the fleeces,—A. S. *flyers*,—have been temporarily deposited at the above named village, and be first housed below in Skipton at the close of the season? There the staplers of Keighley, Bradford and Leeds would heartily welcome the Craven farmers on the last Tuesday of September, and cunningly cajole them out of their bales of wool, by dazzling them with the sight of leathern purses crowded to repletion with silver crowns, or by rouleaux of gold Jacobuses. If my suggestion has,—to use a Germanism,—“hand and foot,” Flasby was called Flysby, (*m*) meaning Fleeceby.

Kildwick, was the name originally *Kildwick* or *Killwick*? If the former, it was so called by the Danes, in whose tongue *kilde* means a spring; if the latter, it is a modification of the Latin *cella*, meaning a church, or more exactly an oratory or chapel, and Killwick would signify Churchtown. Kill has given a name to hundreds of parishes in Ireland and Scotland.

Grassington, still pronounced by its inhabitants as it was by their ancestors eight centuries ago *Gersington*, explains itself and must be surrounded or situated on fruitful meadows: *Grass-mead-town*.

Rilstone. The name of this village, so familiar to all the admirers of Wordsworth, I am strongly tempted to attribute to the Danes. The greater part of the West Riding of York is on the sandstone formation, but meets the old limestone at or near Skipton. Does the sandstone crop up again at Rilstone? If I could trust my memory (alas! I can not), I should say that the strata of rock at the edge of the moor above the church are exposed, and farther that they are friable, and as a natural consequence deposit stones on the slope below. Such a loose geological formation gave a name to the village of Shelf.—Dan. (*n*) *skjælve*,—to shake or crumble. At a place called the Banks, near Fulnec, the sandstone is so fissured and friable that it could almost be quarried with the hand. Should however the moor above Rilstone Church be of primitive rock, limestone, granite or crystalline, my idea that Rilstone was known to the Danes as *Ryllesteen*, i. e. Rollstone, at once vanishes into thin air.

Malham, like the endless Maltons, Meltons, Miltons, Melbournes, Milbournes, etc., scattered over England, received its name either from the Dan, *molle*, meaning a mill, or the A. S. *mael-hus*, with a like meaning.

Silsden. Three candidates for the honour of having given a name to this village present themselves; the A. S. *sygelsdene*, the Dan. *Solsden*, both equivalent to Sunny Field; and *Siglsden*, i.e. Ryefield.

Utey, a hamlet in Airedale, and *Otey*, a town in Wharfedale, were probably so called from the culture of the oat, A.S. *ata*, pronounced *ota*. Though the Anglo-Saxons largely cultivated rye (*ryge*), barley (*bere*) and wheat (*hwaete**), yet in the North of England, as now in Scotland, the oat furnished their main farinaceous food in the form of porridge, bannocks or havercake. It may, I think, be fairly asked whether the word *ata* may not be derived from the verb *etan*, which means to eat, and thus became the generic name for food. Barley,—A. S. *bere*,—seems to have been chiefly converted into strong drink called *beor*, a word evidently derived from the *bere* or *barley* from which it was made, just as the Scotch call their whisky barley bree. How universal inordinate tippling was in the olden time, is proved by the fact that a man who abstained from all drink save water, thereby entailed on himself and his family the name of Drinkwater in England, Boileau in France, and Bevilacqua in Italy. I have never heard of a single Herr Wassertrinker in Germany, but I know intimately a Dr Bierfreund, i.e. Beerfriend. Luther knew his countrymen well and wrote some pungent epigrams upon their tippling propensities; one has been translated thus:

Each land must have a devil of its own.
Our German devil will a beer vat be,
And must be called "Swill," for I do fear
That this eternal thirst for Germany will be
A plague until the last great Judgment Day*.

Among the Germans, the Bavarians have the credit, such as it is, of being the most inveterate toppers; "a Bavarian, say they, is in the morning a beer barrel, but by six in the evening has become a barrel of beer."

Keighley. Cowfield. (o) The A. S. *cu* has undergone various modifications both as to spelling and pronunciation. In Bedfordshire, the scribes of the olden time wrote it key, as in Keysoe, and in the neighbourhood of Leeds, kah. The name of Keighley has the pleasure of being enounced by a sound utterly unknown to the English tongue, though common in Germany; any Teuton would at once pronounce the first syllable of Keighley as the inhabitants do, if requested to read aloud the imaginary word *Kihch*. Had the town the honour of sending a member to parliament, an honour still looming in the distance, I question whether more than ten of the six hundred honourables would

* The Saxon *hwaeta* has given us many proper names, e.g. Wheatley, Whitworth, Whitfield and Whitacre.

have an idea how the flourishing new borough's name ought to be pronounced.

Haworth. Highfarm. Celebrated as the home of the Brontë family.

Oakworth. Oakfarm. *Ebor*, a hamlet in the same valley as the above. Should I reach York, I will drop a few words anent this second Ebor.

Idle. (*p*) Of all the strange names of towns and places in England, and truly strange some of them are, this would at first sight appear to bear away the bell, yet I believe that its root may be distinctly traced to a word common to the Danish *hede*, the English *heath*, the A. S. *haeth* and the German *heide*, as also its diminutive *heidel*, which latter means simply Little Moor, and by eliminating the *h* we find *eidel*, scarcely differing from the utterly absurd name of Idle. Having satisfied myself, if no one else, as to the ancient name, I venture to volunteer a new one, for I cannot believe that the inhabitants will much longer submit to be stigmatised as the preeminently idle folk of the West Riding. I respectfully submit to the conscript fathers of the village the name of *Moorbye*, as euphonious, expressive of the site, incapable of being mutilated, and one that would fall pleasantly on the ears of the old Northmen, if, as the spiritists would fain have us believe, they are still within earshot and will "come when we do call them."

Blubber Houses. This name of a village, situated as it is in England, scarcely yields in absurdity to the last mentioned: though it might be a very appropriate appellation for a whaling establishment on the coasts of Greenland or Labrador, or for a place of rendezvous in one of the South Sea islands for the New England whalers. Though whale's blubber is, I believe, rarely found on any of our Yorkshire moors, Blaeberrys are there met with in abundance, and perhaps no where more so than in the neighbourhood of the place in question, *et inde Blaeberry Houses.*

Baildon. The name of this village is quite as interesting as the two preceding ones are strange. It takes us back to the remotest ages of which we have any reliable information, when men erected their altars on "high places" under the idea that they were there nearest to their tutelary deity Baal, the Roman Apollo, or the Sun. Baildon was originally called by our Celtic forefathers either *Baaldun* or *Baaldan*, both equally appropriate, the former meaning Baal's Hill, the latter Baal's Fire. The four great Baal festivals were naturally at the solstices and the equinoxes, and one of the most characteristic observances of the fetes was the lighting of immense bonfires, and hence the *flat* summit of a high hill was chosen for the display. The Baildon High Plane was admirably adapted to this use. Such an extent of

* What can have induced a new club of teetotalers to call themselves Templars? Those Templars were the most debauched wretches in Europe. The French have still a proverb about their drunkenness; they say of a sot: *Il boit comme un Templier*, i. e. he tipples like a Templar.

level ground on the summit of a hill, that hill at the same time commanding an immense prospect, would be rarely met with. The Baal fire lighted on the Eve of St. John would be visible over well nigh half the West Riding of York. The Baal tradition and the Baal bon-fires are not yet forgotten in the countries formerly or still inhabited by the Celtic race. Such fires are still kindled on the summits of the Scotch mountains and in Connaught, and last June I saw from my windows here numbers of them sparkling on the Savoy crags on the south side of the Lake of Geneva. Scott, in his *Lady of the Lake*, puts into the mouth of Roderick Dhu the phrase:

Blooming at *Beltane* in winter to fade.

When the Celts abandoned the worship of Baal, the papist priests, who were shrewd enough to be aware that wholesale conversions are only skin deep, in order to bridge over the chasm between the belief in Baal and Christianity, retained the feasts but transferred the divine honours to the Virgin on Lady Day; to St. John at Midsummer; to the archangel Michael at the autumnal equinox, reserving the greatest of the idolatrous feasts at midwinter to the Head of their new Creed, now our Christmas. That the winter festival called by the Celts *haul*, by the pagan Danes *yule* (both clearly springing from a common root with the Greek *helios*), should with them have been the main festival of the year, is perfectly natural. Remarking as the winter solstice approached, the daily decreasing power of their God, on whose beneficence they entirely depended, they feared his anger or his final disappearance, and it was only when they saw that the sun had recommenced his ascending march that their fears were dissipated and their joy expressed in feasting. The same terror and the same joy obtain to-day among the numerous pagan tribes swarming in tropical Africa. When at an eclipse the shadow of the moon obscures the sun, they are horribly scared, howling like gorillas, tearing their hair and their garments,—when garments they have,—and beating their tom-toms to bursting. Our roast turkeys and blazing plumpuddings at Christmas point, alas! often to nothing better than to the festivals celebrated twenty centuries ago on Baildon High Plane! Paganism dies hard.

Ilkley. (g) The root of the name of this pretty village, if village it still remain, lies in the four first letters, as we see that the Romans in the Itinerarium called it *Olicana*. Unfortunately the Romans mangled the old British names mercilessly, so that I am unable even to guess at the sound of the Celtic word buried in the *olic* of the Itinerary, or of its meaning. The *ana* is a meaningless tail hung on by a Roman scribe. The world's conquerors seem to have appreciated the site of Ilkley as others have done since, and to have made a stay there of some duration. They erected a castrum, and a shrine within it, for an altar was dug up there many years ago, dedicated to a water nymph, named *Verbeia*; such being the nearest approximation the centurion commanding the detachment, could make to the correct spelling of Wharfe, in Celt *Guerf*, i. e. the rapid. It is just possible

that the Elk whose gigantic skeleton is often discovered in the bogs of Ireland may have ranged the valley of the Wharfe; that the earliest inhabitants may have known the splendid animal by the same name as we do, transmitting it to the Roman soldiery, as we find it in *Olicana*; and that thus arose the name. This is just possible, but "I doot the fac," and must leave to much wiser heads than mine the task of discovering why Ilkley is called Ilkley.

My souvenirs of Ilkley well nigh fifty-eight years ago, are most delightful; verily delicious. We inhabited a rose embowered cottage in a green lane, belonging to a kind-hearted dame, named Stephenson (light be the earth on her grave!), who furnished me and my companions with three excellent meals a day, a matter of no small importance to schoolboys just let loose for the holidays. Who shall tell of our delight while bathing and fishing in the clear waters of the Wharfe, of our morning rambles on Rumbold's moor, to the great vexation of various coveys of grouse and grouselings; of our desperate efforts to trap at least one of the family of rabbits housed under the cow and calf? And then the long day's stroll and glorious picnic in the woods of Bolton Canons!—My fortnight at Ilkley, a month of May in Venice, and the winter 1847-48 in Rome, when Pio Nono promised to become felicior Augusto, melior Trajano, and when the Romans worshipped the ground on which he trod, I look back upon with a delight which I feel will be ineffacible till I shuffle off this mortal coil.

My Ilkley is, alas! no more. A disciple of Priesnits of Gräfenberg was the first to do violence to the charms of the "loveliest village of the vale;" Leeds and Bradford merchants next joined in the raid, and that ugliest of monsters the iron road has completed the devastation. *Fuit, Fuit!—Fuit Olicana mea formosissima.*

Ben Rhydding. The term rhydding, more or less modified, is met with in various countries where the Teuton tongue is spoken. In Wharfedale we have Ben Rhydding and Park Rhydding; in North Germany, Werningerode and Osterode; while in German Switzerland the *ryttis*, *ruthis*, and *rutlis* are endless, with Grütli, the fabulous cradle of Swiss independence, at their head. In every instance they mean a *clearing in a forest*; and at Ben Rhydding the Celtic *Ben* means that it is on the summit of a hill. In the South of England a road through a wood is called a *riding*, a road to *ride* on, but equally intended for walking or driving, and its real meaning is simply a clearing. All these names are derived from the Danish *rhydde*, the A. S. *hreddan* or the German *reuten*, signifying to root or stub up.

Halifax.—A. S. *halig-feax*, i.e. Holy Hair.—Truly a strange name for a town. Tradition tells us that a pious maiden whose locks were of singular length and beauty, became the victim of the brutality of a priest, who murdered her; that her remains were enclosed in a shrine, and that the Halig-feax became an object of worship to tens of thousands of pilgrims from all parts of England. Gradually the original name of the town, whatever it may have been, was supplanted

by that of its precious deposit. Is this fact or fiction? A question easier asked than answered. That the A. S. name for holy hair was *halig fear*, which strikingly resembles Halifax, is certain. That the town was at one time a place of pilgrimage, appears to me not unlikely. The village of Elland, at no great distance, is said to have been a hospital for the reception of *Ellende*, (r) i.e. strangers and pilgrims, and that thence came its present name. That the various roads leading to a sacred shrine should be well furnished with crosses is perfectly natural; the long ascent from Sowerby Bridge to the holy maiden's tomb, was probably as thickly studded with stations as that from the Biberbruck to Notre Dame des Ermites, which is still annually tramped over by a quarter of a million of the poor slaves of a degrading superstition. The multitude of crosses gave a multitude of family names to a multitude of people, whose piety had induced them to outpocket the requisite number of bright silver pennies to defray the cost of their erection. I am told that no where are the family names of Roydes, Akroyd, Ekroyd, Holroyd, Crossley, Cross-thwaite and Crossby, so numerous as in the wide spread parish of Halifax. Wide spread indeed it must be and fabulously wealthy if the late Mr. Oastler of Fixby, when, now forty years ago, battling with the late incumbent on the subject of the parish tithes, was justified in asserting that in case the law courts supported his reverence in his pretensions his annual revenue would amount to sixty thousand pounds. I once heard it asserted that the parish of Halifax would cover a space of ground eight miles long and as many broad. I there-upon polished up my somewhat rusty arithmetic, and I made the startling discovery that a mass meeting of the whole human race, estimating their number at 1200 millions, could find room there, allowing a square of eighteen inches to every man, woman and child. All reverence and respect for *such* a parish! I wish one of my young relatives would verify my calculation; I suspect I may have committed as grave an error as did the merchant who, when summing up the credit side of his ledger, inadvertently added the date of the year.

Sowerby. Dan. *Særbý*, i. e. (s) Hogton. As pork in summer and bacon in winter formed mainly the animal food of our Saxon and Norse ancestors, swine were kept in great numbers on our moors and valleys, and specially in our large forests, as we see duly recorded in the pages of the *Great Survey* of A.D. 1086. There is a village called Sorby, and it is by no means rare as a family name in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

Bierley. Barleyfield, *Clegheaton*.—A. S. *Clæeg*, i.e. Clayhightown.

Beeston.—A. S. *beo*; Dan. *bi*, pronounced *bee*.—The "little busy bee" has conferred its name on a variety of places; among the rest on Beeston, Beeford, Beecroft and Beesley. The keeping of bees appears to have been very common among both the Saxons and Danes; the *beoceorl* (bee farmer, bee keeper) ranked socially with the *gafolswan*, or head swineherd, and was paid by a part of the produce of the numerous hives he looked after during the summer months.

Both honey and wax found ready purchasers; the former was eagerly caught up by the mead brewers, and the latter by the priests, for the illumination of their lordly churches or their more humble oratories, when on saints days a special "flare up" was considered necessary to dazzle the eyes of the credulous multitude. Bee keeping in England seems to me to be sadly neglected, while in Germany it is sedulously followed. I have heard of a clergyman in the island of Rügen, who annually doubled his revenue by the sale of the produce of his hives. A traveller in Switzerland, when breakfasting in any common village inn, invariably finds alongside his coffee, bread, milk and butter, a pot of honey. The invaluable Italian bee,—invaluable because stingless,—is now rapidly making its way into the Swiss valleys. May it soon be seen in every cottage garden beyond the channel, for half a dozen beehives in John Johnson's garden at Midsummer, mean half a dozen sovereigns in John Johnson's pouch at Michaelmas.

Thornton. Villages bearing this name are very numerous in England, and it is generally supposed that a superabundance of thorn bushes in their neighbourhood when first built gave them the name they now bear. This origin of the name does not satisfy me. A grove of fine oaks would easily tempt three or four families to form the nucleus of a village and to give it the name of Oakley, but the thorn, of small value now, and a nuisance to our Saxon and Danish ancestors, ten centuries ago would have a repulsive rather than an attractive force on people looking out for a permanent home. My belief is that most villages of the name, especially those situated in the North, owe their names to a tower or towers erected by the Danes, and called in their language *Taarn*, but pronounced *Torn*. Many places named Thornton are known to have had such towers.

Harrogate.—A. S. *heregead*,—i.e. Army Road, so called from being situated on one of those numerous Roads (*viae*, *Wege*, *voies* and *ways*) which Roman conscripts of all nations were forced to open up, through dense forests, across rivers and marshes; and even over Alpine passes, in order to facilitate the march of the Roman legions from one extremity of the wide spread empire to another. There is not far from Tong a hamlet called *Street*, and the first road through it was made by unwilling recruits,—possibly Celtiberians, Daciens, Marcomans or even Syrians,—kept steady to their work by the stern command of a *primipilus*, or in case of need by a centurion at the head of his company of armed legionaries. The name of *Street* is but a dilapidated form of the Latin word for a high way, *Via Strata*. Those grim old Romans were great *highwaymen*, in both senses of the term.

Osset. (*t*) The name of this village is remarkable showing as it does a grammatical peculiarity of the Danish language. In that tongue the definite article does not precede the substantive to which it belongs, but is appended to it as an additional syllable, e. g. *Hest* means horse, while *Hesten* signifies *the* horse; *Kors* a cross, *Korset* *the* cross. *Osset*, I have no doubt, is a modification of the Danish word *Huset*, signifying *the house*, later developed into a village.

Since writing the above, a name has emerged from the dregs of my memory which may possibly be, as in Osset, Danish, with the definite article *en* appended. The place is called *Blet-soe-bone-end*, out of which in its present form, despite my best efforts I can extract no reasonable meaning. Eventually a gleam of light broke in upon me, and I now suspect that the original name of the place was *Bletsoe Boen*, meaning *Bletsoe Building*. Has *Bletsoe* a castle, had it ever one?

Menstone. This is a somewhat singular name, for the two syllables composing it, the Celtic *maen* and the A. S. *steen*, have exactly the same meaning; the one is a translation of the other. I can suggest a reason for the existence of such names. When one race conquers another, the reasons which had induced the conquered originally to choose a particular spot for their dwellings, would in many cases equally act upon their conquerors. Thus the brutal Anglo-Saxons, after murdering the luckless Britons, would often install themselves in the vacant huts, but giving the place a name in their own tongue. I imagine that the name of Howden, the paradise of horsedealers, is a case in point. Built on an eminence, the Britons called their home *dun*, hill, which the Saxons translated into *hahe*; hence would arise the double name of *Höhedun*, now rubbed down to *Howden*. The name of *Pen-how* having just the same meaning, had probably a like origin. *Chinnoek* is clearly compounded of the Norman *chene* and the A. S. *ac*, both signifying an oak. In my native county of Bedford there is a village, *Staughton*, and both the syllables are usually regarded as equivalents, meaning dwelling places; but whether such terms as *stow*, *tun*, *ham*, *bye*, etc., may not have conveyed to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, marked differences of meaning, is a question to be solved, if solveable, by real philologists, and not by "creepers to Prilly" like myself.—As to the reason which induced both the Britons and the Saxons to apply so rocky a name to their village of *Menstone*, I can only suggest the possibility that, when the last deluge swept the surface of our planet, it may have deposited there a gigantic boulder like those which the Alpine glaciers are supposed to have lodged on the slopes of the *Jura*, or that the rock *in situ* was so largely exposed as to suggest to both Saxons and Celts its fitness.

Mirfield. (*u*) *Ants'field*; from the Danish *myre*, an ant.

Deutsbury, i. e. Dove-town.—A. S. *duwa*, Dan. *due*, Lowland Scotch *doo*.—Pigeons appear to me to have been more highly appreciated and consequently more largely bred formerly than now: at least this is the case on the continent. In French Swizerland, the hosts of pigeons gave names to numerous villages called *Colombier*, and a French historian declares that, among the many intolerable griefs that drove the peasantry into the madness of the revolution, one was the losses the pigeons, kept in enormous flocks by the feudal lords, entailed upon them by devouring their corn. I remember three large dovehouses, called in our patois *duffuses*, in *Risely*. Do they still exist? Is pigeon breeding on a large scale compatible with high farming?—The dove gave a name to the families of *Dewhirst*, *Doveton* and *Dufton*, as also to the town of *Duffield*.

Farsley, Farnley, Fartown, and scores of other names commencing with *Far*, owe their names to the Danish word *Faar*, a sheep. The enormous flocks of sheep browsing on our downs constituted, during centuries, the main source of our wealth, and therefore of our power; and this is symbolised by the woolsack on which our chief magistrate, the Lord Chancellor, still takes his seat. From the Dan. *Faarherd*, i. e. shepherd, the numerous families of Farrer draw their name.

York. This ancient city has had different names at different periods. Its earliest appellation *Eb-ure*, i. e. on the Ure, was conferred upon it by the Celts; this the Romans converted into *Ebureach*, i. e. on the Ure water or river. The Romans went the way of all flesh, and the Anglo-Saxons set to work to build a *wic* or village among the blackened ruins of Eboracum, and gave it the name of *Efer-wic* instead of *Ebor-wic*, the meaning of which thus became the "*village on the Ure.*" The name of this village was subsequently written *Ea-ure-wic*, and as the *a* in the first syllable is accented would be pronounced nearly like *eorewic*; a later generation eliminated the *wi* in the last syllable of the word which then became *eorc*, the present name of the place though differently spelt. I am reminded that York stands on the Ouse, not on the Ure; be it so, but in the times I speak of, it *did* stand on the Ure, for Somner in his *Dictionnaire Sax. Lat. Angl.*, published A.D. 1659 in speaking of *ea-ure-wic* names it *castrum ad vel secus aquam Ure*. The fact is, the various Celtic names of rivers were not given indiscriminately, and no free flowing rippling stream was ever called an Ouse, the very sound of which inspires somnolency. The slimy eel may wriggle in the mud of the East Anglian Ouse, and the pike lie for hours apparently motionless there, till an unwary gudgeon or a school of silly perch ramble within reach of his grinders, but a red spotted trout or a "flashing" salmon would die of sheer ennui within a week. The Ure, known also as the Yore during a great part of its course, retained its name from its source at the foot of Whernside, till it reached the low grounds below Selby and then first became a sleepy Ouse.

The Roman name of Eboracum is still no stranger to Yorkshiremen, for every time their excellent Archbishop is under the necessity of giving a rampant ritualist or a hard headed churchwarden, "a bit of his mind," he signs his missive with a fragment of his title, *Ebor*; and thus doing he doth well, for *Archiepiscopus* and *Eboracensis* are both words of very many syllables.

I have mentioned the existence of a hamlet called *Ebor*, situated in a lateral valley of the Aire, but which by this time may have burst its bonds and have become a village. I happen to have known the founder of this *Eboracum Secundum* and also the reason of his calling his creation *Ebor*. The gentleman was a Mr. Craven, endowed with more than even Yorkshire intelligence. His skill in architecture was far above par, but his forte was bridge building, and his *chef-d'œuvre* was a bridge spanning the Ouse at York. More than satisfied with the very successful accomplishment of the work he had undertaken, on his

return to his native valley he built himself a residence to which he gave the name of Ebor. If therefore two generations hence an inquisitive grandchild of one or another of my nephews asks how such a name came to a village in an out of the way corner of West York, grandpapa has his answer ready. The strangest use made of the name in question is as a *baptismal* name. A local paper informed us the other day that a man charged with murder at Windhill, bore the name of *Ebor* Holroyd. [*Ebor* Cryer is another example.]

Fulneck. The origin of this name requires no research; the history of the Moravian Church fully explains it. When that section of the Hussites which believed the use of carnal weapons, even in defence of the inalienable rights of conscience, incompatible with a belief in the doctrines of our revealed faith, they seceded from the main body and formed an independent community, under the name of the Church of the United Brethren. This Church inculcated by word and deed the pure Gospel, and as a natural result drew upon itself the mortal vengeance of those bitterest enemies of God and man the Jesuits, whose demoniacal cruelties inflicted on the members of our ancient church would seem incredible were they not substantiated by a cloud of witnesses. Ceaseless persecution actively seconded by the secular arm, ultimately reduced their numbers to a mere handful, and despairing of toleration in any portion of the Austrian Empire they resolved, with the certainty of losing their little all and probably their liberty and life, to emigrate. Led by the unerring hand of our Father in Heaven, they succeeded in reaching Lusatia, where they ultimately became the seed of the present Church of the United Brethren. Now nothing is more natural than that Count Zinzendorf, who had most kindly succoured the poor emigrants from Fulnec in Moravia, should on building a village in West Yorkshire, destined as he hoped and firmly believed to become a centre of spiritual life to the numerous inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, should have given it the name of *Fulneck*, in memory of the heroes bold in faith who had lived, and often died on the rack for the truth. Hence came the name of our *English* Fulneck. By a singular coincidence the name of the very spot on which Fulneck now stands was Lambs' Hill, while Fulnec in Moravia was built on Foals' Hill, as the name when translated shows us.

For attaining the high and holy end Zinzendorf had in view, no part of England could have been better chosen than the West Riding of the County of York, with its large population of artisans whose religious and intellectual traifing, during the reigns of the Stuarts and the two first Georges, had been grievously neglected. That the people did not sink into a state closely akin to barbarism, was mainly owing to two causes. The Nonconformists, despite the bitter persecutions which they were called to endure, still faithfully preached the Everlasting Gospel of God, and they did not preach in vain, though their hearers were comparatively few; for no one could enter a Nonconformist chapel without exposing himself on leaving it to the danger

of being transferred to a dungeon or to the parish stocks. For another antidote to the evil we are indebted to the eminent Christian prelates to whom the ordering of the Church Prayer Book had been intrusted in the time of Edward VI. That the clergy of the Established Church from the XVIth to the middle of the XVIIIth century were with a few brilliant exceptions unfaithful stewards of the treasures committed to them, grievously negligent of their pastoral duties, "dumb dogs," and, sad to say, often profoundly immoral cannot be denied; still a man habitually attending his parish church, could not fail to become acquainted with the main doctrines of the Christian faith. A priest might be ignorant, negligent, a sot, or even an unbeliever, but the Canon Law compelled him weekly to read to his parishioners the prayers and the lessons of the Prayer Book. That the admirable Prayer Book of the English Church was "the work of men's hands" is apparent, but it has always been a marvel to me when remembering how thoroughly our country had been impregnated by the foul idolatry of Rome, that we find in it so few traces of the ancient superstition. I feel assured that by God's blessing on the constant reading of the appointed services the Church of England, even during her days of gloom and shadow, was instrumental in saving millions of souls.

The deathlike sleep of the State Establishment was in the middle of the XVIIIth century broken by the trumpet voice of one of its own clergymen, John Wesley, who, with a heart full of love to God and man, wandered from village to village, calling all men to repentance, and the effect of his burning words, especially on the labouring classes, proved even to the good man's enemies and persecutors that his work was of God, and that they could not destroy it. Ere he was called to his eternal rest, he had the joy to see tens of thousands of his disciples rejoicing in the knowledge of the truth, and to leave a band of devoted men able and willing to follow in their highly gifted leader's steps, and continue his labours. No thinking man can deny the influence of Wesley on the religious life of England, but I question whether that influence is even now estimated at its full value. Such men are in my eyes the real heroes of the human race, because the real benefactors.

The arrival of the Moravians in Yorkshire was nearly contemporaneous with the religious revival,—the religious *revolution* would not be too strong a term,—inaugurated by Wesley, and zealously did they labour in the work of evangelisation. Their success was such as to induce them to build Fulneck, as a centre whence their preaching in the surrounding villages might be continued, and enable them at the same time to carry out the constitution and discipline of the mother church in Herrnhuth. Both these objects were ultimately attained, in spite of many difficulties, and from April 19th, 1755,* when Fulneck chapel was first opened for public worship, to this day

* Among those who were on that day received into the Moravian Church, I am pleased to find the names of my maternal grandfather and great grandfather, James and Robert Lily.

the work has been steadily and faithfully performed to the awakening of many souls, and to the spiritual edification of successive generations of those who, by the Lord's leading, have been brought to cast in their lot with us. How wonderful and past finding out are the ways of God; verily He maketh the wrath of men to praise Him! What a striking example of this we see in the case of the Moravian exiles, where Jesuit persecution eventuated in spreading Gospel truth at home and in foreign lands, with a success that is marvellous in our eyes.

Well advised as our brethren were in choosing West Yorkshire as the field of their spiritual labours, their choice of a site for their village was singularly unfortunate. A stranger visiting the place would probably be struck by the pretty appearance of the main buildings along the terrace, which command a pleasing view of the sunny slope below and the well wooded hill opposite, but the deformities of the rest of Fulneck would assuredly impress him with the very false idea that necessity had actuated the builders in their choice. From the summit of the hill behind to the brook below, a distance of three quarters of a mile every acre was at their disposal, yet they pitched on the portion of the estate which was least fitted for the erection of a village. A conversation still remembered between count Zinzendorf and J. de Watteville, when riding along Tong Hill whence they had a view of the rising village, proves that it is to the former we owe the miseries resulting from the ill chosen site. I decline repeating the conversation, for my young relatives, necessarily ignorant as they are of the peculiar phraseology current in our church a century ago, would infallibly be tempted to charge both speakers with impiety and thus do them grievous wrong. Not the least of the evils resulting from the building of Fulneck where it stands was the extra expense necessarily incurred; the late M. William Mallalieu, an *expert en chiffres*, told me that quite as much money had been expended in preparing the ground for the reception of the buildings, as in the erection of the buildings themselves. The original blunder can never be effectually remedied, but I often think that something might, at a trifling expense, be done to mask some of the more prominent deformities of the upper part of the village. A row of stately pines or larches on the cragg now covered by unsightly brambles; the conversion of the slopes connecting the upper and lower street into a shrubbery, and the planting of a row of elms, beeches and horse chestnuts alongside the roads leading to the eastern and western gates would do much to cover the nakedness of the land.

My personal reminiscences of Fulneck are the pleasantest. During the years I spent in the school, then flourishing under the direction of the late B^r Charles F. Reichel as it never flourished before,—we numbered no less than 120 pupils with a staff of 17 resident masters,—I was uniformly treated with a kindness for which I can never be sufficiently thankful. I believe that all my teachers are gone to their

eternal rest, with two exceptions; and nothing would afford me more pleasure than to be able personally to assure our venerable Bishop B^r Edwards and our veteran missionary B^r Bennet Harvey, how thoroughly I still appreciate the kindly treatment I uniformly received at their hands more than half a century ago. Happy as I had been in Fulneck, the idea of leaving it was most distressing to me. Never have I felt more vividly the truth of the German phrase: "Scheiden thut weh" than on July 8rd 1821, *dies mihi nefastus*, when with an aching heart and oppressed with the gloomiest forebodings, I bade farewell to

The dear schoolboy spot
We ne'er forget, though there so soon forgot.

It is very probable that one or another of my nephews, on seeing how widely the modern form of a word differs from that which I have ventured to call its root, may suspect that I have drawn too largely on my fancy. It is possible that I have done so, but on the other hand I have no hesitation in asserting that one word may be derived from another, without the root and the derivative having a single letter in common. Some time ago, a number of the journal *Notes and Queries* fell into my hand, and D^r C., an acute philologist, there maintained that the French word *yeux* was derived from the Latin *oculus*, and I am satisfied that he fairly proved his case as to the derivation, but still of course I saw that the letter *u* was found in both the words. Thereupon I wrote to the editor, suggesting the words *jour* and *dies* as an instance of two words, standing in the relation of root and branch to each other, without a single letter in common; *jour*, *giorno*, *diurnus*, *dies*. As D^r C. demurred to my view, I consulted Littré's great Dictionary, and his etymology of the word *jour* is as follows: *jour*,—Provencale *jor*,—Ital. *giorno*,—Lat. *diurnus*, *dies*. Thus may words be metamorphosed in the course of centuries. Here end my musings during my "creep to Prilly," and verily it is time they should, for on running my eye over my scribble I clearly see that their length and their worth are in an inverse ratio.

UNCLE JOHN.

Lausanne, December 5, 1875.

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- (a). Howden, Hutton. The adjective 'high' will not suit for these two place names.
 - (b). Horton, Ireby. 'Higher' is certainly not meant.
 - (c). Hopton and Apperley have no connection with 'up.'
 - (d). Walton is more likely to be derived from Latin Vallum, and indicate a Roman settlement.
 - (e). A pencil note in the pamphlet gives Eccleshill, A. S. *ac*; Icel. *eyk*; Ger. *eiche*, oak. We have, however, no doubt it is from its Anglian owner Aikil.
 - (f). Derwent has nothing to do with 'oak,' any more than Calder. Celtic, der-water.

(g). Guiseley and Gisburn are named after Guy, who probably never thought himself a goose.

(h). Fawks. Falkasius in old deeds had probably no connection with 'hairy,' and the etymology of the honoured name Foljambe is very lame, nay ridiculous. Rigg and Clough are undoubtedly derived from the families residing on the ridge or in the clough.

(i). "Ark, in Craven, means a meal chest, and the makers were called Arkwrights. Arc, A. S. *earc*, a chest. Dr. J. H. Dixon."

(j). Ackroyd, Murgatroyd, &c. Moor-gate-rode is the original form of the second name, and royd is a "clearing or ridding" and altogether distinct from rood, a cross.

(k). Sidebotham, Sedbergh. The suggestion of A. S. *saed*, seed, is very unfortunate. Sedbergh is miserable corn land.

(l). Goosey Gisburn crops up again, but it is a sorry substitute for the toothsome morsel.

(m). Fleece-by for Flasby is, like many more outlandish conjectures, too ridiculous to be seriously controverted. If we had the names of early Anglian owners, there would be an end to such wild guesses in such names as Flasby, Gersington, Malham, Rilston, Silsden, Otley.

(n). Shelf is on a shelf, and has nought to crumble about.

(o). Keighley from cow-field is a preposterous and unhappy guess. It is safe to state that, like those under (m), it is derived from its early owner, as Dr. Whitaker gives it.

(p). Idle, anciently Idell, Idill, there is little or no doubt is derived from Ide, its owner.

(q). The elks at Ilkley is a rich thought! We wish we had seen this before writing about Lilecan or Olicana; and also Haworth from the *high* worth, though we prefer to think *high* is not the true meaning. Unfortunate Ben Rhydding! Poor Ben has been more than fossilized whilst his neighbours Dan and Jack have still commonplace riddings.

(r). Elland is the Ea, or water-land. The story of the pilgrims is a beautiful fancy, as also the holy hair. The Royds, as before stated are simply riddings, or clearings of tree roots.

(s). Sowerby. This pig tale is remarkably twisted, and as untrue as the Bees' town, near Leeds.

(t). Osset. The writer had evidently not seen any ancient deeds or he would have known Hartshet, Lupset and some similar *ets* were written Hartisheved, Lupsheved, and means 'head.' Instead of the last planetary deluge having left a gigantic boulder at Menston, the writer has dropped a gigantic blunder for the old spelling is Mensington. Stone and Ton must be carefully distinguished in Yorkshire.

(u). Mirfield. Yorkshire people know what pismires are, but Mirfielders are not so biting as that. It is really marvellous how wildly people guess by similarity of spellings or sound. Newspaper columns for some years have contained long articles on place names, and nearly every writer has drawn on his (or her) imagination,

instead of discovering the earliest spellings, and considering the geographical position of each place. Tingley was formerly Thinglawe, but Bingley was never Bhinglawe. Lawe and ley have almost opposite meanings. Mirfield ants and Dewsbury doves! beautiful but not true. Fartown is as plain as a pike-staff, without the far-fetched sheep, whilst Farrer is certainly not synonymous with Shepherd.

We have thus indicated the chief foolish conjectures of this pamphlet, and in doing so have more particularly in view the thousands of lines of similar guesswork that have been written during the last ten years. The uniqueness of this pamphlet is the excuse for printing it in these pages.

[The author of this tract we now learn was a Mr. Sharman, brother-in-law of Rev. Godfrey Clemens.]

Old Yorkshire Tales.

THE WISE WOMAN OF LITTONDALE.—In Hone's "Table Book" is to be found the following legendary story:—"In the year 17—, in a lonely gill not far from Arncliffe, stood a solitary cottage; a more wretched habitation the imagination cannot picture. It contained a single apartment, inhabited by an old woman called Bertha, who was throughout the valley accounted a wise woman, and a practiser of the 'art that none may name.' In the autumn, or rather in the latter end of the summer of 17—, I set out one evening to visit the cottage of the wise woman. I had never beheld the interior, and led on by curiosity and mischief, was determined to see it. Having arrived at the cottage, I knocked at the gate. 'Come in' said a voice, which I knew to be Bertha's. I entered; the old woman was seated on a three-legged stool, by a turf fire, surrounded by three black cats and an old sheep-dog. 'Well,' she exclaimed, 'what brings you here? What can have induced you to pay a visit to old Bertha?' I answered, 'Be not offended; I have never before this evening viewed the interior of your cottage, and wishing to do so have made this visit; I wished also to see you perform some of your incantations.' I pronounced the last word ironically, and Bertha observed it, and said, 'Then you doubt my power, think me an imposter, and consider my incantations mere jugglery; you may think otherwise; but sit down by my humble hearth, and in less than half-an-hour you shall see such an instance of my power as I have never hitherto allowed mortal to witness, I obeyed, and approached the fire. I now gazed around me, and minutely viewed the apartment. Three stools, an old deal table, and a few pans, three pictures of Merlin, Nostradamus, and Michael Scott, a cauldron, and a sack, with the contents of which I was unacquainted, formed the whole stock of Bertha. The witch having sat by me a few minutes, rose and said, 'Now for our incantations; behold me but interrupt me not.' She then with chalk drew a circle on the floor, and in the midst of it placed a chafing dish filled with burning embers;

on this she fixed the cauldron, which she had half filled with water. She then commanded me to take my station at the further end of the circle, which I did accordingly. Bertha then opened the sack, and taking from it various ingredients threw them into the "charmed pot." Among other articles, I noticed, a skeleton head, bones of different sizes, and dried carcases of some small animals. While thus employed, she continued muttering some words in an unknown language; all I remember hearing was the word *konig*. At length the water boiled, and the witch, presenting me with a glass, told me to look through it at the cauldron. I did so, and beheld a figure enveloped in the steam; at the first glance I knew not what to make of it, but I soon recognised the face of N——, a friend and intimate acquaintance; he was dressed in his usual mode, but seemed unwell and pale. I was astonished and trembled. The figure having disappeared, Bertha removed the cauldron, and extinguished the fire. "Now," said she, "do you doubt my power?" I have brought before you the form of a person who is some miles from this place; was there any deception in the appearance? I am no imposter, though you have hitherto regarded me as such.' She ceased speaking. I hurried to the door, and said, "Good night, Bertha." 'Stop,' said she, 'I have not done with you; I will show you something more wonderful than the appearance of this evening; to-morrow at midnight, go and stand upon Arncliffe Bridge, and look at the water on the left side of it. Nothing will harm you; fear not.'

"And why should I go to Arncliffe Bridge? What can be answered by it? The place is lonely, I dread to be there at such an hour; may I have a companion?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"Because the charm will be broken."

"What charm?"

"I cannot tell."

"You will not."

"I will not give you any further information; obey me, nothing shall harm you."

"Well," I said, "You shall be obeyed. I believe you would do me no injury. I will repair to Arncliffe Bridge to-morrow at midnight: good night." I then left the cottage and returned home. When I retired to rest I could not sleep; slumber fled my pillow, and with restless eyes I lay ruminating upon the strange occurrences at the cottage, and on what I was to behold at Arncliffe Bridge. Morning dawned: I arose unrefreshed and fatigued. During the day I was unable to attend to my business; my coming adventure entirely engrossed my mind. Night arrived, I repaired to the bridge; never shall I forget the scene. It was a lovely night, the full orb moon was sailing peacefully through a clear, blue, cloudless sky, and its beams, like streams of silvery lustre were dancing on the waters of the Skiffare, and the moonlight falling on the hills formed them into a variety of fantastic shapes; here one might behold the semblance of a

ruined abbey, with towers and spires and Anglo-Saxon and Gothic arches; at another place there seemed a castle frowning in feudal grandeur, with its buttresses, battlements, and parapets. The stillness which reigned around, broken only by the murmuring of the stream, the cottages scattered here and there along its banks, and the wood wearing an unnatural tinge, all united to compose a scene of calm and perfect beauty. I leaned against the left battlement of the bridge; I waited a quarter of an hour—half an hour—an hour—nothing appeared. I listened, all was silent; I looked around, I saw nothing. Surely, I inwardly ejaculated, I have mistaken the hour; no, it must be midnight—Bertha has deceived me; fool that I am, why have I obeyed the beldame? Thus I reasoned. The clock of the neighbouring church chimed; I counted the strokes, it was twelve o'clock. I had mistaken the hour, and resolved to stay a little longer on the bridge. I resumed my station which I had quitted and gazed on the stream. The river in that part runs in a clear, still channel, and all its music dies away. As I looked on the stream I heard a low moaning sound, and perceived the water violently troubled without any apparent cause. The disturbance having continued a few minutes, ceased, and the river became calm, and again flowed on in peacefulness. What could this mean? Whence came that low, moaning sound? What caused the disturbance of the river? I asked myself these questions again and again, unable to give them any rational answer. With a slight, indescribable kind of a fear, I bent my steps homewards. On turning a corner of the lane that led to my father's house a huge dog, apparently of the Newfoundland breed, crossed my path and looked wistfully on me. 'Poor fellow,' I exclaimed, 'has't thou lost thy master? Come home with me and I will use thee well till we find him.' The dog followed me; and when I arrived at my place of abode I looked for it but saw no traces of it, and I conjectured it had found its master.

"On the following morning I repaired again to the cottage of the witch, and found her as on the former occasion, seated by the fire. 'Well, Bertha,' I said, 'I have obeyed you; I was yesterday at midnight on Arncliffe bridge.'

"'And of what sight were you a witness?'

"'I saw nothing except a slight disturbance of the stream.'

"'I know,' said she, 'that you saw a disturbance of the water, but did you behold nothing more.'

"'Nothing.'

"'Nothing! your memory fails you.'

"'I forgot, Bertha; as I was proceeding home I met a Newfoundland dog, which I supposed belonged to some traveller.'

"'That dog,' answered Bertha, 'never belonged to mortal; no human being is his master. The dog you saw was Bargest; you may perhaps have heard of him.'

"'I have frequently heard tales of Bargest, but I never credited them. If the legend of my native hills be true, a death may be expected to follow his appearance.'

" 'You are right, and a death will follow his last night's appearance.'"

" 'Whose death?'"

" 'Not yours.'"

"As Bertha refused to make any further communication I left her. In less than three hours after I quitted her I was informed that my friend N——, whose figure I had seen enveloped in the mist of the cauldron, had that morning committed suicide by drowning himself at Arncliffe Bridge, in the very spot where I beheld the disturbance of the stream."

M.P.s. for Yorkshire in the Long Parliament.

I want to ask some of the Correspondents of *Y.C.M.*, who have the opportunity of consulting local Records, to aid in solving a difficulty in connection with the Representation of Yorkshire in the Long Parliament. As well known the members returned at the General Election of Oct. 1640, were Ferdinand Lord Fairfax, and Henry Belasyse, Esq., who in the Civil War that followed took adverse sides—Fairfax for Parliament, Belasyse for the King.

On the 6 Sept., 1642, Belasyse was disabled from being a member, "for setting his hand to a Petition contrived in Yorkshire and sent up to Parliament in great dishonour and to the scandal of the Parliament." No attempt was made for nearly six years to fill up the vacancy created by Belasyse's disablement. In March 1647-8, Fairfax died, and both seats being thus vacant, on the 16th March, a Writ was ordered for the Election of two Knights for Yorkshire, "in the places of Henry Bellasis disabled, and Lord Fairfax deceased."

Did an election follow upon this Writ? In the usual sources of information no trace of such election appears, and it seems generally to be taken for granted that none took place. I do not however feel sure of this. In cases where the returns are missing, it is often very difficult to trace elections that may have happened upon the eve of "Pride's Purge." In several known instances writs were ordered, but either not issued or rendered inoperative owing to the disturbed condition of the localities. But on the other hand there are cases in which an election occurred within a few weeks of the Purge, but the newly elected Member or Members had scarcely taken their seats, before the "seclusion" of Dec. 1648, deprived the House of four-fifths of its Members. It does not seem that either of these reasons can be applied to Yorkshire. From March to Dec. is a long stretch for a Writ to remain inoperative, and unless special local reasons existed rendering an election impossible, or undesirable, *prima facie* I should imagine that an election took place.

An examination of the House of Commons' Committee Lists will often furnish names of Members not obtainable from any other source. In the matter of Yorkshire these do not help much. On the 15 Feb. 1648-9, I find among others a Mr. Thomas Harrison serving on Committee as a Member of the House. Who this Thomas Harrison

was, I know not. Certainly not the well known Major General Thomas Harrison, M.P. for Wendover, whose name appears as serving in the same Committee as "Colonel Harrison." I take it therefore that this Thomas Harrison unless an error in the journals was some Member of the House elected not long before, and on the eve of the Purge.

Now it is somewhat singular that in the first Parliament of the Protectorate 1654-55, one of the Members for the North Riding of the Co. York, was a Thomas Harrison esq.,—he was also returned for the County in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell, 1659, and for Thirsk, in 1660, when his election was found void. May not this same Thomas Harrison have been elected under the Writ of March 1648? I have no proof that he was so, but throw out the suggestion, with the statement that if so elected he doubtless had a colleague, who may have been secluded in the Purge.

I know nothing of the identity of this Thomas Harrison, beyond that he served the office of Sheriff in 1656-7, and in the return of 1660 is described as "of Allerthorpe."

Perhaps some of your correspondents who have access to the Records of the County can throw light upon this doubtful point in Yorkshire Parliamentary history.

W. D. PINK,

LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.

Luke Robinson, M.P. for Scarborough in the Long Parliament. He was elected 25 Oct. 1645, in the place of the unfortunate Capt. John Hotham. Sat for the N. R. Co. York, in 1656-58—returned for Malton in 1659 till found void, and for Scarborough again in 1660, until repelled for being a Member of the Council of State during the Protectorate.

The identity of this active Member of the Rump Parliament has, I believe, never been satisfactorily determined. The following entry in the Greys Inn Admission Register indicates it, "1629-30. Feb. 11. Luke Robinson son and heir of Arthur Robinson of Dighton, Co. York, gent." Arthur Robinson received Knighthood at Whitehall, on the 15 Feb., 1630-1. He was the third son of John Robinson, Citizen and Merchant Taylor, "Merchant of the Staple of England and Alderman of the City of London," who died on the 19 Feb. 1599-1600 and to whose memory a handsome Monument still exists in the Church of St. Helens Bishopgate, London. Alderman Robinson by his Will gave to his son Arthur, a tenement in the Parish of St. Olive near the Tower of London, and his Will is "that for ever shall be paid out of the said Capital house to the Persons and Churchwardens by quarterly payments, £5 4 0 which they shall distribute weekly by the shillings every Sunday morning in bread to the poor people inhabiting in this parish, with a clause for distress if unpaid after the space of forty days." (Annals of St. Helens, Bishopgate, by Dr. Cox. p. 75.)

Sir Arthur Robinson married at Hackney, Co. Middlesex, Elizabeth dau. of William Walthall of St. Peter's, Cornhill, mercer. Marr. Lic.

dated 20 April 1603 (Bishop of London,) he is described as of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, mercer. She, of the same, Spinster. We learn from Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, that Sir Arthur Robinson had a second wife, the daughter of Sir John Garrard, Alderman and Sheriff of London, and Lord Mayor in 1601.

Luke Robinson was eldest son of Sir Arthur by his first marriage. His associations would seem thus to have been almost exclusively confined to the Metropolis. Can any reader of *Y.C.M.* say when and under what circumstances Sir Arthur Robinson was first located in Yorkshire? Also what became of Luke Robinson after 1660?

Col. *William White* was elected M.P. for Pontefract in Oct. 1645, in the place of Sir George Wentworth of Wolley, disabled. He was Secretary to Sir Thomas Fairfax, and at the beginning of the Civil War had served as Lieutenant in the Earl of Stamford's Regiment under the Earl of Essex, (vide Peacock's Army Lists of Cavaliers and Roundheads.) In the Convention Parliament of 1660 he represented Clitheroe in Lancashire. Any further information respecting him will oblige.

Henry Benson, M.P. for Knaresborough in 1626, 1628-9 and 1640, until expelled 2 Nov. 1641 for granting protections to divers persons not his menial servants. He was ordered also to be sent for as a delinquent, and after setting at defiance the Sergeant at Arms, sent to arrest him, was ultimately apprehended by Lord Fairfax in March 1643 and committed to Newgate. Is anything known of the parentage and ultimate fate of this turbulent Member? Was he related to Robert Benson, M.P. for Aldborough in 1673, whose son was created Lord Bingley? On 2 April, 1688, marriage license was granted to Henry Benson of Knaresborough and Elizabeth Dearlove widow of John Dearlove of the same place, he aged 54, Bachelor, she aged 40. (Harl. Soc. Vol.) William Dearlove, one of the sons of the last named John Dearlove, and "a man of very mean or no fortune or condition" (Common Journals) was elected as Member for Knaresborough in Nov. 1641, upon the expulsion of his step father, by a majority of 33 voices over his competitor Sir William Constable who had but 13. The House of Commons notwithstanding resolved that Dearlove's return was "an undue and void return" and that Sir William Constable should be admitted to sit as Member for Knaresborough. William Dearlove appears to have had two brothers John and Thomas, both of whom were ordered by the House to be sent for as delinquents "for rescuing Mr. Benson from the Sergeant's men employed by the House for arresting the said Mr. Benson as a delinquent."

W. D. PINK,

LEIGH, LANCASHIRE.

THE CLAPHAM PEDIGREE.—In this Pedigree given on p. 225 of the "Yorkshire Genealogist" it is stated that John Clapham, born 1749, mard. Hannah Lumb of Wakefield, born 16th August 1746, died Decr.

19th 1818, aged 57 years, and had issue as therein stated. According to the Wakefield Registers, Hannah Lumb was baptized at Wakefield Church on the 18th Sept., 1746, and was the daughter of Mr. Robert Lumb. Mr. Robt. Lumb had only two other children baptized there, viz. Mary and Dorothy. The following inscription occurs on a tombstone in Hunslet Churchyard:—Here rest the remains of Dorothy daughter of Robert Lumb, also Dorothy daughter of William Pollard of Halifax, also Hannah daughter of Robert Lumb, also Martha wife of John Clapham of this town Merchant, 1808, and Honor wife of the above John Clapham, 1825. He was interred at Burley in Wharfedale. Died in Leeds 1861 Nov. 5th.

It would appear therefore that Hannah and Dorothy died unmarried, and that there was probably some family connection between them and the Claphams from the fact that their names appear on the same tombstone. That Robert Lumb's children died in his lifetime unmarried, or, if married then without issue, is corroborated by Taylor's Rectory Manor of Wakefield, pp 380-2, which states that Robert Lumb by his will dated the 3rd July, 1789, disposed of his estates to his nephews and nieces.

The pedigree not being consistent with these facts and the dates being recent, I write in the hope that this portion of the pedigree may be satisfactorily explained.

G. D. LUMB.

I am obliged to Mr. G. D. Lumb for his remarks, but there is no inconsistency between the Clapham Pedigree and the inscription in Hunslet Churchyard. Hannah was the *wife* and not the *daughter* of Robert Lumb. The John Clapham mentioned was the *son* of John Clapham who married Hannah Lumb. Hannah Clapham née Lumb was buried in the Leeds Parish Churchyard.

This is the inscription. "Here were interred the bodies of four children of John and Hannah Clapham who all died in their infancy; also Mary daughter of the above said John and Hannah Clapham who departed this life 20th April 1803, in the 20th year of her age; also the above named Hannah the wife of John Clapham who died Dec. 19th 1812, aged 57 years; also in memory of the above named John Clapham who died at Penzance, Cornwall, the 16th of December 1829 aged 80 years, and was interred in St. Buryar's Churchyard, near the Lands end."

Miss Clapham exhibited at Hastings a doll's dress of flowered brocade made from the wedding dress of Hannah Clapham née Lumb, (1772.) Perhaps a Wakefield correspondent would give the marriage of John Clapham and Hannah Lumb?

Why did Robert Lumb pass by his daughter and leave his estates to his nephews and nieces? I cannot tell. Perhaps because John Clapham was a rich man and all his children were amply provided for. One of his grandchildren left over £100,000. Mr. John Clapham was a very generous man. It is recorded of him that he often went through the Leeds Cloth Halls and gave the clothiers higher prices for their pieces than they asked.

J. A. CLAPHAM.

In reply to Mr. Clapham, I wish to state that I obtained my copy of the tombstone at Hunslet from an article in the *Leeds Mercury Supplement* for the 2nd November, 1889, probably written by one of the family, but I accept Mr. Clapham's version of it as correct—at the same time I desire to point out that the Clapham pedigree states that Hannah Lumb was born on the 16th August, 1746. According to the tombstone inscription in the Leeds Parish Churchyard as given by Mr. Clapham, Hannah Clapham died in 1812 (1818 in pedigree) aged 57 years, and would therefore be born in either 1755 or 1756, showing a discrepancy of 9 or 10 years. I do not suppose that Mr. Clapham is mistaken as to the surname of his great-grandmother, but it is apparently a case either of mistaken identity or of incorrect dates or figures.

G. D. L.

The late Rev. GEORGE OSBORNE BROWNE, for 21 years Vicar of Shireoaks near Worksop, was a scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge, and graduated in 1855. He was ordained to the Curacy of Skipsea, Yorkshire, and in the following year was chosen Curate of the important Parish Church of Hull owing to a very able Sermon he preached at Hornsea on the new Divorce Law. In 1867 he left Hull for the sole charge of All Saints, Torquay. In 1870 he accepted the living of the Colliery village of Shireoaks, presented to him by Mr. Gladstone, as trustee to the present Duke of Newcastle. He transcribed the Thorpe Salvin Register for this Magazine, a few copies of which have been struck off in a pamphlet of sixty pages, and may be had from the Editor at 1s. 6d.

HORSFIELD. I have satisfied myself so far that all who bear this name are of Yorkshire extraction, and that Horsfall was their original spelling. R. Horsfield, Stationers Hall, London, 1792, and another eminent publisher of the name before that date, I should like to trace out. Horsfield, of Pennsylvania, Author of "Java" botanical works, was a Moravian, and I believe from Yorkshire.

THOMAS WALKER HORSFIELD, F.S.A. For several years we have been under the impression that the author of "Sussex History" was of Yorkshire extraction as all Horsfalls and Horsfields seem to be. He was a dissenting minister at Lewes, and Chowbent, and died in 1837, leaving a widow and eight children. We have just discovered that he was born at Sheffield, Nov. 6, 1792, and that the late Mr. J. Morell Horsfield, Chemist, Rotherham, was his son, and that his daughter, Mrs. Sprague, lives in Lewisburgh, Penn. The *Christian Reformer*, Jan. 1838, and Nov., 1848, contain biographical notices. In 1818, the year after settling at Lewes, he married Miss Waterhouse of Sheffield.

Sir William Fayrfax's Booke of Arms of Yorkshire.

SOWLBY, Christopher.—Per chevron sable and argent, in chief, three boar's heads coupé of the second. Hang West.

THORPE, Robert.—Azure, on a fesse between three lions rampant or, two martlets sable. Holderness.

THORPE, Peter.—Azure, a chevron, engrailed argent between three lions rampant or. Bulmer Hundred.

VINCENT, Marmaduke, Esq.—Barry of five argent and gules on a canton of the second a trefoil slipped or. Gilling East cum Halikeld.

VINCENT, Thomas.—Arg. 2 bars gules on a canton of the second a trefoil slipped or, in fesse point a mullet sable for differ. Strafforth cum Tickhill fee.



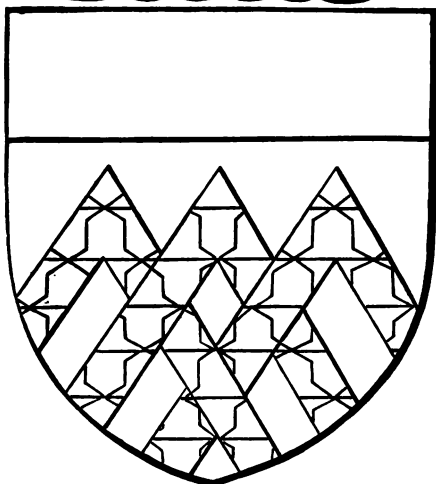
WYVILL, Marmaduke, of Burton.—gules, three chevrons, embattled argent, a chief or.

WYVILL, Will. same.

Hang East.

WYVILL, Will. same.

Rydale-cum-Pickering Lythe.



Wyvill.



Thornton.

THORNETON, John,—Arg. on a bend gules three carbuncles or. Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

THORNETON, Will. of Newton Esq. Arg. between three thorn trees vert a chevron sable.

Rydale cum Pickering Lythe.

THORNETON, Peter,—a blank shield. Hang West.

THORNETON, John,—Argent a chevron sable, in dexter chief a crescent (gules) for difference. Morley.

THORNETON, John,—Undy of six argent and azure, on a bend sable three covered cups of the first. Dickering.

THIRKELL, Marmaduke, Esq. Argent, a maunch gules.

THWAYTES, John, of Merston,—Azure, a fesse between 8 Estoiles or. Anesty of York.

VAVASOUR, Hen. of Copmanthorpe. Or a fesse dancettée sable, charged with a crescent of the field on a crescent gules for difference. Anesty of York.

VAVASOUR, Will. of Weston. Or a fesse dancettée sable charged with a crescent argent. Claro.

VAVASOUR, Edwd.,—Or a fesse dancettée sable, a fleur-de-lys of the field for difference. Owse and Derwent cum Howdenshire.

BIESLEY, Edw.,—Arg. three torteaux. Bulmer Hund.

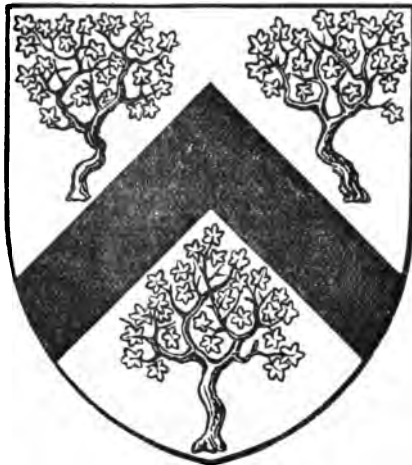
CLEASBY, John,—Gules, 2 bendlets arg. a canton ermine. Gilling East cum Halikeld.

CROFTE, Ralph,—Argent on a bend sable, between 2 escallops of the first a quatrefoil, or. Hang West.

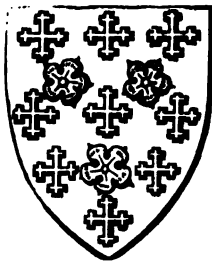
DAKINS, Geo: gent. Or on a fesse az. between three pelicans gules, each charged with a plate, a lion passant gardant between 2 cinquefoils of the field. Rydale cum Pickering Lythe.

DAKINS, Geo: gent. Or in a fesse sable, between 3 pelicans vulning themselves gules, a lion pass. gar. between 2 cinquefoils of the field.

DAKINS, Thos.,—Gules, a lion passant gardant between 2 mullets in pale or, all between two flaunches argent, each charged with a Griffin rampant segreant sable. Gilling East cum Halikeld.



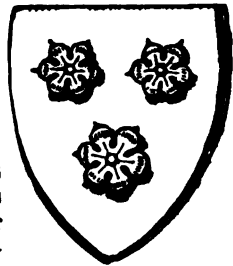
Thornton.



Darcy.

DARCY, Thos. of Hornby, Esq.—Azure semeé of cross crosslets, and 8 cinquefoils arg., with a crescent in chief point for differ. Hang East.

FAIRFAX, Will., gent.,—Argent, on a lion rampant sable debruised by 8 bars gemelles gules an annulet for difference. Rydale cum Pickering Lythe.



Darcy.

FAIRFAX, Edw.—As above, but with a fleur de lys for difference.

„ Cuthb. „ „ cinquefoil „

„ Geo. „ „ mullet „

„ Henry „ „ cross moline „

„ Rob. „ „ annulet „

„ Francis „ with crescent on the lion's breast for a difference. Langbargh cum Whitby Strand.

FAIRFAX, Nicholas, of Fawdington, as above, with crescent for difference. Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

FAIRFAX, Henry,—Arg. 8 bars gemelles gules, over all a lion rampant sable charged with a crescent for difference.

FAIRFAX, Gabriel, of Steeton, a lion rampant debruised by 8 bars gemelles charged with a martlet for difference.

FAIRFAX, Sir Will: of Walton. Arg. a lion rampant sable debruised by 8 bars gemelles. Anesty of York.

FAIRFAX, Sir Thos: of Denton,—three bars gemelles, over all a lion rampant charged with a crescent for a difference. Claro.

FOWBERRY, Geo.—Vert a hart tripping arg., attired or. Harthill.

GREENE, John, of Newby, Esq.—Arg. a chevron between 3 fleur de lys sable. Gilling East cum H.

GREENE, Gabriel, same, charged with a crescent of the field for a difference. Skyrack.

GREENE, Thomas,—Arg. on a cross engrailed gules, five crescents or, on a chief azure 3 bezants. Strafforth & Tickhill.

HESLARTON, John,—Gules 6 lions rampant argent 3, 2 & 1 crowned or. Buckrose.

MAUDE, Anthony, of Helthwayte.—Arg. three bars gemelles sable, over all a lion rampant gules. Claro.

MAUDE, Arthur,—the same. Skyrack.

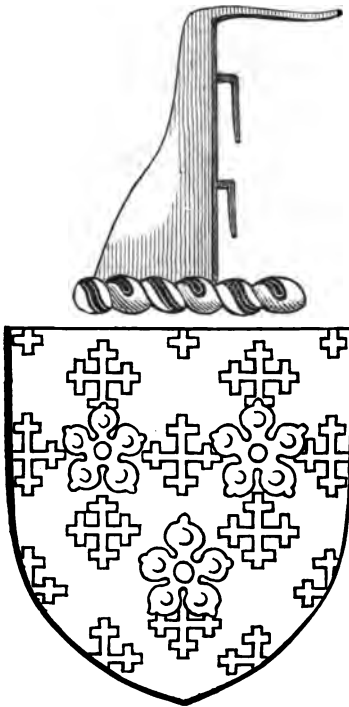
GASCOIGNE, Rich. of Sedbury, Esq.—Argent on a pale sable, a lucas head coupé erect or. Gilling West.

GASCOIGNE, Henry,—same, and a cresc. for difference. Barkston.

GASCOIGNE, William,—same, charged with a mullet of the 2nd for a difference. Morley.

GASCOIGNE, Richard Esq.—same, charged with a crescent of the 2nd for difference.

GASCOIGNE, William,—charged with mullet of the second for diff.



Saltmarshe.

NEWTON, Miles.—Sable 3 pairs of shin bones in Saltier, the sinister surmounted of the dexter arg. Claro.

NEWTON, Will.—Sable 3 pairs of shin bones in Saltier 2 & 1 the sinister surmounted by the dexter, argent.

Holderness.

SALTMARSHE, Thos.—Arg. semeé of cross crosslets and 3 cinquefoils gules, Owse & Derwent with Howdenschire.

BOWES, Rob. of Aske Esq. Ermine, three long bows bent in pale Stringed Gules. Gilling West.

BOWES, Sir George,—same.

Gilling East cum H.

BROWNE, Will.—Argent, on a bend cotised sable three lions passant guardant of the field. Hang East.

CLERVAUSE, Richard, of Croft Esq. Or, a Saltire sable.

Gilling East cum H.

COPPINDALE, Francis,—Arg. 3 mullets & a chief indented sable.

SNAWSELL, Will.—Arg. on a chevron between 3 leopards' heads sable as many cross crosslets fitchy of the field.

Anesty of Y.

SPENCER, John, of Edingham.—Quarterly, 1 & 4 arg. Arg: 2 & 3

gules a flet or; over all a bendlet sable, in chief point of first quarter a mullet of the second for a difference.

SPENCER, William, of Walton,—the same, with crescent in chief point of 3d. quarter for a difference.

SPENCE, Fras.—Sable, three millstones argent 2 and 1.

Hang West.

STRELLEY, John.—Argent, a chevron between the estoiles of 6 points, thereon a mullet for diff.

WARDE, Will.—Azure a cross flory or.

Holderness.

WARDE, Christ.—do.

Staincliffe cum Yewcrosse.

WATNALL, John,—Ermine, on a bend engrailed vert, a mullet or for difference. Hang East.

WHARTON, Philip, Lord.—Sable, a manche argent a bordure or. charged with eight lions gambes bendwise erased gules. Hang East.

WYCLIFFE, William, of Wycliffe, Esq.—Arg. a chevron between 3 crosses botony gules. Gilling West.

WYCLIFFE, Hen.—same.

Hang East.

PEPPER, John,—Gules on a chevron between three demi lions rampant or as many sickles sable.

ROCKLEY, Rob. Esq.—Arg. a fess sable between six lozenges gules.

Strafforth cum Tickhill.

LUTTON, Philip,—Argent 8 bars wavy gules.

ARTLINGTON, Will. Esq. — Arg. a fesse between 8 escallops gules.

Skyrack.

ATHERTON, John, of Fryton, Esq.—Gules 8 falcons close argent jessed & belled or. Rydale cum Pick. Lythe.

BARMESTER, Ralph.—Arg. a water bouget between four fleur de lys, 2 & 2, a crescent sable for difference.

BARMESTER, Wilfrid,—Do. without crescent. Staincliffe & Eucrosse.

FRANK, Hen. of Knighton, Esq.—Gules three hawks arg. jessed & belled or.

Gilling West.

FRANK, Anthony, of Alwoodley,—Vert a saltire engrailed or. Skyrack.

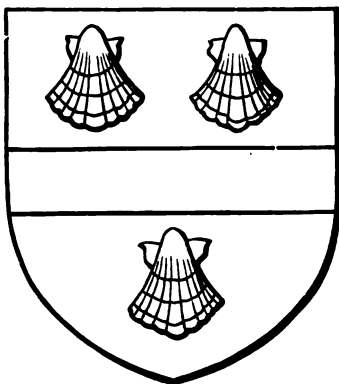
FRANKLAND, Guy,—Gules, a dolphin embowed between three mullets arg. on a chief or, a martlet sable between t(w)o Saltires of the field.

Anesty of York.

GARGRAVE, Sir Cotton, of Nostell.—

Lozengy arg. & sable over all on a bend of the second three crescents of the first. Stainer. cum Osgader.

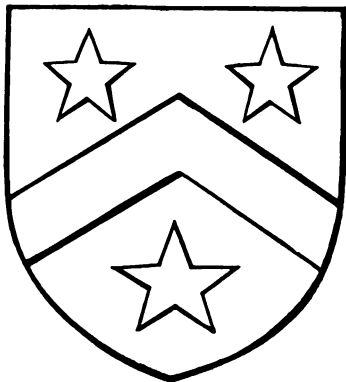
GALE, Rob. of Acomb Grange.—Azure, on a fesse between three saltires arg., as many luris beads erased of the field. Anesty of Y.



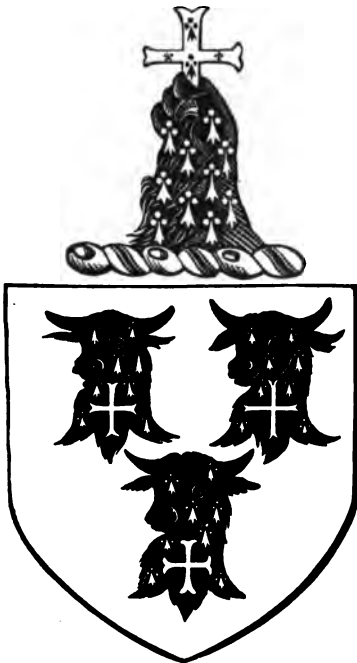
Artlington.



Gargrave.



Pudsey of Bolton.



Rudston-Read.

CONYERS, Matthew,—Azure, a maunche or, charged with a crescent sable for difference.

MARSHALL, Richard,—Arg. two chevronels sable between three bucks heads cabossed gules.

MALHAM, Christr.—Argent, three chevronels interlaced in base gules, on a chief or a lion passant azure.

METCALFE, Gilbt. of Hooode,—Arg. three calves passant sable in chief a martlet gules for difference.

Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

METCALFE, Gilbt. of Hooode, same, and a martlet in chief proper for difference.

METCALFE, Oswald, same, a crescent in fesse point for difference.

Hang East.

GATONBY, Anthony,—Emine a chevron gules between three mullets azure.

Gilling East cum H.

RUDSTON, Walter, Esq.—Arg. three bulls heads coupé sable. Harthill.

PUDSEY, Will.—Vert a chevron between three mullets or.

Gilling West.

PUDSEY, Stephen,—same, charged with a mullet sable for difference.

Staincliffe & Yewcross.

ASKE, Thos.—Arg. two chevrons sable, in dexter chief a crescent for difference.

Hang West.

ASKE, Geo.—Or, three bars azure and in chief point a mullet gules for difference.

Owse & D. cum H.

ASKE, Robt. of Aughton Esq.—Or, three bars azure.

Harthill.

CONYERS, Nicholas, Esq.—Azure, a maunche or, in fesse point a trefoil slipped of the last.

Langbargh cum Whitby Strand.

CONYERS, Christr.—Azure on a maunche or, a martlet sable for difference.

Gilling East cum H.

CONYERS, Ralph,—same, a fleur-de-lys sable for difference.

Hang West.

CONYERS, Christr. Esq.—same, an annulet gules for a mullet within an annulet ford.

Hang East.

Claro.

Bulmer.



Malham, Manor of Elslack.

GRENE,—see Greene.

MERINGE, Jehn, (Argent) on a chevron (sable) three escallops or. Stainer. and Osgoldcrosse.

HOLME, Seth, Esq. — Gules a fesse arg. between three mullets or.

HOLFORTH, Stephen, — Arg. a greyhound statant sable, in dexter chief a crescent gules for difference.

Rydale cum Pick. Ly.

LEEMINGE.— (Ermine a cross patonce azure.)

Visit St. Geo. 1612.

LONGLEY.

WENTWORTH, Matthew, of Elmsall, Esq.—Sable, a chevron between three leopards' faces or. Agbrigg.

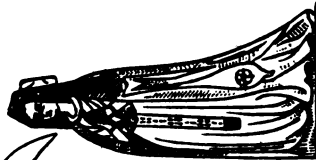
WENTWORTH, Matthew, same, all within a bordure arg.

WENTWORTH, Roger, same, with a mullet sable for difference.

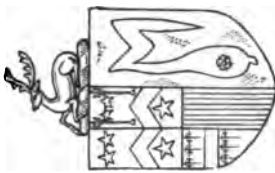
WENTWORTH, Thomas, sable a chevron between three leopards' faces or, a crescent sable for difference. Staincross cum Osgoldcrosse.

WENTWORTH, Thomas, Esq.—Sable a chevron between three leopards' heads or. Trafforth cum Tickhillfee.

LOVELL, Thos. of Skelton, Esq.—Arg. a chevron sable between three wolves' heads erased gules. Bulmer H.

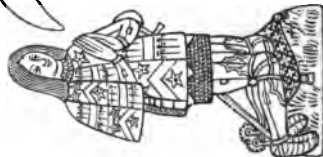


ryda meri



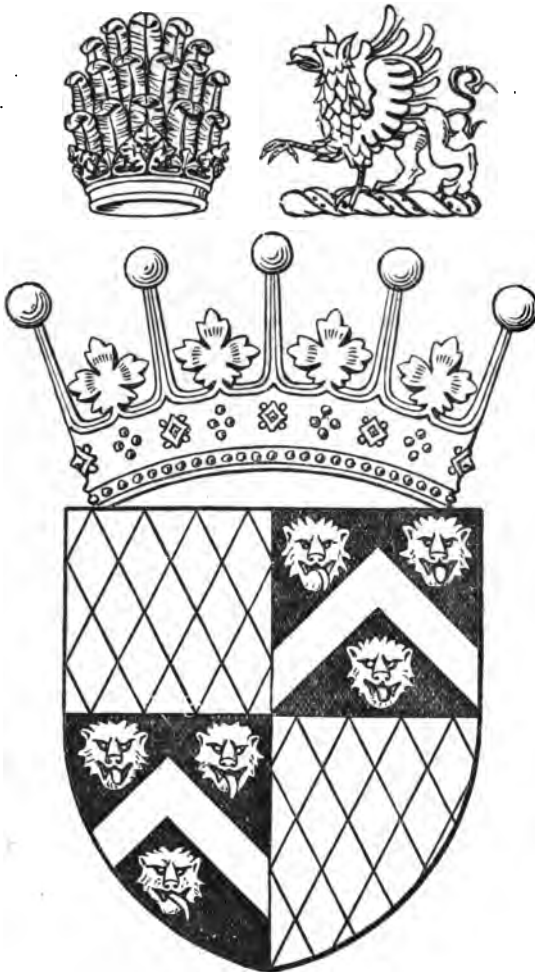
penstri pen de loi

miserere mi deus



*hic iacet beatus pudsey Armiger dñs de Bolton qui
constituebat hanc cantariam et obiit A dñi m v p et
margareta ux ej que obiit A dñi m v quorū animas propicietur de
DEUS*

The Shield of Pudsey Brass, Bolton in Craven.



Wentworth, Earl Fitzwilliam.

changed and 3 Ravens of the last.

CREYKE, Rafe,—per fesse arg. and sable, a pale and 3 Ravens of the last all counterchanged.

DALBY, Francis,—Gules a chevr erm. between 3 millrinds or.

BARNBY, Thos. of Towthorpe.—Arg. a chevron between three bears' heads coupéd sable muzzled or.

BARNBY, Thos.—Or, on a lion Rampant sable six escallop shells arg. within an orle of five mullets azure. Staincross and Osgoldcrosse.

LACY, Brian,—Sable, a chevron between three stags' heads cabossed arg.

LACY, Robert,—Argent six ogresses 3, 2 and 1, in fesse point a mullet sable for difference.

LACY, Marmaduke,—Sable on a chevron between three bucks' faces argent a crescent of the field for difference. Dickering.

LACY, John, Esq. Argent six ogresses 3, 2 and 1.

LACY, John, Esq. same, in chief point a crescent sable for difference. Morley.

LACY, Marmaduke, (as of Marmaduke above). Buckrose.

LANGDALE, Rich.—Sable, a chevron between 3 estoiles of 6 points arg.

Harthill.

LASENBY, Peter, Esq.—Gules, a fesse between three cushions argent taselled or, over all a bend sable guttee d'or.

CREYKE, William, per fesse arg. and sable, a pale counter-Buckrose.

Holderness.

Holderness.

Holderness.

Holderness.

Holderness.

Holderness.

Holderness.

Holderness.

WORTLEY, Francis, Esq.—Argent on a bend between six martlets gules three bezants.

DANBY, James,—Arg. three chevronels braced in base sable, in chief three mullets gules, in fesse point a mullet of the second for difference.

Birdforth cum Allertonshire.

DANBY, Sir Thomas,—Arg. three chevronels interlaced in base sable, on a chief of the field three mullets of the second. Hang West.

EXELBYE, Thomas,—Argent a chevron gules with a bordure bezanty.

Gilling East cum H.

FAIRFAX, see above.

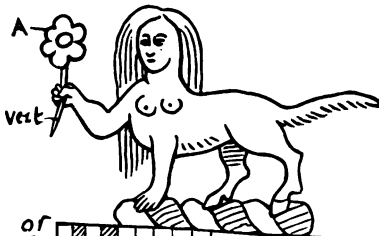
EVERINGHAM, Hen. Esq.—Gules a lion rampant vair.

Staincross cum Osgoldcross.

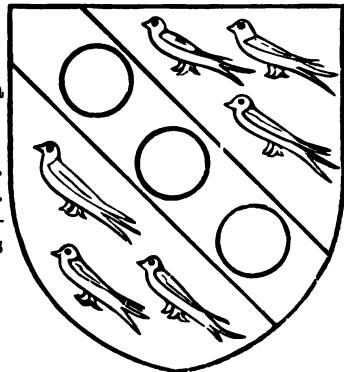
FENTON, Thomas of Crake,—Arg. a cross between four fleur de lys sable.

LAMBERT, John of Calton Esq.—Gules a chevron between three lambs argent, a chief chequy or and azure.

Staincliffe and Ewc.

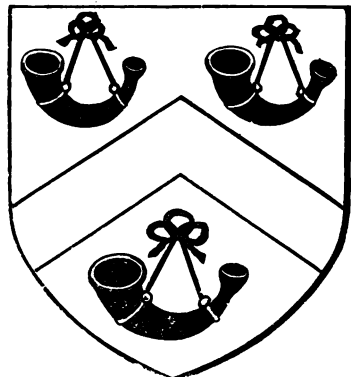


Lambert of Calton.



Wortley.

DODSWORTH, John,—Argent a chevron between three bugle horns sable. Hang East.



Dodsworth.

FOLKINGHAM, Wm., Esq.—Sable a bend between six escallops arg. Skirack.

EASTOFTS—

ELAND, Brian, Gules two bars between eight martlets three 2 & 3 arg. Barkston.

ELAND, Rob. Esq.—Ditto. Morley.

BOSVILE, Godfrey, Esq.—Arg. five lozenges in fesse gules, the centre one charged with an annulet or for difference, in chief three bears' heads erased sable. Staincross and Osgoldcross.

BOSVILE, Gervase, Esq.—Argent, five lozenges in fesse gules and in chief three bears' heads coupéd sable.

Strafforth & Tickhill.

ELTOFTE, Edmond, of Farnhill, Esq.—Argent three chess rooks sable.

ELTOFTE (or Elstofte) Thos. of Holden Parke,—Argent three covered cups sable, garnished or.

INGLEBY, John, of Acomb,—Sable on an estoile of sixteen points argent a crescent gules for difference.

INGLEBY, Will. of Ripley, Esq.—Sable an estoile of six points argent.

LAWSON, Rafe, Esq.—Arg. a chevr. between three martlets sable.

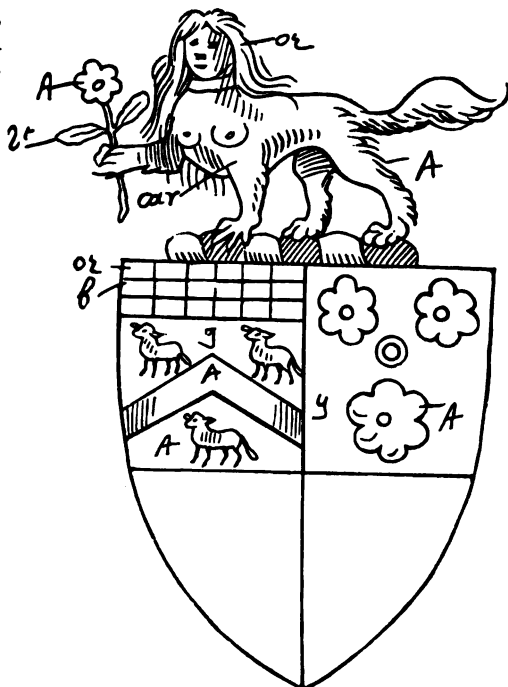
LAWSON, Peter, of Poppleton,—Paly of four gules and vert on a chevron arg. a greyhound's head erased sable between two cinquefoils azure a chief or, charged with an ogress, thereon a demi lion rampant argt. between 2 crescents sable, each charged with three plates.

POLLARD, Gawin, gent.—Vert a boar passant argt., unguled and armed gules.

MOUNTFORTH, George, gent.—Arg. within an orle of eight cross crosslets gules a lion rampant arg.

MONTFORD, Lancelot,—same, charged with crescent or for diff.

Straff. & Tick.



Lambert of Calton.

ELLIS, John, of Bardsay,—Or on a cross sable five crescents of the field. Barkston.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Leonard,—Argent a chevron between three crosses patonce rebated gules. Buckrose.

STAPLETON, Sir Rob. of Wighill.—Arg. a lion rampant sable. Anesty of York.

STAPLETON, Sir Rich. of Carleton,—same arms.

[As many illustrations of Yorkshire family arms have already appeared in these pages, they are not repeated here, though referred to in Sir Wm. Fayrfax's list.—J. H. T.]

The Will of Nicholas Bubwith.

BISHOP OF BATH & WELLS. [Reg. Chiceley, at Lambeth, i, 378 d.]

In nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis, Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Quinto die mensis Octobris, anno domini 1424, et nostre translationis ad ecclesias Bathonicensem et Wellensem anno decimo septimo, Ego Nicholaus Bubwith, permissione divina Bathoniensis et Wellensis Episcopus, compos mentis (laudetur Altissimus!) licet eger corpore videns michi mortis periculum imminere, diem tamen sive horam mortis ignorans, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum. Impris lego et commendo animam meam Deo omnipotenti, Creatori meo; et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in ecclesia Cathedrali Sancti Andree Wellensis, videlicet in sepulcro facto subtus capellam quam ibidem fieri feci pro cantariis certorum capellanorum inibi pro anima mea et animabus parentum et benefactorum meorum, per Dei gratiam, pro perpetuo Divina celebraturorum, juxta ordinationem meam sive executorum meorum. Item lego summ' altari ejusdem ecclesie optimam sectam vestimentorum meorum ecclesiasticorum, quam habeo inter omnia vestimenta mea, videlicet unam casulam, duas tunicas et tres capas, cum albis, amictis, stolis, manipulis, et aliis quibuscunque eisdem pertinentibus; unum frontale, et unum superfrontale, bona et pulchra operata cum perlis sive margaritis; unam crucem meliorem quam habeo; et unum tabernaculum meileus quod habeo pro Corpore Dominico imponendo.

Item lego mille marcas distribuendas et solvendas per executores meos pro omnibus et singulis animabus illorum et illarum, pro quibus orare aequaliter teneor. Et de quibus aliqua bona habui in forma sequenti; videlicet in celebrationibus missarum in Universitate Oxonie per presbiteros non beneficiatos et exiliter beneficiatos, ibidem scolatizantes, juxta discretionem executorum meorum, ducentas et quinquaginta marcas; inter fratres quatuor ordinum videlicet, Predicatorum, Minorum, Augustiniensium, et Carmelitarum, apud London, Ivelcestre Briggewater et Bristol commorantium, incipiendo Londonie, et sic procedendo per ordinem superius recitatum, ac, demde, alibi secundum numerum personarum sacerdotum in locis ipsis existentium, juxta discretionem executorum meorum, ducentas et quinquagintas

marcas; nec non pro vestimentis et aliis ornamentis emendis pro ecclesia de Olney in comitatu Buckinghamie, et usum ejusdem, juxta ordinationem rectoris qui tunc erit ibidem, et executorum Dominic. Johannis Grannt, dudum rectoris ibidem, centum libras.

Reliquas vero trecentas et quinquaginta marcas de dictis mille marcis, lego distribuendas in operibus caritatis juxta discretionem executorum meorum. Item lego mille marcas applicandas et exponendas super reparationibus et emendationibus debiliū et profundarum, viarum infra comitatum Somersettie. Item lego mille marcas fideliter applicandas et exponendas pro constructione et nova edificatione cujusdam librerie de novo edificande, super paginam sive partem orientatam claustrī dicte ecclesie Wellensis, inter hostium australe ejusdem ecclesie prope cameram escæoris ipsius ecclesie scituate et portam qua itur directe a dicta ecclesie per claustrum predictum in palatium episcopale; ac pro constructione, edificatione, completionē et perfectione campanilis sive turris borialis ad occidentalem finem prefate ecclesie inibi per Dei gratiam perficiendi ad similitudinem in omnibus possibilibus turris australis ibidem vocati Harewellstowre sub hac tamen conditione, quod capitulum dicte ecclesie solvat realiter ad opera predicta, sic ac prefertur edificanda et perficienda, trecentas marcas quas michi concessit et dedit ad opera predicta solvendas de finibus trium primorum et proximorum futurorum residentiāriorum dicte ecclesie de et pro eorum residentiis ibidem faciendis ita quoque quod, predicta libraria completa et perfecta, prefata turris borialis statim incipiatur et per Dei gratiam demde perficiatur et compleatur, voceturque et nuncupetur Bubwiths towre.

Item lego pro completionē et perfectione cujusdam turris per me jam incepte ad finem occidentalem ecclesie parochialis de Bubbewith, in comitatu Eboraci; et pro reformatione campanarum ejusdem ecclesie de novo fiendarum et ordinandarum; ac pro exaltatione murorum dicte ecclesie ex utraque parte supra columpnias ejusdem, cum tribus vel quatuor fenestris ex utraque parte ejusdem ecclesie fiendis, ac cum uno thabernaculo lapideo super eosdem muros, competentis altitudinis; ultra centum libras quas exposui et solvi ante hec tempora pro constructione et edificatione predictę turris, ducentas et quinquaginta marcas. Item lego quadraginta libras pro vestimentis et ornamentis ecclesiasticis emendis et dandis ecclesie prioratus de Lodres in comitatu Dorsetie pro salute anime mee. Item lego viginti marcas distribuendas juxta discretionem executorum meorum inter pauperes parochianos de Menethorp et Hemyngburgh; et precipue inter parochianos de Menethorp predicta, ubi eram natus.*

Item lego viginti marcas distribuendas inter pauperes parochianos de Bubbewith predicta, ubi eram nutritus. Item volo et ordino quod nullas executorum meorum, ut executor meus, aliquem acquietet, seu alicui acquietanciam faciat de quocunque re mihi debita sine consensu Dominorum Thome Shelford, Johannis Reynolds, Johannis Knigt et Johannis Storthwait, vel duorum ad minias eorundem; et si quod

* See Canon Raine's History of Hemingborough.

contrarium factum fuerit, pro nullo penitus habestur. Item de et lego cuilibet executorum meorum onus administrationis et executionis presentis testamenti mei admissuri in forma juris viginti libras, et unum ciphum argenteum. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum superius et inferius non legatorum, debitis meis solutis, do et lego executoribus meis ut ipsi inde ordinent et disponent, prout prefato Thome Shelford voluntatem meam in ea parte ore tenuo declaravi, et unposterum intendo declarare, ac prout secundum Deum et eorum conscientias bonas et justas viderint pro salute anime mee melius et utilius expedire; et prout iidem executores mei coram me personaliter constituti, tactis sacrosanctis Dei Evangelis, facere promiserunt et jurarunt. Hujus autem testamenti mei, continentis meam ultimam, voluntatem facio et constituo meas executores prefatum Thomam Shelford, Johannem Juyn, Johannem Storton seniore, Dominos Johannem Roland, Johannem Knygt, Johannem Storthwayte, Johannem Codeford, et Johannem Reynolds dicte ecclesie Wellensis canonicos: nec non supervisores reverendum in Christo patrem ac Dominum meum singularissimum, dominum Henricum Dei gratia Wyntonie episcopum Anglie cancellarium, et dominum Walterum Hungerford militem; et pro eorum laboribus lego prefato reverendo patri meum optimum portiphorium et meum pontificale; dicto que domino Waltero optimum equum quem eligere voluit de meis et viginti libras, ad bene et fideliter supervidendum executionem presentis testamenti mei; et ad defendendos executores meos predictos contra omnes eis injuste adversantes, si qui fuerint in executione ejusdem testamenti et administratione bonorum meorum. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum meum presentibus est appensum. Hiis testibus Magistro Willelmo Shelton preposito et Johanni Stone canonicis Wellensibus, Domino Ricardo Mason rectore de Loxton et Johanne Dualaus rectore de Kynewardestowe, Johanne Austell et Thoma Greneham armigeris, Thoma Ferinov Johanne Whitle, Roberto Gunnery et Rogero Fold Valettis. Datum in manerio meo de Woley, quodel sigilli mei appensionem undecimo die Octobris, anno Supradicto.

Benson Notes.

(Materials preparatory for pedigrees of the Archbishop of Canterbury's family and others.)

WILLS AT YORK, 1750-1790.

- 1750. Vol. 94. John, Carlisle, gent. fo. 199.
Edward, Huddersfield, 209.
- 1751. Vol. 95. (none.)
- 1752. Vol. 96. John, Stainforth p. Hatfield, 29.
- 1753. Vol. 97. Robert, Bangerhouses p. Ripon, 197.
Mary, Maghera in Ireland, wid., 275.
- 1754. Vol. 98. Robert, Hayshay p. Ripon, 121.
- 1755. Vol. 99. John, York, gent., 77.
- 1756. Vol. 100. (none.)

1757. Vol. 101. Sarah, York spinster, 188.
 1758. Vol. 102. (none.)
 1759. Vol. 108. William, Armley p. Leeds, 410.
 1760. Vol. 104. (none.)
 1761. Vol. 105. (none.)
 1762. Vol. 106. (none.)
 1763. Vol. 107. George, Hull, 189.
 William, Otley, 194.
 James, Streethouses p. Rookby, 279.
 1764. Vol. 108. (none.)
 1765. Vol. 109. David, Lancaster but dying &c., 18.
 Robert, formerly of Leeds, but at York gent., 175.
 Christopher, Pateley Bridge p. Ripon, 240.
 John, Foolshaw p. Ripon, 398.
 1766. Vol. 110. John, York, 244.
 1767. Vol. 111. Thomas, Hutton p. Marston, 42.
 Thomas, York, 170.
 Susannah, York, wid., 277.
 1768. Vol. 112. James, York, but at Beverley, 143.
 1769. Vol. 113. (none.)
 1770. Vol. 114. Benton Mary, Leeds, spinster, 8.
 1771. Vol. 115. Margaret, Melmerby p. Wath, spinster, 6.
 1772. Vol. 116. James, Armley p. Leeds, 82.
 Robert, Middleton p. Ilkley, 153.
 John, Whitby, 392.
 1773. Vol. 117. (none.)
 1774. Vol. 118. (none.)
 1775. Vol. 119. William, Bolton Abbey, 409.
 1776. Vol. 120. (none.)
 1777. Vol. 121. (none.)
 1778. Vol. 122. William, Otley, 357.
 Thomas, Whitby, gent., 422.
 1779. Vol. 123. Thomas, Black Hill p. Hexham, 2,
 1780. Vol. 124. (none.)
 1781. Vol. 125. Dorothy, Whitby, wid. 251.
 Christopher, South Stainley, 245.
 Frances, York, spinster, 279.
 1782. Vol. 126. Thomas, Whitby, gent., 334.
 John, York, 406.
 1783. Vol. 127. Thomas, Leeds, 88.
 1784. Vol. 128. (none.)
 1785. Vol. 129. Ann,(illegible), 191.
 1786. Vol. 130. (none.)
 1787. Vol. 131. Joseph, Stanger in Embleton, Co. Cumbd. 184.
 Robert, Low Hall T: Dacre with Beverley p.
 Ripon, 455.
 1788. Vol. 132. (none.)
 1789. Vol. 133. (none.)

1790. Vol. 184. Susannah, York spinster, 145.
James, Aislaby par. Whitby, esq, 173.
George, York, 881.

Matthew Grange of Foolshey par. Ripon, yeoman [Vol. 109. fo. 400.] 22 Feb. 1762. Son Thomas Grange to pay unto his mother Mary Grange £85 which her father Robert Benson left her by will after the death of her mother Rebeckah Benson &c., &c.

John Benson of Foolshaw par. Ripon yeoman 25 April, 1765. [do. fo. 898.] My 2 sisters Mary Grange and Rebecca Holmes all my freeholds at Bangerhouse equally between them And 9 cattle gates on Dacre Pasture. Also new closes in Dacre Pasture; they paying yearly £1 7s. 6d., to my nephew Thomas Grange during life of my mother Rebecca Benson. Nephew Thomas Grange son of Matthew Grange, £85, rest to my said 2 sisters, extrixes. Witnesses, Peter Buck, Thomas Parker, and Thomas Grange. Proved 15 Aug., 1765.

Christopher Benson of Pateley bridge par. Ripon innholder. [109. fo. 240.] 16 June 1762. All my real and personal estate to wife Bridget for life to support and educate my younger children. If she marry again or die before my son John attain 21, then I give same to son Joseph, he paying my wife £8 yearly in lieu of her Thirds. Son Joseph £30, 6 months after my decease. Son Christopher £80 at 21, and £60 at my wife's death if he be then 21. My daughter wife of James Dent, £20, and £60 at my wife's death. Son Edward £20 at 21, and £70 at wife's death. Youngest son John £20 at 21, and £70 at wife's death. Daughter Ann £30 when son John attains 21, also £50 at wife's death. My housing and other premises are copyhold. Residue to son Joseph. Wife Bridget sole extrix. Witnesses, Benjamin Motley, James Scott, and James Arbuthnot. Proved 24 May 1765.

[Benson.] Legacies which I owe to my sisters and other relations, which my father and brother left them, to be paid. Each of my trustees £100: they to receive rents &c., during minority of my children. Brother-in-law the Rev. Mr. Marsh to be supervisor; a guinea yearly. Children to have a liberal education, that they may show themselves in life according to their fortunes. Hannah Richardson my Godsake or poor apprentice £10 at the end of her apprenticeship if she behaves well. Residue amongst my children. If son Robert die under 21, his share to go to sons John and Thomas. If all die under 21, then to my nephews George Coulton and Robert Coulton, they paying £100 a year apiece to my 2 sisters for life; said George and Robert Coulton. to be trustees. Dear wife extrix. (not named.) Witnesses, Josiah Ogle, Gervas Smith, and George Thompson.

Codicil, 20 Jan. 1765. "Now of City of York." Legacies to wife and children revoked, as I am apprehensive of great loss in collecting my debts. Personalty to be divided amongst wife and children. Friends Mr. John Clapham, Mr. Christopher Yates, and Mr. John Dinsdale all of York, to be trustees also. To be buried in my own parish Church in a private manner. Probate 18 April, 1765.

Robert Benson of Leeds gent. [109. fo. 175.] 25 Jan., 1758. To be buried in a private manner. Eldest son Robert, all my houses &c., in City and suburbs of York. Also my lands at Heworth and Easingwold. Also the farm at Knapton "with that of Acomb" in possession of Thomas Blackburn, of yearly rent of £39 10 0. Also my lands and portion of title at Sutton, Kippax, Morley, and Skelmanthorp, co. York. Son John my copyhold lands at Osbaldwick, which I have surrendered to the use of my will. Also my lands at Knapton except the farm given to son Robert. Son Thomas my copyholds at Leeds and Woodhouse Carr, which I have surrendered to the use of my will. Also my freeholds in Leeds. Also £1000 at 21. If my wife be with child, and it be not provided for by codicil, it to have £1500 at 21, to be raised out of my lands &c., in the manner specified. Land called Russels farm in parish of Leeds, which belonged to Edward England. Wife £200 a year for life in lieu of dower and thirds. Also £100, and the use of my furniture &c., for life or until marriage again.

David Benson of Lancaster facter. [109. fo. 18.] 16 Oct., 1751. Dr. William Roundell of York and Dawson Roundell of Marton, co. York gent., £100 upon trust to apply for maintenance and education of poor necessitous boys. Residue to said William Roundell and Dawson Roundell, equally. Witnesses, Francis Davis of Lancaster, roper, James Charnley of same saddler, and Francis Atkinson attorney at law, in Lancaster. Proved 5 Jan., 1765.

John Benson of Whitby. [Vol. 116. fo. 392.] 8 Jan., 1770. Nephew Thomas Benson £20. Nieces, Grace Benson and Elizabeth Clemesha £40 each. Niece Jane Swales and niece Grace Bailey £40 each. Niece Elizabeth Bailey, extrix. Witnesses, James Woodhouse, and Elizabeth Woodhouse. Proved 21 Dec., 1772.

Robert Benson of Middleton par. Ilkley, yeoman. [Vol. 116. fo. 158.] 29 Feb., 1768. Brother John Benson £15 and my best suit of clothes. Sister Mary Hawxworth £5. Niece Betty Hawxworth £5. Brothers-in-law Lawrence Hawxworth and Alexander Revill a crown each. "And as Nidd was the place where I first drew breath, I leave the poor" there 20/-. Cousin John Chapman at Thornton £5. Cousin Katy Hodgson and her son and daughter £5 each. "Perchance my cousin John Chapman may be dead before this be executed," if so, his £5 to his sister Katy and her two children. Cousin Thomas Chapman 10 guineas and his 2 sisters Mary Verity and Nancy Matson 10 guineas each; and to their children £5 amongst them. Poor of Thornton 20/-. Cousin Thomas Grimston's daughter Katy £4, "but if she be dead or at such a distance that it cannot be gotten to her," then to her sister Nelly. Goddaughter Peggy Hudson £8. Goddaughter Betty Harrison 25/-. Poor of Middleton £20 to be invested for them. Poor of Ilkley and Nesfield 20/- each. Dear Aunt and partner in housekeeping my farm and houses at Middleton with the consent of the Landlord. Residue to my said dear Aunt Hellen Hodgjan. "Most of my money is out of my hands at present, but I hope it is where it may be gotten without much difficulty."

John Hudson and Christopher Hawxworth, exors. £5 each. Witnesses, Martin Hawxworth, and Thomas Hawxworth.

Codicil not dated or signed. Cousin Robert Chapman's 3 children £4. viz John the eldest 40/- and the other two 20/-. Cousin Mary Mountain, son William Chapman 20/-. Poor of Middleton £30 instead of £20. "I have 2 notes one for 15, another for £10, of Chris: Harrison, the lesser note I desire he" (*codicil ends abruptly here.*)

Affidavit of William Hudson of Middleton yeoman, and Thomas Harrison of same farmer, that they believed the *codicil* to be in Testator's own hand-writing, dated 11 May, 1772. Probate 14 May, 1772.

James Benson of Armley par. Leeds, tanner. [Volume 116. fo. 82.] 17 June, 1767. Sister Mary Benson all my lands &c., in Armley, and elsewhere in co. York. Residue of goods to said sister, extrix. Witnesses, Cath: Myers, John Wood, and Lance: Myers. Proved 21 Jan., 1772.

Thomas Benson of Whitby gent. [122. fo. 422.] 9 Aug., 1777. Sister Grace Bailey £20 a year for life. Also the house she now lives in. Niece Jane, wife of Robert Swales, the house said Robert now lives in. Also £360, and to her son John Swales, £100. Niece Grace, wife of Robert Burbank, £480, and the house she lives in. Niece Grace, wife of [blank] Winn, of Scarbro, £100. Niece Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Clemetshaw of Scarbro', shopkeeper £100. Christopher Prissick of Whitby, master mariner and Samuel Prissick of same, master and mariner £1600 in the Public Funds, upon trust to pay the interest to my niece Elizabeth, wife of John Reed for her life, for her separate use; and after her death to her children at 21. If they die, to the children of her sisters Jane Swales and Grace Burbank. To same trustees £1100 for said niece Jane Swales in like manner. Do. do. for niece Grace Burbank. Do. £700 for niece Elizabeth Clemetshaw. Do. do. for niece Grace Winn. Peter Jackson £5. Niece Jane Swales 1/64th. of ship *Antelope*, and 1/64th. of ship *Contents Increase* (my nephew Thomas Benson, chief owner). Res. of real and personal estate to nephew Thomas Benson, exor. Witnesses, Francis Skinner, Mary Webster, and Mark Noble. Proved Sept., 1778.

William Benson of Otley surgeon and apothecary. [122. fo. 357.] 24 March, 1767. To be buried with no more expense than decency requires. All my lands &c., in Otley, Gargrave, and Coniston, and elsewhere in co. York, and elsewhere, to my brother Edmund Benson, upon trust to pay my wife Margaret Benson, £40 a year for life, in lieu of Dower; and to pay £500 each to my daughters Peggy and Jane at 21 or marriage. And in case I have any more children by my present wife, £500 each to him or them. Said brother Edmund Benson, exor. Witnesses, Thomas Fourness, Rebekah Fourness, and H. Wilson. Proved March 1778.

Robert Benson of Bangar houses par. Ripon, yeoman. [XCVII, 197, 17 Nov., 1744. Son John Benson, half my house and lands he paying my wife Rebekah £2 a year. My daughters Mary and Rebekah Benson, £20 each. Son Robert Benson £20 at 21. My half messuage at Hayshaw and land called Dacre pasture to my wife till son Robert 21, then to him. Wife and son Robert, exors. Witnesses, John × Gill, Grace Wigglesworth, and Robert Joy. Proved 19 Jan., 1758.

Mary Benson of Maghera co. Londonderry wid. [from Prerog. Ct. of Ireland.] Relict of Rev. Thomas Benson [XCVII. 275.] D.D. 18 Feb. 1744. To be buried decently. Aunt Mrs. Grace Nevison wid., £5 5 0 yearly for life. Mrs. Hannah Bury of Dublin, wid., aunt to my said dead husband, do do. Niece Mary Blacker ux. George Benson of Brookend, co. Tyrone esq., the interest of £300. Nephew William Bolton son of Mr. Joseph Bolton late Alderman of Londonderry, dead, £100. Archer Pearson eldest son of Mr. Richard Pearson of Carlisle, merchant, £60 due from sd. Rd. Mary Bolton daughter of Rev. Thomas B. of Graystock, co. Cumberland, dead, £21. Cousin Charles Carlisle, apothecary in London, my silver punch bowl and ladle now in keeping of my cousin Joseph Nicholson of Hawkesdale. Poor of Kirkby Kendall par. Westmoreland. Res. to children of my sister Elizabeth, ux. Rev. Bellingham Mouleverey, rector of Maghera. Exors. Rev. B. Mouleverey, niece Elizabeth ux. John Lindsay of Loughry, co. Tyrone esq., and cousin Joseph Nicholson of Hawkesdale, co. Cumberland. Witnesses, Francis O'Hagan, James Stewart, and Arthur Jack. Proved 19 July, 1758.

Robert Benson of Hayshay par. Ripon, yeoman. 17 Apr. 1758. [98. fo. 121.] Brother in law Matthew Grange, of Foulshay, linnen weaver, 2 beast gates on Dacre pasture. Nephew Thomas son of said Matthew Grange, at 21. Sister Rebecca 5/-. Mother Rebecca various furniture. Brother John Benson the residue, he to pay the legacies of £85 each to my sisters under the will of my father Robert Benson, late of Banger houses, dead. Said brother John Benson, exor. Witnesses, William Holmes, Thomas Grange, and Christopher Johnson. Proved 19 April, 1754.

William Benson of Armley par. Leeds yeoman. [108. fo. 410.] 8 Sept. 1757. My lease for 1000 years of Hessel Ing close in Armley, with tan pits &c., to son James Benson. Said son James Benson, the house in which I dwell, and land in occupation of Joseph Lister, myself, and my son Gervas Benson, in trust to sell. Settlement on Marriage of said son Gervas B. whereby I conveyed to him an estate and he agreed to pay £100 to any person named by my will. I give said £100 to my daughter Mary B. Similar settlement on Marriage of my son William Benson, I give the £100 to said daughter Mary Benson. Son Gervas Benson, my cloth, lead, &c. Daughter Susannah Brogden, £10. Grandson John Benson, son of my son William £20. Niece the only daughter of my sister Mary Briggs, £5.

Niece Mary Gillings, £5. Res. to son James Benson, exor. Witnesses, Benjamin Hanson, Joseph Akroyd, and John Akroyd. Proved 27 Sept., 1759.

George Benson of Hull master and mariner. [CVII. 189.] 2 Feb. 1768. Body to the earth. George Welburn of Hull merchant, sole exor., £200 and furniture, &c. Bryan Benson and Mary Benson, son and daughter of Bryan Benson, of the City of London, £100 each. Ann Slee, (daughter of late Ann Slee,) of Newcastle, £50 at 18. "My other niece (whose name I think is Mary,)" £20. Friend John Dowson of Hull, sailmaker, £80. Residue to Bryan Benson, gent. of the City of London. Greatest part of my estate lies in shipping viz. in ships called the Hartford, and the Diligence, late called the York Merchant. Mr. Hotham of York and Elizabeth ux., a mourning ring each. And one to their daughter, Arabella, my godchild. Witnesses, John Dowson, Benjamin Ingleby, and Benjamin Darling. Proved 10 Feb. 1768.

William Benson of Otley, yeoman. [CVII. fo. 194.] 6 Feb., 1762. Copyholds in Otley, to wife Ann for life: remainder to my sons David and William. Brother Andrew Benson of Beckwithshaw, exor. Testator signs by x. Witnesses, Richard Hogg, George Lee, and William Snell. Proved 8 Feb., 1768.

James Benson of Streethouses par. Rookby. [CVII. 279.] 28 Feb., 1768. To be buried at discretion of exor. Son James Benson, sole exor. Son Robert Benson, £30, as my exor. shall see occasion. Daughter Elizabeth Benson £30, 6 months after my death. Daughter Charity £5, 6 months after my death. Anne Wall £5, Son Thomas Benson 1/-, Son Job Benson 1/-, Testator signs by x. Witnesses, John Johnson, and James Farrer. Proved 14 April, 1768.

Thomas Benson of Hutton, co. of City of York, husb. [111. fo. 42.] 19 Jan., 1767. Brother Christopher Benson £140. Sister Ann Hogg 10/-, and her 5 children, Thomas, William, Matthew, Mary and Ann Hogg, "whose husbands' names I do not remember," £5 each. Res. to wife Ellen, extrix. Testator x. Witnesses, Thomas Palfreeman, and John Spencer. Proved 14 Feb., 1767.

Thomas Benson of St. Dennis Walmgate, York, linen weaver. [do. 170.] 5 May, 1767. Freeholds at Thorner to wife Susannah for life: remainder to George Render son of William Render of Rum Gates, par. Ripley, he paying to Thomas Dodson senr., of Kirk Deighton, £5, to his son Thomas £10, and to Dorothy sister of said George Render £15. William Render, brother of said George, £30, and to Jane Render his sister £30, and to Eliz. Scofield her sister £30, independent of her husband. Ellen Hardesty, dau. of Henry Hardesty of Hamstead Hollings, £30. Elizabeth Reeveley £60, and her son John 21/-. Wife my house in St. Dennis Churchyard where I dwell. Res. to wife, William Render senr., and Mr. Firth, alderman of Leeds, exors. Witnesses, John Baker, William Harrison, and Elizabeth Hair. Proved 2 June 1767.

Susannah Benson of Walmgate, York, (par. of St. Denis,) wid. [111. fo. 277.] 29 June, 1767. To be decently buried. Sister Elizabeth Hall £10, and her 3 sons Thomas, James, and John £8 each; and her daughter Margaret £5. Nephew James Kilburn, of Hunslet £5, and his brother John Kilburn, £5. Niece Ann Jackson, of Lincoln £5 and my silver cup. House and furniture to be sold to pay said legacies. Exors. Mr. John Firth of Leeds, merchant, and George Nettleton of Thorner. Witnesses, John Pybus, Thomas Percevell, and Mary Richardes. Proved 29 Oct., 1767.

Christopher Benson of South Stainley gent. [125. fo. 245.] 4 Sept., 1780. Housekeeper Isabel Fawcett £10 a year for life. Also various furniture, and £25 in satisfaction of all claims for wages, &c. Brother William Benson £20 a year for life, in lieu of all claims under the will of our late father. Niece Dorothy Kirby's children, Robert John Benson, Christopher, William, Thomas, Dorothy and George, £25 each at 21. To said Robert son of niece Dorothy, all my printed books. Mourning rings to Robert Denison of Leeds, esq., John Michael Messinger esq., Mr. William Chambers of Ripon, Mr. Michael Theakston of Ripon, William Theakston of London his brother, Jane ux Francis Penington, junr., nieces Dorothy Kirby and Mary Brittlebank, Mrs. Chaworth, daughter of my late friend, Alderman Theakston of Ripon, and said Isabel Fawcett. Nephew Robert Donkin, residue of real and personal estate; exor. Witnesses, Francis Buck, Jacob Bruce, and Francis Bedford. Proved January 1781.

Dorothy Benson of Whitby, wid. [125. fo. 251.] 16th day of the sixth month (called June,) 1774. Daughter Grace, furniture equal to what my daughter Elizabeth hath received. Res. to my 3 children Thomas, Grace and Elizabeth, the shipping being valued by my brother Thomas Benson, my uncle Able Chapman, and my cousin John Chapman. Exors., my 3 children and my cousin William Chapman, sailmaker. Witnesses, Kath. Humphry, and Margaret Linton. Proved Jan., 1781.

Frances Benson of York, Spr. [125. fo. 279.] 10 Jan., 1776. To be buried under my own pew in Trinity Church, Micklegate, near my relations. Directions as to funeral, Mr. Brown to be the undertaker. Great nephew John Farnell, £600. Friend Mr. William Spencer and nephew George Coulton, £400 upon trust for my great niece Mary ux. James Officer of York carver, independent of her husband. Res. to nephew George Coulton, exor. Witnesses, Christopher Steel and George Hickes. Proved March, 1781.

George Benson of York wharfinger. [134. fo. 381.] 22 Nov. 1784. Leasholds in Ugglesforth in York, in occupation of my son-in-law Mr. Henry Mills, held by me for 21 years from the master of Archbishop Holgate's School,—to my wife Elizabeth for life. Remainder to my daughters Elizabeth ux. Mr. Thomas Gray, and Ann ux. said Henry Mills, as joint tenants. Freehold house, wharf, &c., in Skeldergate, and freeholds in Grape lane, and all other my real estate to my said 2 daughters, as tenants in common. Nephew John Benson, £1 and

his children Laurence, George, and Elizabeth, £1 each at 21, along with the legacies bequeathed to them by my late sister's will. Niece Jane Benson £10, and her daughter Ann £1. 3 servants 1 guinea each, besides wages. Res. to my said two daughters. Witnesses, Rd. Sutcliffe, John Sutcliffe, and James Lamb junr.

Codicil. 21 Jan. 1790. Leaseholds in Uggleforth to be sold. And wife to have 2 rooms in my house instead. Grandsons George Gray and Thomas Gray, £50 each at 21. Witnesses, Joseph Mills, William Mills, and David Goodwill. Proved 7 July, 1790.

James Benson of Aislaby par. Whitby, esq. [184. fo. 178.] 2 Aug. 1788. Wife Isabella all my furniture and farming stock &c., at Aislaby. Also my house &c., at Aislaby for life or widowhood, and an annuity of £180. Daughter in law Susannah Robinson, (spelt Robson in another place) whose behaviour to me ever since my marriage with her mother justly merits my regard £500. Res. of lands and personalty to my only son John, and daughter Grace. If they die under 21, to my wife and her daughter. If they die, to my friends William Skinner senr. of Ruswarp, and John Mathews junr. esq., and Francis Wardale of Whitby, equally. And I appoint them exors. Witnesses James Appleton, Mark Nicholson, and John Fewster junr.

Codicil. 18 Oct. 1787. Substitutes name of my relation John Reid of North Shields co. Northumberland gent., for that of John Mathews esq., throughout. Witnesses, Joseph Lockwood, Mark Nicholson, and John Fewster junr. Proved 22 April 1790.

Susannah Benson of York, Spr. [184. fo. 145.] 1 Apr. 1790. Mary ux., John Young of Crowle. co. Lincoln, £20. Niece Sarah daughter of Thomas Wilson, of Eskrick £10. Goddaughter Rebecca daughter of John Blanshard £10. Mrs. Faith Platt for her kind services 1 guinea. Res. to Sarah Barker who now lives with me, as some Recompense for her diligent attendances upon me in my many and severe illnesses, and I appoint her extrix. Witnesses, Faith Platt, Ann Fleming, and John Simpson. Proved 10 April 1790.

Joseph Benson of Stanger in Embleton, co. Cumberland yeoman. [181. fo. 184.] 16 Dec. 1786. All my lands at Embleton to John Harrison of Thurstonfield, Peter Satterthwaite of Setwithy, and Joseph Peele of Stanger, on trust to pay my wife Sarah, an annuity of £15, during widowhood, or if she shall marry again £10. Provision in case wife enceinte, if not, my lands to my nephew John Rook in tail male; remainder to nephew Joseph Rook. I have a considerable sum of money lent on mortgage of lands at Castle-sowerby belonging to one John Harrison, about £1000. If wife not enceinte, or child die under 21, I give £100 of this mortgage debt to the Quaker School at Ackworth, co. York, £100 to Quakers' meeting house at Cockermouth. £5 to poor of Embleton. Nieces Sarah Rook, Elizabeth Rook, Mary Rook, Jane Rook, and Ann Rook at 21 or marriage. My sister Mary Rook, to whom the legal estate in certain copyholds will descend on my death, and her husband Joseph Rook.

All my furniture and husbandry stock to my wife and my father John Benson, equally. Exors., said Harrison, Satterthwaite and Peele. Witnesses Thomas Benson, T. G. Taylor, and William Moncreif.

Codicil 17 Dec., 1786. (No material alterations.) Witnesses, Thomas Benson, Jonathan Peele and T. G. Taylor. Proved April, 1787.

Robert Benson of Low Hall in township of Dacre with Bewerley yeoman. [181. fo. 456.] 16 Aug., 1788. Wife Isabel £7 a year for life in lieu of dower, charged on my lands in Bishopside. Daughter Mary Pawson £2 10 0 per annum for life. Grandson Joseph Pawson £100 at 21, and £50 on death of his mother, Mary Pawson. Daughter Jane Smith £2 10 0 per annum for life. Granddaughters Jane, Margaret, and Nancy, otherwise Ann, daughters of my said daughter Jane Smith, £80 each at 21. Grandson Robert Smith £100 at 21. Son Michael Benson, residue, and to be exor. Witnesses, Richard Morland, William Holmes, and William Snow. Proved 16 Oct. 1787.

Yk.

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BENSONS FROM KNARESBRO' PARISH REGISTER.
BURIALS 1560.

1565	Sept. 11	Elizabeth Benson
1567-8	Jan. 13	William son of Robert
1569	May. 14	Agnes
„	Oct. 27	Margaret
1569-70	Jan. 7	Genet d. of William
1574	May 27	John
1575	Nov. 5	John s. of Peter
1577	Dec. 2	Joan d. of Peter
1578	July 13	Richard s. of William
1579-80	Feb. 21	Joan d. of Thomas
1581	Dec. 19	Joan d. of William
1583-4	Mar. 19	Margaret wife of John
1583-4	Mar. 23	John s. of Thomas
1584	May 15	Alice d. of William
1584	Aug. 6	Francis s. of Peter
1584	Nov. 8	Margaret wife of Reginald
1586	Dec. 6	Henry
1587	Apr. 21	Margaret
1587	Aug. 26	Mary d. of John
1588	July 7	Joan d. of Peter
1591-2	Jan. 3	George s. of Robert
1591-2	Mar. 20	Dorothy d. of Robert
1592	Mar. 29	Thomas <i>Advena</i>
1594-5	Jan. 8	Peter
1595	Mar. 27	Peter s. of Peter
1597	Apr. 27	Robert
1597	June 7	El. d. of Edward
1598	Mar. 28	Reginald

1601	Oct. 81	John
1602	June 10	John s. of Francis
1602	Nov. 15	Mariorie widow
1606	Sept. 16	Gennet wife of Peter
1615	July 12	Frances d. of John
1615	Dec. 25	Ann d. of John
1617	May 5	infant of Peter
1617	Sept. 12	Alice wife of John
1617-18	Feb. 8	Ann d. of Francis
1618	Apr. 8	Agnes
1619-20	Feb. 21	Dorothe widow
1620	Sept. 16	Jane wife of Peter of Knaresbro
1621	July 30	Genet d. of John
1621	Aug. 30	William s. of John
1621-2	Jan.	Issabell wife of William
1622-3	Feb. 20	Alice
1623	May 29	John s. of John
1623	Aug. 26	Alice d. of John
1625	Sept. 5	John s. of John
1625-6	Feb. 12	Thomas s. of Peter
1626	July 7	Thomas
1626-7	Feb. 26	Peter s. of John <i>Spurr.</i>
1626-7	Mar. 12	Margaret d. of Peter
1627	Mar. 30	Mary d. of John
1628	Aug. 23	Richard
1628	Dec. 27	Peter s. of Peter
1629	Apr. 29	Frances wife of John
1630	Sept. 22	William
1630	Nov. 26	Francis
1631-2	Feb. 16	John of Harrogate
1632	Nov. 11	Genet
1633	Aug. 8	A child of John
1634	Nov. 20	Hellen widow
1634-5	Jan. 22	John, webster
1635	July 2	Peter s. of Peter
1635	Dec. 5	Mary wife of Peter
1637	Oct. 30	Barberey wife of John
1638-9	Feb. 10	John s. of John
1640	Apr. 26	Matthew s. of Christofer
1640-1	Jan. 2	Peter
1640-1	Jan. 9	Matthew s. of Christofer
1643	Dec. 6	Ellen d. of Christofer
1647	May 4	Francis d. of Robert
1647	Nov. 21	Ellen d. of Robert
1648	July 5	Elizabeth d. of William
1649-50	Feb. 4	Elizabeth widow
1651	June 12	Elizabeth d. of John
1651	Sept. 7	Peter s. of John

1652	Sept. 28	Mary d. of John
1653	Dec. 4	Mary d. of John
1655	Apr. 6	Mary wife of William
1655	Aug. 30	Margaret wife of John
1656-7	Jan. 26	Ann d. of John
1656-7	Mar. 8	Thomas s. of Edward
1657	Nov. 7	s. of Christofer
1668	Aug. 19	child of William
1664	Apr. 12	Peter
1664	Oct. 5	Henry s. of John
1664	Oct. 17	Edward s. of John
1664-5	Mar. 22	Lucie of Harrogate
1669	July 24	Ellen wife of John
1669	Oct. 18	Christofer
1670	Sept. 28	Rebecca d. of William
1670	Dec. 6	Robert
1671	Mar. 28	Elizabeth wife of Edward
1672	Dec. 23	John s. of William
1673-4	Jan. 5	Heneretta Maria d. of John
1674	Oct. 10	Ursula d. of William, junr.
1675	June 6	John
1675-6	Mar. 6	Mary d. of Lawrence
1675-6	Mar. 9	William
1676-7	Jan. 3	John
1676-7	Mar. 7	Rebecca d. of John
1678-9	Mar. 18	Mary
1679	Mar. 25	Abigaile d. of Edward
1679	Sept. 22	Anne
1680	June 4	Elizabeth
1680-1	Jan. 2	William
1681	Sept. 23	Jane d. of Edward
1682	July 6	Susannah d. of John
1688	Sept. 3	Anne d. of Peter
1688-4	Jan. 1	Isabell
1688-4	Feb. 23	wife of Christofer
1684-5	Mar. 8	Edward
1684-5	Mar. 21	Sarah d. of John
1685	Dec. 13	Peter
1685	Dec. 18	child of John
1686	Aug. 18	Jane d. of Lawrence
1686-7	Feb. 20	David s. of Christofer
1689	Dec. 11	Jonathan s. of John
1689	Dec. 23	Thomas
1690-1	Feb. 12	Mary d. of William
1692-3	Mar. 17	Susannah d. of Abraham
1693	May 26	Robert s. of Robert
1693	July 15	Abraham
1694	June 13	John

1695	May 14	Mary wife of Edmund
1695	Aug. 2	Peter s. of Paul
1695	Nov. 4	Dorothy d. of Richard
1695	Nov. 26	Elizabeth d. of Richard
1696	Aug. 10	John of Harrogate
1696-7	Jan. 2	John of Harrogate
1697	June 25	John of Harrogate
1697	July 2	John of Burrow [bridge]
1698	Sept. 11	Alice wife of Richard
1698	Sept. 19	Margaret d. of Richard
1698	Sept. 26	Alice d. of Richard
1700	Aug. 27	Paul

J.S., D.

Fairfax MSS.

MAN'IJ DE THWATE CUM NEWSOME. Friday, 2 May, 1567, (9 Eliz.)
Cur. Baron Thome ffairefax, armiger, ibm tent die Veneris viz. Scdo
die ann. Reg. Eliz. d. g. Ang. ffr. & hibn. Regine f. d.

Liber Tenen. ibm. ffranciscus Passeleye armiger Thomas Maude
generos. Willms Migleye Johes Rawlinge Willms Cloughe Augneta
Rawsonne Edwardus Sowdene Thomas Horsfall & Johes More sunt
libr tenen' ibm et debent sectam ad hanc cur de tribus septimanis.

Tenen' ad Voluntatem Dni. Alicia Rawsonne Robertus Mawsonne
Johnes Wilkinsonne Walterus Rawlynge, John Rawlynge jun., Ricus
Riddynges Galfridus Shakiltone Johnes Denby Ricus Wright Ricus
Woller Johnes Whelewright Ricus Hologate Henricus Ambler Johnes
Rawson senr. Ricus Oldfeld Margarete laycok Augnes Shakiltone vid.,
Johnes Hall Edwardus Cloughe William Cloughe Willm. Shakilton
Wm. Scotte Margaretta ffell Anna Adamson sunt ten. ad Vol. dni. et
succidit et asportaur. boscu' dni tam vered qui io in mia dm.

Jur. Wm. Shakilton, W. Migley, Thos. Horsfall & 12 others, qui
dicunt sup. sacrm. Ric. Wright, forester, pena, 8/4.

Paynes laid in Thwaite and Newsome.

In primis a payne is laid that John Wilkinson make upe a gappe on
the baksid his house and so kepe it by Michelmas next on payne of
xijd.

Item a payne is layd that no man shall wythe his Cattall pasture or
eate the grise of other mens dike on paine of every defalt xijd.

Item a payne is laid that no p'son bere any wod owte of Thwates
fall on payne of every burdinge xijd. Soma' huius Cur. pret grene-
hewe vi. iiij^d.

CUR. BARON MAN. TOWSTON & CLIFFORTH 29 April 1567.

Liber tenen. ibm. Willms Oglestrope gent pro terr.

Tenen. ad Volunt. Dn. Willms Oglestrope gent Georgeius Barker
Thomas Blithe Ricus Barker Wm Skotte Thomas Turn' Ellena vid
Willm. Thomlingsone Willm Grene.

Wetherbye Thomas Syssonne gent.

Newtounne Xpoferus Cawood yoman.

Clifforth (same as 1569 list.) Jurors nearly the same as 1569, (18 names)

Xpofor Hooton fecit conli defalt xijd. Ditto Ric Hopwood, Tho. Turner & W. Scott, xijd. each.

Paynes laid in Towston and Clifforthe.

No p'son within this manor or lordshipe do make any assault or affraye on payne of every defalte 2/.

No p'son maliciouslye drawe any blode of any p'rson, on payne of every defalte of v^s (5/.)

Thos Turner Richd Cawod Richd Hopwod shall remove their hedge as appointed by the twelve men, between their croft & the Thwate before Candlemas, on payne of x^s each

Richard Hopwood shall repare and amend an eylinge wch is decayed, payne 6/8.

Every tenant shall uphold his tenement from hensforth, 6/8.

Clifforth & Weston tenants not to put nor suffer their cattell to goe in woods p. xii^d.

16 Oct. 1569. MANERII DE TOWTONE CU' MAN'IO DE CLIFFORTH CU' OGLESTHORPE.

Cur. Baron Thome ffairfax armiger ibm. tent xvj^o die Octobris Anno Regni Elizabeth Dei gra' Anglie ffrancie et Hibnie Regine fidei defensor &c vndecimo.

TENEN' CU' VOLUNTAR DNI IBM. Georgius Barker Thomas Blithe Ricus Barker, Willms Skott Thomas Turner, William Tomlinsone and William (iiij^d) Grene sunt tenentes Dni huius maneris et debent secta ad hanc curiam qui vers fecer defalt sunt in Dni put. patet sup. capita eor. qui autem comp'nerunt excusatur.

Wetherbie. Thomas Sysson generos.

Newton Xpofus Cawood yoman.

Clifforth Ricus Hopwood, Ricus Cawood Tristramus Rychardson John ffoster Thomas Thomsone Xpofus Hutone sunt tenentes ad voluntatem Dni ibm.

baddisworth Georgius Wilkinsone Johes Wormewole Johes Crowder, ux Henrici (iiij^d) Whithlescale.

Jur. ad inquirend pro Dno. Geo. Barker, Thos. Blythe, Ric. Barker, Wm. Skott, Xpo. Cawood, Tho. Turner, Will. Tomlinson, Will. Grene, Will. Hopwood, Xpo Huton, Ric. Cawood, John Foster, Tho. Tho'son, Trist. richardson. Jur. Qui dicunt sup. Sacrm su' qd Xpofus. fawer habuit diem ad vltima' Cur. qd ipe' faceret sepem sua recte et sup. terr Dni sui ante festu' Sct. Helene sub pena iijs iiij^d forisfacient, et non fecit io in M' Dni iijs iiij^d.

Itm Dicunt qd Willms Oglethorpe et Edwardus Oglethorpe xiiij^o die Aprilis, anno sup. fecer rescu' sup' Ric. Cawood ball'-Dni., et Will. Skott. iijs. iiij^d.

Georgius Barker quer de Tristram Richardson, de p'lito debti xxs. p. vno equo Def. negauit debit p'd Inquis.

Pene p'osite. Et modo iniunct est qd quilibt. tenen' qui in ertium habet datu' p' reparacionis Rep'abunt cu' p'd merem' ante festu' Scte. Helene prx sub pena iijs iiij^d dno forisfaciend ffinis.

MANOR OF TOWSTON, CLIFFORTHE & OGLESTROP.

Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Esq. 15 Sep. 1568.

Tenants at Will—Wm Oglestrope gent, George Barker Thomas Blythe Richd Barker Wm Skotte Thomas Turner Wm Thomlinson Wm Grene.

Wetherby cu' Newtoun Thomas Sisson gent Christr Cawood yoman Clifforth Richd Hopwod Wm Hopwod Richd Cawod Tristram Richardson John ffoster Thomas Thomson Christ Huton tenants at will.

Jur' ad Inqui 'p Dno

Geo Barker Thomas blithe, Christ. Cawod Ric Barker Thomas Turner Wm Skotte Wm Tomlinson Wm Grene, John ffoster Christ Huton, Tristram Richardson Richd Cawod: say that all is well

Panes. A payne is layd that Wm Oglestrope gent lye open a way that he hath inclosed ledinge frome Towston to the new close & gray garthe before the annunciation of O'r ladie next on payne of x^s.

MANOR OF RIGTON, 1568.

Free tenants. francis Palmes gent, Robt Thomson de Wetherby (M^a iiijd) Thomas Wentworthe ar. (M^a iiijd)

Tenants for land. Laurence Kighley gent, John Pudsay Wm Wilkes, Nichus Parker, Galfrid Graswth, Geo. Wilkes, John Hadistye, Robt Wilks, Wilfrid Harrison, Jacobz Johnson, John Robynson, Thos. Dicson.

Jury. Laur. Kighley gent, & rest as above nearly, who say on oath that Christr Knightson (4d) Richd Chippindall (4d) John Suttill (4) Alexr Pugh (4) John Newsome (4) took brackens without leave. Wm Wilks made a rescue from Rich Wayte 8s. 4d.

Payne that no man in the lordship of Righton shall mawe no brackens without licence on paine of 2/6

Every tenant shall sufficiently ringe there swyne betwix this and Saint Mathew day, and so kepe them to ackorne tyme be past, paine of 4d each swyne.

MANOR OF ASKWITH CU' RAWDEN. Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Esq. (10 Elizth)

Free Tenants. Heirs of John Myddleton Esq, Wm. Vauazor Esq, Wm Sikes John Townend Jas Newsom John lynleye Robt Hill Robt Richardson

Tenants at Will. Christr Baynton Jacobus Waddington John Tow'end Richd Ward Gilbr laucoke Elizth Marstoune, Robt Ward, John Netherwood Thomas Netherwood Richd Brathwate ux Mawson Robt Mawsonne Christr ffoster Anthony ffoster Robt Lamb John Holme John Ratcliff Wm Kendell, Custan Wod John Richardson George Ratelif alias Rawcliff, Ric Holgate Edwd Mawson, John Pickerd John Perte.

MANOR OF DENTONNE, 1568. Free tenants Marmaduke Gascoigne (M^a 6d.) Esq, Laurence Kighley Esq, Thomas ffoster yoman

Tenants for lands yearly. Jacobus Wikley John Ward Robt Wayne-man Nichs Tailor Stephen Wikley, Anthony Harrison, Geo Hall,

Jacobus Lambart Roger Mawson Jousy fountane, Wm Watson Thos. Harrison, Thomas Mawson Isabel Smythe vid. Robt Smythe Robt Smykergill Anthony Hewite Isabel Stapleton Tho Stainfurthe Laurence Thornton vid, Wm Smythe Leonard Breathwate Anthony Mylner Robt Brathwate Alex. Nowsun Xpof baynton Anthony bonus George bound Wm Wilks Thos Wate Richd Brathwate Rich Thomlynson Thos Wayneman Custane threpland Elizth baynton Mgt lister John Harrison.

Robt Bolton assault on John Boland

Costean Threpland not ringing his pig 2d.

Elizth Baynton has a pig not ringed 2d.

No person shall kepe any mastif lose or unreasonable dogs on the daye onles he be mosellid, 3/4

No person fell any thornes or grene wod in any other mans farm 6/8

No person burn any thacke linge on the moore betwix Derneen Browe & le prseley Rige, 6/8.

Every man that graves heath shall take up the moss before hyme & bed the parte after hyme 6/8.

If any swyne come within the Hall demayne the owner to forfeit 12d per swine.

TOWSTON WITH MEMBERS, 18 May 1575. Court Baron, before Laurence Grene senescall.

Towston. Thos Blithe Richd Barker Alicia Thomlynson Wm Grene Math Calverley for lands in Wetherby, Christr Cawood for lands in Newton, Wm Oglesthorpe gent, for lands in Oglesthorpe, John foster & Wm Thompsons for lands in Collingham

Clyfforthe. Richd Cawoode Thos Cawoode Tristram Ricsone (Richardson on next roll) Xpof Hutone, Wm Duffeilde Wm Skotte & Thos Turnor

Jury Christ. Cawood &c.

Wm Oglesthorpe not repairing the hedge in Intack lane &c 6/8

In the Moore field—2 lands next the hedge containing 2 acres, one lande adjoining the other but one, half an acre, 3 lands & a sheepcote garthe, & there is a quicwood hedge made by Wm O. which hath an evill meaninge. An acre next a balke. Long dispute about Ogles-
thorpe encroachments.

No tenant do kepe anye other within his house to dwell 3/4.

Every house to be repared before Martynmas & always after to keep it tenantable 3/4

Wm Oglesthorpe gent shall cast down the hedge before Midsummer 6/6

1576. 19 Oct.

TOWSTON & MEMBERS. Court Baron before Lawrence Grene sene^{ll}

Free tenants as above

Clifford as before

Baddisworth George Wilkinsonne.

Jury Thos. blithe &c

Pain that Wm Oglesthorpe take down his hedge in Intack layne & Towestone towne 18/4

That neither he nor his servants do chase any shepe that are any tenants of Towstone of there commⁿ on paine of Xs.

That John Crowder of Baddisworth keep his house tenandable befor Easter next, Xs.

Agnes Whitnestall ditto 3/4.

Thos Cawood make his house tenandable Xs.

1600 TOXTON WITH MEMBERS. Court Baron of Thomas ffairfax Knt. 22 May 1600, John Midgley, sen^l

Free tenant Wm Oglesthorpe Esq.

Tenants at Will Ric Barker John Dibbe Conand Grene Robt Cawwood Rebt ffoster Christr Snawden Christ Burdsall Christr Barker Robt Mawde Richd Hutton Christr Hutton Richd Duffield Xpofr. Turner Wm. Scott.

(Midgley was a splendid writer. Note how Towston is spelt Toxtton.) 1601 Ditto.

Paynes layd. None of the inhabitants of Toxtton shall tether or kepe any horse, shepe, in the Nether Rudgate before all or most part of the neighbours of Toxtton haue giuen theyr consente thereunto upon payne to fforfayte xii^d.

None shall breake any of theyr neighbors hedges 4d. None shall fell any thornes or other wood in Toxtton feild without lycence, 4d each burthen. All shall yearlye and eu'rie yeare make theyr hedge and fence betwixt the Oxclose and the moore sufficiently before Candlemas, 4d for eu'rie gappe,

None shall kepe any loose horse or beast on any balke in Toxtton feilde at any tyme betwixt Midsomer Day and May Day 12d every time

None shall gleane in harvest tyme while there is any stackes on the landes, but upon theyr owne without licence of the owner, 12 every time.

None shall plowe away any of theyr neighbors lande, 12d.

None shall carry any fire from theyr neighbors house without close coueringe it. xnd.

All shall yearly bowe theyr swyne before Lady Day, and keep them bowed till harvest be gotten.

None of inhabitants of Toxtton, Newton or Clifford shall cutt of the toppes of saplings xnd.

None shall teather horse or beast except on theyr owne groundes except the heades be deuided 4d. Summa 6s. J. Midgley, sen^l

1608, 17 Oct.

TOXTON CUM MEMBRIS. Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Knt.

Free Tenant Wm Oglethorp Esq.

Tenants at Will, as before

Jury—12 as before, who say that Wm Oglethorpe Esq not coming to court is fined 6d.

Thos Scott de Toxtton hath plowed away lands of Conand Grene, 12d
 Thos Scott for that Alicia his daughter made a rescue for Conan Grene, 8/4. Total 4/10.

1604. TOXTON cum MEMBRIS, Court Baron of Thomas Fairfax Knt, before John Midgley, senescll

Free tenant as before

Tenants at will "

Jury 9 persons who say that Wm Oglethorpe not attending must pay 12d

Thomas Scott, owing service, not attending pays 4d.

That Sir Thomas ffairfax, Conand Greene, Thomas Scott John Wilson & Ric Allen mend the fence between the Moore & Oxclose, under payne of 4d each.

The Inhabitants make the Pinfouldgate xiid.

Sir Thomas make fence in Crawsedales & Waynefield 4d. Sum 5/2. 1605, 30 April.

Tenants at Will. Conand Greene John Dibbe Robt Cawood George Taylor Anthony Hewes Richd Casson, John Wilson Ric Allen Thos. Scott Robt ffoster Xpof Snawden Xp. Burdsall John Barker Robt. Maude Rich Moore Uxor Hutton Uxor Duffield Xpofor Turner & Wm Scott.

Jury 13 persons.

Inhabitants to clear the running water in Townegate of Toxtton 12d.

" to repair pinfoulde 3/4

Paynes layd

John Dibbe shall kepe his hedge in Moorefields in repair 3/4.

Owners to repair Oxclose hedge 3/4.

Yoke their swyne betwene Holy Thursday & Michaelmas day 4d.

Sum 5/2. John Midgley.

J. H. T. & J. J. G.

EXPLANATIONS. Man'ij signifies manor; Cur. court; Liber tenem, free tenants; tenen' ad vol. tenants at will; debent sectam, owe service to this court; succidit boscu', cutting wood; dicunt sup. sacrm, say upon oath, swear; pene p'posite, in the hands of the greave; fecer rescu', rescues; ball' dni, the lord's bailiffe; pena, penalty; m^a, mulct or fine.

COATES OF KILDWICK. Supplementary to your notices of this family I send an incomplete pedigree compiled from the Kildwick Register. In the Church is a gravestone bearing the Shield of Arms—dexter, a cross flory, and the words "Here lyeth interred the body of Roger Coates, of Kildwick Grange, Esq., who departed this life upon the 7th day of March, in the 42nd year of his age, Anno Domini 1660." This gentleman was a Magistrate about 1653, and was noted as an important Roundhead, and as meeting with a very sensational and tragic death. Additional notes on the family are desired. The name appears as Cote, Cotes, Coate, or Coates.

10. 10. 1577.			
Dionysius Coates of Steeton = Jane Craven, bur. 2. 5. 1600. and of Kildwick grange, bur. 8. 3. 1667.		(2) ? Margaret Nowell, m. 27. 7. 1600. bur. 6. 4. 1601.	
William x 8. 5. 1580 bur. 15. 8. 159?	25. 4. 1604. Dionysius = Jane Thomson, x 12. 7. 1584. ? bur. 20. 4. bur. 8. 8. 1668 (of Steeton.)	John = Elizabeth Swyer = (2) Richd. x 20. 4. 1595 dau. of Roger Walton, bur. 9. 7. 1622 Swyer of Skipton and had of Kildwick yeoman, issue. grange and ancestor of the Sutton. Swires of Cononley.	18. 6. 1627. Elizabeth x 8. 6. 1589, m. Hugh Willson, 4. 8. 1606.
John x 28. 1. 1609.	John x 4. 8. 1616, bur. 13. 5. 1629.	Rosamond Jewett. x 25. 10. 1618 bur. 7. 3. 1660. of Kildwick grange Parliamentary Magistrate for Skipton District.	5. 2. 163? Anne, x 25. 12. 1612, bur. 11. 3. 1663. Aelinor, x 17. 7. 1614. Grace, bur. 10. 5. 1628. Maria, bur. 25. 5. 1626.
John x 17. 1. 1643 of Kildwick grange.	Roger Coates = Maud —. born 4. 8. 1647. of Glusburne (Royd Ho.) and Kildwick grange.	Elizabeth x 13. 2. m. Samuel Swire, of Cononley, 1666. Jane x 20. 10. 1640. Anne x 1. 1. 165?	
Roger, of = Sarah Beaumont. Royd House will. 11. 5. 1725.	John d. ante 11. 5. 1725.	Rosamund x 18. 10. 1679. m. Roger Swire, of Cononley, 1698. Mary, d. ante 11. 5. 1725, m. — Horsfall, Elizabeth, m. Christopher Hartley.	
Sarah = James Foulds, of Trawden, Esq. co. Meirress	Mary, co-h.	? ob. inf.	

Coins of the York Mint,

issued by the Sole Monarchs or Kings of *Messex*.

(By the Rev. G. F. CROWTHER, M.A., Member of the Council of the Numismatic Society, and Author of a "Guide to English Pattern Coins.")

The custom of stamping on Saxon pennies the names of the towns in which they were struck can be traced back to the reign of Alfred: but coins of his, which can be attributed to any other city than London, are very rare. Since however, even after the peace of Wedmore, Alfred never had any direct authority over Northumbria, the mint at York during his reign was only worked for the benefit of Cnut the Little (Guthrum) and Siefred.

A solitary coin of Eadweard the Elder has, with great probability, been assigned to York: and from the time of Eadweard the Elder until the reign of Edward VI. the York mint worked uninterruptedly. It is true that we can point to no coin struck at York by the authority of Edward V., but of every other monarch who occupied the throne during that period of six hundred and fifty years some coins exist in the present day. That we may get a clear view of the working of the mint at York, it will be necessary to describe such pieces as are known, arranging them under the reign of the king by whose authority they were coined.

EADWEARD THE ELDER, 901-924.

In the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1882, Dr. Aquilla Smith mentioned a penny, which was found in Ireland. This piece, which weighs 19½ grs., may be thus described:—

Obv. King's head to the right, within a circle: EADVVEARDEX
(*sic.*)

Rev. An inscription in two lines: *NEIOC MCIEB., which Dr. Aquilla Smith explains to mean, *Neioc monetarius Civitatis Eboraci*.

In 1876 a game-keeper in Meath came upon a hoard of about ninety silver pennies. One of them of the common type, with a small cross in the centre, and with reverse legend in two lines, read EFERBRON, which suggests the York mint, though it may be only the moneyer's name.

When Eadweard "the Unconquered" had made himself master of all England south of the Humber, Regnald, King of Northumbria, submitted to him of his own accord in the year 924. And it is not unlikely that Eadweard at once exercised his power of coining money at York, as that would be an indisputable proof of his over-lordship.

ÆTHELSTAN, 924-940.

The son of Eadweard, styled by Florence of Worcester "Æthelstan the Glorious, gave his sister in marriage to Sitric, King of Northumbria, and made that kingdom an integral portion of his own realm. Even the mint at York seems to have been subject to the restrictions

*Reversed N.

of Æthelstan, as in that city many more moneyers were employed by Æthelstan than by Sitric.

The common type of the pennies of Æthelstan has a small cross, or a rosette of pellets in the centre of the obverse, while on the reverse is an inscription in two lines. Of these varieties there are in the British Museum coins which read :—

ARNVLN M̄O EO

OE ON EETREBL, a retrograde inscription for LBERTEE
M̄O EO

HELDAFT EBRO

ROTBERT M̄O EO.

In the Murchison collection there were two York coins, which were thus described :—

Obr. A rude bust to left; retrograde inscription, ÆDELSTAN
REX

Rev. LBERTEENO EO. ie. LBERTFF M̄O EO.

Obr. A rude head to right; ÆDELSTAN REX T. B. i.e. totius
Britannia.

Amongst the coins found in Ireland, described in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1882, were two of the common type, weighing 23 grs. and 25 grs. respectively. These read REGNALD M̄O EFORPIC and REGNALD M̄O EORPIC.

EADMUND, 941-946.

Eadmund "the Magnificent" was the brother of the preceding king. On his accession, in 941, the five Danish boroughs revolted against him. In the same year the Danes in York also rebelled, dethroned Eric, who had done homage to Æthelstan, and opened the gates to Anlaf. In 943 Anlaf II, the uncle of Anlaf I, succeeded to the throne; and Inglegar and Baciler were employed by him in the mint at York. Eadmund, however, won back the five boroughs, and, after much plotting and struggling, York also yielded to him in 944. The former moneyers, who had coined for Anlaf II, continued to work for Eadmund. One of the coins found in Meath in 1876 had on the *obv.* a small cross, with legend, EADMVND REX EO; and on the *rev.* the moneyer's name, INGELGAR MO. (*Num. Chron.* 1885).

Bacialer, whose name is given in *Hawkins' Silver Coins*, struck pennies of a similar type.

EADRED, 946-955.

During the reign of this king a third Anlaf, or Onlaf, occupied the throne of Northumbria for three years, but was driven out in 952. The shadow of Northumbrian royalty then vanished, and the land beyond the Humber was ruled by an Ealdorman or Earl of the King's appointment.

Those of his coins which were struck by INGELGAR were most probably issued from the York mint, although they do not bear the name of that city. As when Anlaf III became king, only nine years had elapsed since Æthelstan's death, the Arnulf who coined for Anlaf

III may have been Æthelstan's former moneyer of that name. The only moneyer who seems to have worked at York with any regularity was Ingelgar, who held the post of moneyer under four kings, Eric, Eadmund, Anlaf II and Eadred.

EADWIG, 955-959.

Eadwig, the son of Eadmund, succeeded his uncle Eadred. Though all the coins of this king are somewhat scarce, those which exist shew that no fewer than eight different moneyers were working in the York mint during the four years of Eadwig's reign. It is unlikely that they were all employed at the same time, but their number tends to prove both the increasing importance of York, and also how unreservedly that city had been compelled to submit to "the king of all Britain."

His York pennies mostly have on the *obv.* a small cross, and on the *rev.* an inscription in two lines. After those pieces which are in the British Museum the letters B.M. are placed; while in other cases the quotation is given on the authority of the catalogues of noted collections now dispersed.

DEORVLF ON EO	(B.M.)
DORVLF ON EO	} (Rev. H. Christmas)
DYRMOD ON EO	
ÆDELSTAN	(Hawkins' Silver Coins)
EADMUND ON EO	} (B.M.)
EOFERAD MON EOFE	
FRARD MON ON EO	
FRODRIC MON EO	(Rev. G. Wylie.)
VVILSIG MON EO	(Hon. R. Marsham.)

EADGAR, 959-975.

Eadgar "the Peaceful," the brother of Eadwig, had been chosen king by Northumbria and Mercia before his brother's death; and Wessex then submitted to the king who had been already accepted in the north.

Of the common type with small cross in centre, coins are known to read:—

DVN M̄O EOFRPIC	(B.M.)
HEROLF MONETA EB	(J. H. Young, Esq.)
MANNA M̄O EOFRPI	} (B.M.)
TVMA M̄O EFOR	

In *Hildebrand's Anglosachsische Mynt*, 2nd edition, two coins are described, which have on the *obv.* the king's bust to the left, within the outer circle, and on the *rev.* a small cross in the centre. The inscription is placed round the edge of the coin, outside the beaded inner circle. These two coins read:—

FASTOLF M̄O EFER.
PVLFRIC M̄O EFER.

EADWEARD II., 975-978.

On the death of Eadgar the thegns of Wessex wished to pass by Eadweard, and place on the throne his half-brother Æthelred, the son

of Eadgar's second wife Ælfthryth. At this time legitimist principles of succession were not properly developed; so, when a king left more than one son, men thought themselves at liberty to follow the advice of Jehu, and to look out for "the best and meetest" of their master's sons, and to set him on his father's throne. But the thegns of Wessex were outwitted by Dunstan who hastened to crown Eadweard, son of Eadgar's first wife Æthelflæd. How, when he was only a youth of sixteen, Eadweard was murdered by order of Ælfthryth at the gate of Corfe Castle, is well known. He was noted for his piety and amiability of disposition, which was a striking contrast to the character of his half-brother who succeeded him. On account of his untimely death he was surnamed "the Martyr," and was commemorated under that title on March 18th in the Sarum Calendar, whence his name was transferred, and still holds a place in the Prayer-Book of the English Church.

His York coins are all of the same type, and may be thus described:

Obv. King's bust to left, within an inner circle.

Rev. A small cross in the centre, name of moneyer and mint outside the inner beaded circle.

The legends on the *rev.* are as follows:—

COLGRIM MŌ EFE	(Cap ⁿ : R. M. Murchison.)
BENEME MŌ FERIC	} B.M.
DVN MŌ EOFPIC	
SURCLOS MŌ EFER	

(Hildebrand)

With regard to the moneyers who are known to have worked for Eadweard, one if not more also struck coins for the previous king.

The foregoing list cannot be supposed to be complete, but it is hoped that it may be sufficient to throw a side-light on the early history of York. It is noteworthy that the names of nearly thirty moneyers who worked in that city from the reign of Eadweard the Elder to the close of the reign of Eadweard the Martyr, a period of 78 years, can be recovered from the coins. Probably the moneyers were local mint-masters who employed under-workmen, whilst they were personally responsible to the king for the fineness and weight of all coins struck from the dies entrusted to their care.

The name of the city sometimes appears in full, EOFPIC; but only a moneyer like Dun could manage to get all the letters into the legend. Others who bore longer names, contented themselves with various abbreviations, such as EO, EOFE, EFER, EOFEIC and EFORPIC. Some blundered legends give us EB, (the recurrence of this Latin form is probably a blunder), FERIC, and, on the retrograde coin of Ælthelstan, OE.

Great care was taken that the metal should be pure and that the coins should be of full weight. And, except during the latter years of Henry VIII's and the early part of Edward VI's reign, the money of England has never been depreciated. Although moneyers were placed in towns far away from the centre of government, the supervision was so careful that fraud was seldom attempted, and when detected was

severely punished. The difficulty of communication between the various parts of England made the establishment of local mints almost a necessity in early times; and of the local mints the ancient capital of Northumbria was nearly the most important.

THE BOY THAT BUILT A BRIDGE.—In the heart of Cleveland, in the gorge of the Esk, about nine miles from Whitby, in Yorkshire, the road from Egton into Glaisdale is carried over the turbulent river by a stone bridge. In the centre of a parapet, facing the roadway, one stone rises above the line and bears the monogram and date, "F., 1619."

About the year 1590, a poor orphan lad of Glaisdale, Thomas Ferris, had work on the Egton side of the dale, which he had to reach by crossing a ford here. Many a time was he deprived of his day's work—and consequently of his day's food—by the floods which rendered the ford impassable, and he was frequently obliged to beg his bread from the farmers. But with all the faith and confidence of boyhood he used to say, "When I get rich I will build a bridge there."

The boy went to Hull, got employment, worked with diligence and skill, prospered, became a respected citizen, and ultimately alderman and mayor. He did not forget his early difficulties or his early vow, and in due time constructed the stone bridge which bears his monogram, and which is known by the name of "The Beggar's Bridge," the name being a further memorial of the deed. He also founded and endowed at Hull the charity called the "Trinity House" for the poor, and almshouses for twelve widows.

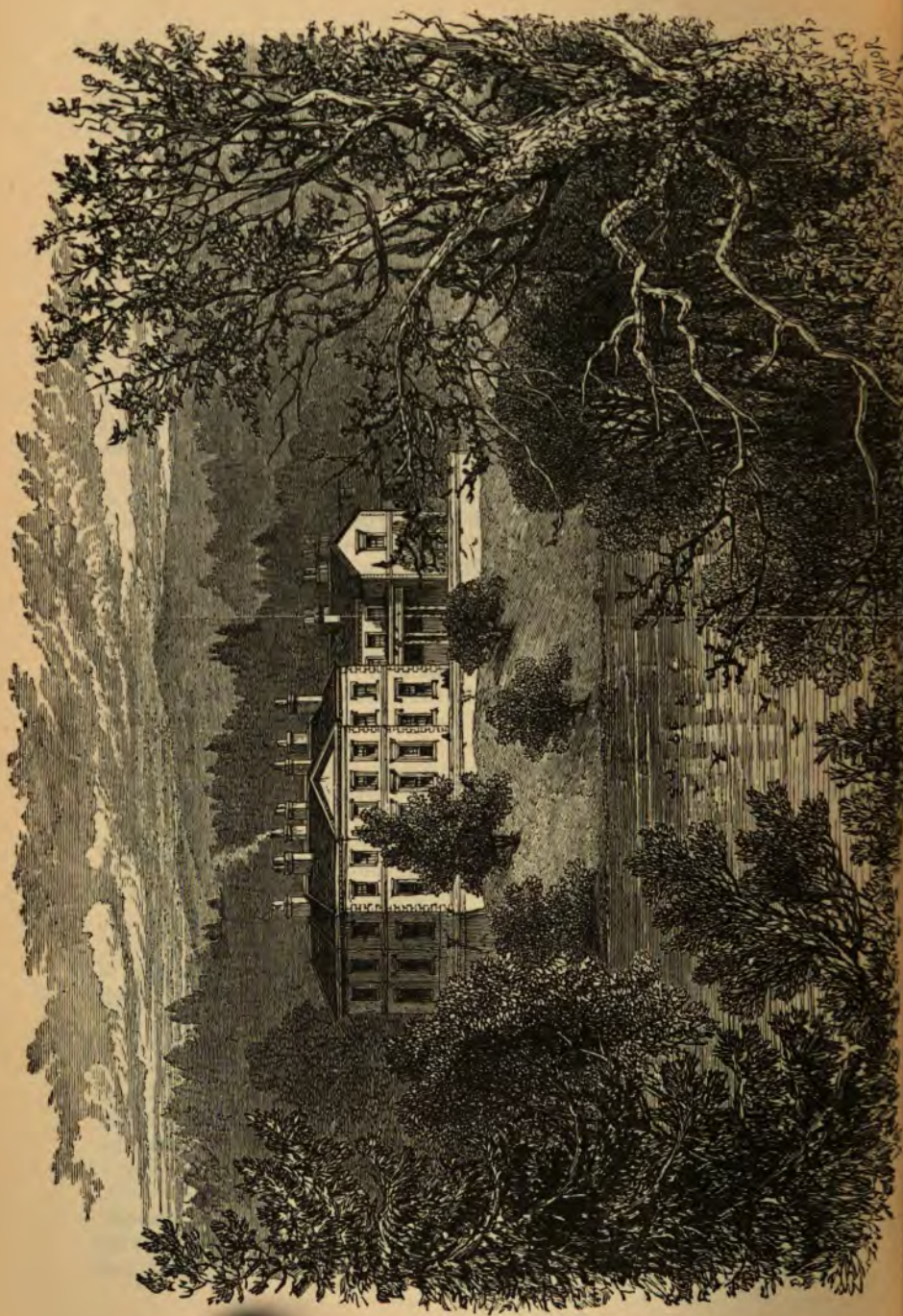
He died in 1681, and lies buried in Trinity Church, at Hull, with a Latin epitaph, after the fashion of those times, containing a punning allusion to his own name, *quod sum fueris*.

Such was the beginning and end of Thomas Ferris—a name which surely ought to be held in grateful recollection—and his history furnishes one of many instances of self-made men, who, in adverse circumstances, by their own strong will, patience, and perseverance, have conquered obstacles and won prizes in life.

The bridge is in a most romantic spot, but the exquisite features of the landscape are now somewhat obscured by the railway which threads the valley, and still more by the huge furnaces of the Glaisdale iron-smelting works, which offend the woods by their clouds of black smoke.

CLARKE, CLOCKMAKER. At Dent, I saw a finely-carved oak "Grand father's Clock," dated H. W. 1660, which bore on its brass face the maker's name, William Clarke. It pointed out the time with the hour hand only. Where did Clarke live?

NETHERSIDE HALL, (see Frontispiece and page viii.) is the home-
stead of the Robinson-Atkinson Family, who have borne the surname
of Nowell, from their maternal ancestor, since 1848. The hall and



the picturesque glen are well-known objects to those Wharfedale visitors who penetrate the upper reaches of the river.

CONISTON HALL is a modern mansion but is associated with a history that reaches back to pre-Norman times, having been King's land in Saxon days. At the Conquest, William the King obtained about half the manor, and the rest was held mostly by Roger of Poitou. The Normans held the manor for some centuries down to 1 Henry VIII, when it came to the Malhams, who disposed of it in 1665 to the Coulthursts. It has since been possessed by the Laycocks, Garforth's, and Totties.

Notices of New Books.

INDEX ARMORIAL to an emblazoned manuscript of the surname of French, Franc, Francis, &c. By A. D. Weld French. Boston, privately printed. 1892. (200 copies). 115 pages, about one-third being blank.

From the days of the Conqueror, the families of Francois, Frank, or French have been identified with Yorkshire, and Mr. Weld French refers to individuals in North Yorkshire, Pontefract, and East Yorkshire, in Norman times, including Umfridus, Radulphus, Walterus and Alanus le Franceys, between 1189-1275. Of their descendants, Mr. French (whose address is 160, State Street, Boston, Mass.) will be pleased to have further notes. In the second part, the author has collected the numerous descriptions of coat armour, amongst which we find Franke, of Knighton; of Allingley; of Campsall; all co. York. A very neat and useful volume is the result.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES, INTERESTING DATES, AND CURIOUS INFORMATION, (Local and General,) by the late John Wood. Penistone, John Wood, Market Place. 144 pages, illustrated. n.d.

This is a neat little book and will be of great use to the future historian of Penistone, as nearly every page is devoted to the history of that village and neighbourhood.

YE GUIDE TO YE ANCIENT MOORLAND TOWN OF PENISTONE, including Midhope and Langsett, the South Yorkshire Moors, Wharnccliffe, &c. By John N. Dransfield. Penistone, John Wood, 1892. 28 pages.

HISTORY OF PENISTONE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. By John N. Dransfield. Barnsley, Lingard, "Chronicle" Office, 1887; 20 pages, reprinted from the newspaper.

We always heartily welcome such pamphlets as these, for they are the precursors and earnest of more elaborate local histories.

THE LITERARY SHRINES OF YORKSHIRE. By J. A. Erskine Stuart, F.S.A.S. Longmans & Co., London, 1892. Printed by C. Greening, Bradford. Pp. xiv, 206.

This is a beautifully printed and well illustrated bibliographical book wherein the greatest Yorkshire writers are localized, and as a method of popularizing the study of Yorkshire bibliography we give it

heartily welcome. Dr. Stuart has aimed also to give accurate topographical and biographical sketches, and many will be induced to make themselves further acquainted with the works described after these cursory rambles. "Malham" is by Hurtley, and query was W. H. Dixon, or his father, a native of Holmfirth? Tomlinson's *Yorkshire Scenes* is not so rare as the writer thinks, and the reference to Branwell Brontë does not count for much.

THREE BITS OF RHYME. By Robert Collyer. For the "Messiah Home," New York. 23 pages.

The bits are "Saxon Grit," "Under the Snow," "The Legend of the Two Kings." Like *Oliver Twist* we call for more.

TEN DAYS IN LAKELAND. By C. F. Forshaw, Bradford. London, "Freemason's Chronicle," 1892. 32 pages.

These bits of pleasant reading are inscribed to Mr. Galloway, of Bowness.

HOLROYD'S COLLECTION OF YORKSHIRE BALLADS, with steel plate portrait, and a memoir by Wm. Scruton. Edited by Chas. F. Forshaw, LL.D. Bradford, 1892. 320 pages. We shall be pleased to forward a copy if desired, for 5s.

THE NORTHUMBRIAN READER; literary extracts on subjects connected with the six Northern Counties, for the upper classes of schools. By M. Tait, Bradford. Hull, A. Brown & Sons. 256 pp., 46 illustrations. 1s. 9d. A superior edition as a prize book at 2/6, entitled "Stories from Northumbria." [1892.]

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE LIBRARY. Edited by G. L. Gomme, F.S.A. English topography, Part II. Cambridgeshire—Cumberland. London, Elliot Stock, 1892, pp. viii, 328.

Though the 13th volume of the series, this book may be taken separately as a necessary acquisition to a County Library for Cambridge, Cheshire, Cornwall and Cumberland; whilst the Index is a boon to searchers for information in any county. When the Yorkshire volume is reached we shall almost 'jump for joy.' The series on our shelves grows more enticing than ever.

IN THE GUN ROOM. Sketches in Prose and Verse. By H. Knight Horsfield. Eden Remington & Co., London, 1892. 245 pages. "Grouse Driving in Yorkshire," and a dozen more chapters, form a most entertaining volume, and every page is redolent of the moors. To read Mr. Horsfield's book is to sniff again the moorland breezes and tramp amongst the Yorkshire, Scotch, and Irish heather. It has been a welcome relaxation, even after demurring to the support given to the line "Man being reasonable, must get drunk." We consider it palpably untrue.

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